ANTHON'S GREEK LESSONS.—PART I.

FIRST GREEK LESSONS,

CONTAINING ALL THE INFLEXIONS

OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

TOGETHEP

WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISES IN THE TRANSLATING AND WRITING OF

GREEK,

FOR

THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

BY

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TO

CHRISTOPHER COTES, A.M.,

OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE SOUND SCHOLARSHIP,

AND HIGH ATTAINMENTS IN SCIENCE AND LITERATURE,

ENTITLE HIM TO THE REGARD OF THE COMMUNITY,

THE ESTEEM OF HIS FRIENDS, AND

THE SINCERE RESPECT OF

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE

TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

The plan of the present work is a very simple one, and almost obviates the necessity of any prefatory remarks. The intention of the author is to render the study of the Greek inflexions more inviting to beginners, and better calculated, at the same time, to produce an abiding impression on their minds. With this view, he has appended to the several divisions of the Grammar a collection of exercises, consisting of short sentences, in which the rules of inflexion that may have just been laid down are fully exemplified, and which the student is required to translate and parse, or else to convert from ungrammatical into grammatical Greek. The old plan of teaching the Greek Grammar, namely, compelling the student to master the entire volume before entering on the business of translation, meets now with but little favour, and the very flattering success with which the previous editions of this work have been received, clearly proves that the attention of intelligent instructers has at length been fully drawn to this point.

The present volume terminates with the inflexions of the Verb; a brief sketch of Greek Syntax being at the same time appended, in order to prepare the way for the student's entering on a new series of exercises. These exercises, which are intended to be explanatory of all the important principles of the Greek language, are given in a *Second Part*, just published, and which purports to furnish the student with all the important rules for the practice of *Greek Prose Composition*. Under this title he will be supplied with everything requisite for a full acquaintance with Greek Syntax, and thus the present volume, together with the one just referred to, will form a complete work on the Grammar of the Greek language, as illustrated by a full course of continuous exercises.

Columbia College, January 24, 1842.

GREEK LESSONS.

I. ALPHABET.

The Greek alphabet consists of twenty-four letters, namely :

Α, α,	Ἄλφα,	Alpha,	a.
Β, β, ϐ,	Βῆτα,	Beta,	b.
Γ, γ, ϒ,	Γάμμα,	Gamma,	g.
Δ, δ,	Δέλτα,	Delta,	d.
Ε, ε,	Ἒ ψῑλόν,	Epsīlon,	ĕ.
Ζ, ζ,	Ζῆτα,	Zeta,	z.
Η, η,	Ἦτα,	Eta,	ē.
Θ, ϑ, θ,	Θῆτα,	Theta,	th.
Ι, ι,	Ἰῶτα,	Iōta,	i.
Κ, κ,	Κάππα,	Kappa,	k.
Λ, λ,	Λάμϐδα,	Lambda,	l.
Μ, μ,	Μῦ,	Mu,	m.
Ν, ν,	Νῦ,	Nu,	n.
Ξ, ξ,	Ξῖ,	Xi,	x.
Ο, ο,	Ὀ μῑκρόν,	Omīcron,	ŏ.
Π, π,	Πῖ,	Pi,	p.
Ρ, ρ,	Ῥῶ,	Rho,	r.
Σ, σ (when final, ς),	Σίγμα,	Sigma,	s.
Τ, τ,	Ταῦ,	Tau,	t.
Υ, υ,	Ὓ ψῑλόν,	Upsīlon,	u.
Φ, φ,	Φῖ,	Phi,	ph.
Χ, χ,	Χῖ,	Chi,	ch.
Ψ, ψ,	Ψῖ,	Psi,	ps.
Ω, ω,	Ὦ μĕγα,	Omĕga,	ō.

II. PRONUNCIATION.

A, when long, is sounded like the English *a* in *far*; when short, like the *a* in *fat*.

Γ, before a vowel, is sounded like the hard English *g*; but before another gamma, and also before a κ, ξ, χ, it is sounded like *ng* in *sing*. Thus, ἄγγελος is pronounced *ang-ĕlos*; ἀγκών, *ang-kōn*, &c.

E is sounded like the short English *e* in *met*.

Z, like a soft *d* passing gently into the sound of *z*. Thus, ζάω, pronounce *d-zāo*; μελίζω, *melid-zo*, &c.

H, like the English *a* in *cane*.

Θ, like the English *th* in *think*.

I, when long, like the English *e* in *me*; when short, like the *i* in *pin*.

Υ, like the French *u* in *une*, or like the German *ü*.

X, like the *gh* in the interjection *ugh!* or like the *ch* in the German *buch*; always forming a guttural sound.

Ω, like the *o* in *throne*.

Αι, like the English adverb *aye*.

Αυ, like the syllable *ow* in *now*.

Ει, like the English word *eye*.

Ευ, like the English word *yew*.

Οι, like the syllable *oy* in *boy*.

Ου, like the *oo* in *soon*.

Υι, like the English pronoun *we*.

III. DIVISION OF THE LETTERS.

I. Seven of the letters are vowels, namely, α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω. The remaining seventeen are consonants.

II. The seven vowels are divided into three classes, namely, *short*, *long*, and *doubtful*. Thus,

ε, ο,	are naturally short.
η, ω,	are naturally long.
α, ι, υ,	are called doubtful.

III. By a doubtful vowel is meant one which can be pronounced both as short and long in different words, being short in some words and long in others.

IV. DIPHTHONGS.

I. The vowels are combined in a variety of ways, two and two together, and in this way are formed the diphthongs.

II. Diphthongs are formed by the union of *α*, *ε*, *ο*, respectively, with *ι* and *υ*, producing one sound.

III. Of the diphthongs, six are *proper;* that is, where both vowels are heard combined into one sound; and six are *improper*, where the sound of one vowel predominates over that of the other.

IV. The proper diphthongs are six in number, namely:

αι, *αυ*, *ει*, *ευ*, *οι*, *ου*.

V. The improper diphthongs are *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*, where the *ι* or second vowel is subscribed, or written under the first, to show the faintness of its sound, and also *ηυ*, *υι*, *ωυ*, which last three are not of as common occurrence as *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*.

V. BREATHINGS.

I. Every vowel or diphthong at the beginning of a word has either a soft or rough breathing connected with it.

II. The soft breathing has no perceptible power, and attaches itself to the sound pronounced, as if spontaneously, without any exertion of the lungs. The rough breathing, or aspirate, as it is called, is equivalent, on the other hand, to the modern *h*, and hence, for example, we pronounce *ὑπέρ* as if written *huper*.

III. The mark of the soft breathing is (᾿); as, *ἀεί*, *ἐξ*; the mark for the aspirate is (῾); as, *ὑάκινθος*.

V. The consonant *ρ*, when standing at the beginning of a word, is always to be pronounced with an aspirate, and the aspirate, as in the case of a consonant, comes after the *ρ*; as, *ῥέω*, pronounce *rheo;* *ῥήτωρ*, pronounce *rhētōr*.

VI. When, however, a ρ is followed immediately by another ρ, the first has the soft breathing, and the second the aspirate, since they could not both be pronounced with an aspiration; as, ἔῤῥεον, pronounce *erreon*.

VI. EXERCISES ON THE LETTERS,[1] &c.

I. Convert the following English words into Greek characters:

Abbot, Abandon, Abdŏmen, Append, Happen, Hard, Batter, Baron, Bangor, Bag, Begin, Dictator, Dinner, Dig, Ding-dong, Emmet, Ember, Entering, Ephemeral, Zed, Zig-zag, Zeugma,

Zinc, Thomas, Thither, Clatter, Cant, Cater, Clip, Cōlon, Comma, Complex, Gag, Gong, Gambol, Garden, Calendar, Kennel, King, Ladder, Lamina, Lamp, Landlord, Lank,

Macula, Magnet, Mangle, Mammon, Mangō, Napkin, Nebula, Nipping, Nonplus, Noon, Now, Permit, Pilgrim, Placard, Ponder, Rhetoric, Rheum, Rhomb, Pyrrhus, Phantom, Philo, Pharynx,

Phœnix, Phasis, Sagō, Salmon, Sapid, Scanning, Tangle, Taper, Tartar, Trader, Pseudo, Psalm, ῾Omen, ῾Open, Heart, Home, Hat, At, Ham, Am, Hemp, Eruption,

Hag, Hang, Hand, And, Hair, Air, Heat, Eat, Hod, Odd, Hold, Old, Hull, Halter, Alter, Harm, Arm, Helmet, Elm, Hill, Ill.

II. Convert the following Roman letters into Greek characters:

Abakĕō, Abrŏtēs, Agalma, Agkura, Anēr,

Gnŏphŏs, Gnōrizō, Dapanē, Dardanŏs, Dĕchŏmai,

Zōarkēs, Hēbē, Hēgĕmōn, Hēdŏnē, Hēraklēs,

Historĕō, Histourgĕō, Hiĕrŏs, Hierŏpŏmpŏs, Hiĕrŏphulax,

Xĕnŏdŏkŏs, Xĕnizō, Xŏanŏn, Xuraō, ῾Oktō,

1. This, though an uncouth, will nevertheless be found an extremely useful exercise, care being taken, at the same time, to show what the pronunciation, for example, of such a word as ταγγλε (tangle) would be if a true Greek form, and so of the rest.

Arrhētŏs, Arithmŏs, Baskō, Bdĕlugma, Bĕbēlŏs, Bĕmbēx, Bĕssa, Bibliŏn, Blaptō, Bŏaō, Bŏiōtŏs, Bŏtrus, Gala, Galaxia, Galēnē, Gaulŏs, Gĕlaō, Gĕnĕthlē, Glōssa,

Dĕdrŏma, Dēmŏs, Dĕxis, Diagraphō, Drŏsŏs, Eirōn, Errhō, Ektimŏs, Elleipō, Emĕsia, Epeuchōmai, Ephĕstia, Zagreus, Zĕphyrŏs, Zēlēmōn, Zētĕō, Zŏphĕrŏs, Zugŏn, Zugŏulkŏs,

ʽEgmĕnŏs, ʽEgŏun, Thalamŏs, Thalassa, Tharrhĕō, Tharrhunō, Theatrŏn, Thĕēlatŏs, Thĕēmŏsunē, Thlibō, Thnēskō, Thŏazō, Thorubĕō, Thrasunō, Thrasucheir, Thrausantux, Idiōtēs, Idiŏxĕnŏs, Idmŏsunē,

Hiknŏŏmai, Hilarŏs, Kakŏpathĕō, Karadŏkia, Karpizō, Katakoimaō, Katakŏlumbaō, Kērōmatikŏs, Kētŏdŏrpŏs, Lambanō, Libanizō, Litanĕuō, Manteuŏmai, Methēkō, Mesoikētēs, Metastrĕphō, Nōthrŏs, Nuchŏbŏrŏs, Nĕphĕlē,

ʽOgdŏŏs, ʽObrimŏs, Paideuō, Panŏplŏs, Pōlus, Prŏthumŏs, Rhĕuma, Rhĕō, Rhiza, Sindōn, Skaptō, Skimmalizō, Huperthĕn, Hupŏlŏgŏs, Hŏplŏmachŏs, Psittakŏs, Psithurizō, Psōmiŏn.

VII. ACCENTUAL MARKS.

I. The ancient Greek is not to be pronounced by accent, but according to the rules of quantity. Still, however, the accents are important to be understood on several accounts, and particularly because they serve to distinguish words.

II. There are three accents in Greek; the *acute*, *grave*, and *circumflex*. The *acute* is denoted by the sign (´); as, φύλαξ. The *grave* is never marked, but lends its sign (`) to the softened acute. The *circumflex* is indicated by (῀); as, κῆπος.

III. In every word there can be but one predominant tone, to which all the rest are subordinate. This is the sharp or acute accent, the fundamental tone of discourse being the grave. Hence the grave requires no mark.

IV. When a word which, by itself, has the acute accent on the last syllable, stands in connexion before other words, the acute tone is softened down, and passes more or less into the grave. Thus, ὀργὴ δὲ πολλὰ δρᾶν ἀναγκάζει κακά

V. The acute is placed on one of the three last syllables of a word, the circumflex on one of the last two.

VI. Certain small words unite themselves so closely, in respect to sense, with the preceding word, that they must be blended with it, as it were, in pronunciation. For this reason they throw back their accent on the preceding word, and appear with none of their own. They are called *enclitics.*

VIII. EXERCISES ON THE ACCENTS.

I. Name the accents in the following Greek passage:

Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν ἡμέραν ὅλην ἐπορεύοντο, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐβουλιμίᾱσαν. Ξενοφῶν δὲ ὀπισθοφυλᾰκῶν, καὶ καταλαμβᾰνων τοὺς πίπτοντας τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἠγνόει ὅ τι τὸ πάθος εἴη. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ εἶπε τις αὐτῷ τῶν ἐμπείρων, ὅτι σαφῶς βουλιμιῶσι, καὶ, ἐάν τι φάγωσιν, ἀναστήσονται, παρῐὼν ἔπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια, εἴ που ποτὸν ἢ βρωτὸν ὁρῴη, ἐδῐδου, καὶ διέπεμπε διδόντας τοὺς· δυναμένους παρατρέχειν τοῖς βουλιμιῶσιν. Ἐπείδη δέ τι ἐμφάγοιεν ἀνίσταντο καὶ ἐπορεύοντο.

II. Show why the accents are incorrectly placed on the following words, and where the softened acute ought to be employed:

Βούλομενος, *ἐτέλευτησε,* *ἔχων τῖς κύνα,*
ἐ͂ξελειν, *σύνὰντησας,* *ἐκόμιζε τὶ αὐτῷ,*
σύνδραμοντες, *ὦμοσε,* *αὐτόν ἠρύσαντο,*
ἄπεκτεινε, *ἄπόθανοντος,* *Ὁ δέ ὄνος,*
πόλεμῐους, *ἐλεῦθερω,* *νυκτός ἐγεῖρων,*
φόνευετε, *ἐπισκεπτο̆μενος,* *ἔκελευσε τούς στρατῐωτας,*
σῦμφερει, *ἐπὸνειδιστον,* *κατά κορῠφάς ὄρεων.*

IX. APOSTROPHE AND OTHER MARKS.

I. *Apostrŏphe* is the cutting off of a short vowel at the end of a word when the next word begins with a vowel: and when this takes place it is indicated by the mark (') set over the empty space; as, *ἐπ' εμοῦ*, for *ἐπὶ ἐμοῦ*.

II. When the following word has the rough breathing, and the elided vowel was preceded by a smooth mute, π, κ, or τ, this mute becomes aspirated, i. e., π becomes φ, κ becomes χ, and τ becomes θ; as, *ἀφ' οὗ*, for *ἀπὸ οὗ*; *οὐχ' ἡμῶν*, for *οὐκὶ ἡμῶν*; *ἔθ' ὑμῖν*, for *ἔτι ὑμῖν*.

III. Sometimes, when two vowels come together, one at the end and the other at the beginning of a word, the apostrophe is prevented by placing a ν after the first of the two vowels; as, *πᾶσιν εἶπεν ἐκείνοις*.

IV. *Diærĕsis* is a double dot (¨) put over the second of two vowels, when these follow one after the other, to show that they must be pronounced separately, and not as a diphthong; as, *αϊδής*, to be pronounced *ἀ-ιδής*; *πραΰς*, to be pronounced *πρα-ύς*. If the acute accent happen to fall on the same vowel which is to receive the double dot of the diæresis, the accent is placed between the dots; as in the word *πραΰς*.

X. EXERCISES IN APOSTROPHE.

Bring the apostrophe to bear on the following:

ἐπὶ ἑστιοῦχον,	*ἕρπετε ὡς τάχιστα,*
ἐπὶ ἀξίου·	*ταῦτα ἅμα ἠγόρευε,*
δεῦρο ἐμοῦ,	*ἀνεῖρπε ὑπὸ αὐτήν,*
ποθεῖτε ὑμεῖς,	*οἱ δὲ αὖ παρὰ ἡμῶν,*
οὐκ ἡγοῖτο ἄν,	*λεκτοί τε ἕσποντο,*
ἔτι δὲ οὐκ ἕξεις,	*ἥ τε ἑκοῦσα εἶπεν,*
παρὰ ἑαυτῷ,	*κόλπον τε ἔδειξε στέρνα τε ὡς,*
ἐστὶ οὑτωσί,	*ἥνουν τε ὑπὸ αὐγάς,*
διὰ ἔτους,	*σημεῖα ἰδὼν τότε ἀσπίδων,*
οὐκ οὑμός,	*δέδοικα ἃ χρήζω,*
ἀντὶ ὅτου,	*ταῦτα αὔτα ἕκαστα,*
θαυμάζετε ὡς,	*νῦν δὲ οὔτε ὅμοιον.*

XI. PARTS OF SPEECH, &c.

I. There are eight parts of speech in Greek, the *Article*, *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, and *Conjunction*. The Interjections are ranked among adverbs.

II. The Article, Noun, Adjective, and Pronoun are declined by *Genders*, *Cases*, and *Numbers*.

III. There are three *genders*, the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*; and, to mark the gender, the article is usually employed; namely, ὁ for the masculine, ἡ for the feminine, and τὸ for the neuter. Thus, ὁ ἄνθρωπος, "*the man*;" ἡ γυνή, "*the woman*;" τὸ χρῆμα, "*the thing*."

IV. Some nouns, however, are both masculine and feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ, κότινος, "*the wild olive-tree*." These are said to be of the common gender.

V. There are three *numbers*, the *Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*. The singular denotes one, the plural more than one, the dual two or a pair.

VI. There are five cases, the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative*.

VII. The Ablative in Greek is the same in form with the Dative, and therefore has no separate name.

XII. GENERAL RULES.

I. Nouns of the neuter gender have the nominative, accusative, and vocative alike in all numbers, and these cases in the plural end always in *α*.

II. The nominative and vocative plural are alike.

III. The nominative, accusative, and vocative dual are alike, as also the genitive and dative.

IV. The dative singular in all three declensions ends in *ι*. In the first and second, however, the *ι* is written under or subscribed.

V. The genitive plural ends always in *ων*.

XIII. THE ARTICLE.

I. The article is a word prefixed to a noun, and serving to ascertain or define it. Its declension is as follows:

Singular.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neuter.*	
Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	*the.*
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	*of the.*
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	*to* or *for the.*
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	*the.*
Voc.	wanting.	*	*	*

Dual.

Nom.	τώ	τά	τώ	*the two.*
Gen.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	*of the two.*
Dat.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	*to* or *for the two.*
Acc.	τώ	τά	τώ	*the two.*
Voc.	wanting.	*	*	*

Plural.

Nom.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	*the.*
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	*of the.*
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	*to* or *for the.*
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	*the.*
Voc.	wanting.	*	*	*

XIV. EXERCISES ON THE ARTICLE.

Give the Greek for the following parts of the article:

1. Nom. plural masc. and genitive dual feminine.
2. Acc. sing. fem. and dative sing. masculine.
3. Genitive plural masc. and nom. singular feminine.
4. Nom. dual fem. and accus. sing. neuter.
5. Dative sing. masc. and nom. sing. neuter.
6. Nom. dual masc. and nom. plural feminine.
7. Accus. plural neuter and gen. sing. masculine.
8. Accus. sing. masc. and nom. plural neuter.
9. Dative plural masc. and gen. sing. feminine.

10. Accus. plural fem. and gen. dual masculine.
11. Gen. sing. neuter and dat. plural feminine.
12. Accus. plural masc. and nom. dual neuter.
13. Dative sing. neuter and dative plural feminine.
14. Nom. accus. dative and gen. singular masculine.
15. Dative accus. nom. and gen. dual feminine.
16. Accus. gen. nom. and dative plural masculine.
17. Gen. nom. accus. and dative singular feminine.
18. Nom. sing., nom. plural, nom. dual masculine.
19. Dative accus. nom., genitive plural feminine.
20. Accus. sing., accus. plural, accus. dual feminine.
21. Dative sing., dative dual, dative plural masculine.
22. Gen. singular, dual, and plural feminine.
23. Nom. dual feminine, nom. sing. and plural neuter
24. Accus. singular, dual, and plural neuter.

XV. NOUNS.

I. The Declensions of Nouns are three, corresponding to the first three declensions in Latin.

II. The *First Declension* has *four* terminations: *two feminine*, *α* and *η*; and *two masculine*, *ας* and *ης*.

III. The *Second Declension* has *two* terminations, *ος* and *ον*. Nouns in *ος* are generally *masculine*, sometimes *feminine*; nouns in *ον* are always *neuter*.

IV. The *Third Declension* ends in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *neuter*; *ω feminine*; and *ν*, *ξ*, *ρ*, *σ*, *ψ*, *of all genders*; and increases in the genitive, that is, the genitive and the other oblique cases, excepting the vocative, exceed the nominative singular in length by their respective terminations.

XVI. EXERCISE ON THE DECLENSIONS.

Name the declensions to which the following nouns belong, according to their terminations:

ἀγγελία,	*δαίμων*,	*λάμπας* (gen. *-αδος*),
διάκονος,	*παρθένος*,	*χειροτέχνης*,
ἔλαιον,	*τιμή*,	*κέλευθος*,
ἥβη,	*ἄγκῡρα*,	*σῶμα* (neuter),

θήρ,
ἄστυ,
λόγος,
ἀλήθεια,
φοίνιξ,
λαίλαψ,
αἰών,
ῥόδον,
νεφέλη,
ἀκινάκης,
λάρναξ,
γίγας,
ψάρ,
μάρτυρ,
ἄνεμος,
θάλασσα,
ἄναξ,
μέλι,
φωνή,
πρόβατον,
ῥίς,
θύρα,
κοχλίας (gen. *-ου*),
αἰτία,
βούλευμα (neuter),
πελειάς (gen. *-αδος*),
ταμίας (gen. *-ου*),
βίβλος,
βιβλίον,
φῶς (neuter),
κόρυς,
σάλπιγξ.

XVII. FIRST DECLENSION.

Terminations.

-α, *-η* } *feminine.* | *-ας*, *-ης* } *masculine.*

I. Nouns in *ρα* and *α* pure, that is, *α* preceded by a vowel, together with some proper names, as *Λήδα*, *'Ανδρομέδα*, *Φιλομήλα*, and also the substantive *ἀλαλά*, "*a war-cry*," have the genitive in *ας*, and retain their *α* through all the cases of the singular.

II. All the contracted nouns of this declension likewise retain the *α* in the genitive and other cases of the singular; as, *μνᾶ* (contracted from *μνάα*), gen. *μνᾶς*, dative *μνᾷ*, &c.

III. All other nouns in *α* have the genitive in *ης* and the dative in *ῃ*; but in the accusative and vocative they resume their *α*.

IV. Nouns in *η* retain the *η* throughout the singular number, making the accusative in *ην* and the vocative in *η*.

Examples.

ἡ ἡμέρα, "*the day.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. *ἡ*	*ἡμέρ-α*,	N. *τὰ*	*ἡμέρ-α*,	N. *αἱ*	*ἡμέρ-αι*,
G. *τῆς*	*ἡμέρ-ας*,	G. *ταῖν*	*ἡμέρ-αιν*,	G. *τῶν*	*ἡμερ-ῶν*,
D. *τῇ*	*ἡμέρ-ᾳ*,	D. *ταῖν*	*ἡμέρ-αιν*,	D. *ταῖς*	*ἡμέρ-αις*,
A. *τὴν*	*ἡμέρ-αν*,	A. *τὰ*	*ἡμέρ-α*,	A. *τὰς*	*ἡμέρ-ας*,
V.	*ἡμέρ-α*.	V.	*ἡμέρ-α*.	V.	*ἡμέρ-αι*.

ἡ σοφῐα, "wisdom."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ σοφί-α,	N. τὰ σοφί-α,	N. αἱ σοφί-αι,
G. τῆς σοφί-ας,	G. ταῖν σοφί-αιν,	G. τῶν σοφι-ῶν,
D. τῇ σοφί-ᾳ,	D. ταῖν σοφί-αιν,	D. ταῖς σοφί-αις,
A. τὴν σοφί-αν,	A. τὰ σοφί-α,	A. τὰς σοφί-ας,
V. σοφί-α.	V. σοφί-α.	V. σοφί-αι.

ἡ δόξα, "the opinion."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ δόξ-α,	N. τὰ δόξ-α,	N. αἱ δόξ-αι,
G. τῆς δόξ-ης,	G. ταῖν δόξ-αιν,	G. τῶν δοξ-ῶν,
D. τῇ δόξ-ῃ,	D. ταῖν δόξ-αιν,	D. ταῖς δόξ-αις,
A. τὴν δόξ-αν,	A. τὰ δόξ-α,	A. τὰς δόξ-ας,
V. δόξ-α.	V. δόξ-α.	V. δόξ-αι.

ἡ κεφᾰλή, "the head."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ἡ κεφαλ-ή,	N. τὰ κεφαλ-ά,	N. αἱ κεφαλ-αί,
G. τῆς κεφαλ-ῆς,	G. ταῖν κεφαλ-αῖν,	G. τῶν κεφαλ-ῶν,
D. τῇ κεφαλ-ῇ,	D. ταῖν κεφαλ-αῖν,	D. ταῖς κεφαλ-αῖς,
A. τὴν κεφαλ-ήν,	A. τὰ κεφαλ-ά,	A. τὰς κεφαλ-άς,
V. κεφαλ-ή.	V. κεφαλ-ά.	V. κεφαλ-αί.

V. Nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *ου*, and the remaining cases like those of *ἡμέρα*.

VI. Nouns in *ης* make the genitive in *ου*, and the remaining cases like those of *κεφαλή*.

VII. The vocative of words in *ης* and *ας* is formed by rejecting *ς*; but the following in *ης* have the vocative in *α*: 1. Those which have a *τ* before the *ης*; as, *προφήτης*, *προφῆτᾰ*; *ἐργάτης*, *ἐργάτᾰ*. 2. Those ending in *πης*; as, *κυνώπης*, *κυνῶπᾰ*. 3. Words compounded with *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*; as, *γεωμέτρης*, "*a geometer*," voc. *γεωμέτρᾰ*; *βιβλιοπώλης*, "*a bookseller*," voc. *βιβλιοπῶλᾰ*; *παιδοτρίβης*, "*a teacher of gymnastics*," voc. *παιδοτρίβᾰ*. 4. Names of nations and communities; as, *Σκύθης*, "*a Scythian*," voc. *Σκύθᾰ*; *Πέρσης*, "*a Persian*," voc. *Πέρσᾰ*. But *Πέρσης*, a man's name, *Perses*, makes *Πέρση*.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ νεανῖας, "*the youth.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ νεανί-ας,	N. τὼ νεανί-α,	N. οἱ νεανί-αι,
G. τοῦ νεανί-ου,	G. τοῖν νεανί-αιν,	G. τῶν νεανι-ῶν,
D. τῷ νεανί-ᾳ,	D. τοῖν νεανί-αιν,	D. τοῖς νεανί-αις,
A. τὸν νεανί-αν,	A. τὼ νεανί-α,	A. τοὺς νεανί-ας,
V. νεανί-α.	V. νεανί-α.	V. νεανί-αι.

ὁ τελώνης, "*the tax-gatherer.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ τελών-ης,	N. τὼ τελών-α,	N. οἱ τελών-αι,
G. τοῦ τελών-ου,	G. τοῖν τελών-αιν,	G. τῶν τελων-ῶν,
D. τῷ τελών-ῃ,	D. τοῖν τελών-αιν,	D. τοῖς τελών-αις,
A. τὸν τελών-ην,	A. τὼ τελών-α,	A. τοὺς τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.	V. τελών-α.	V. τελών-αι.

XVIII. EXERCISES ON THE FIRST DECLENSION

PRELIMINARY RULES.[1]

1. Nouns referring to the same person or thing agree in case; as, Ἥρα ἡ θεά, "*Juno the goddess;*" ἡ λίμνη Ἐρυθραί, "*the estuary Erythræ.*"

2. One noun governs another in the genitive when the latter refers to a different person or thing from the former; as, ῥωμὴ ψυχῆς, "*firmness of soul.*"

3. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it when both words refer to the same person or thing; as, Ἥρα ἦν θεά, "*Juno was a goddess;*" σοφία ἐστὶ τιμή, "*wisdom is honour.*"

Vocabulary.

ἐστὶ . . . . *he, she,* or *it is.*
εἰσὶ . . . . *they are.*
ἦν . . . . *he, she,* or *it was.*
ἦσαν . . . . *they were.*
καὶ . . . . *and.*
ἤ . . . . *or.*

---

1. A few simple rules of syntax are here anticipated, in order to serve as a basis for the construction of short sentences in the exercises. The brief vocabulary following immediately after is given with the same view.

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

θύραν, οἰκῖας, γλώσσης, Αἰνείου, ἀγορᾶς,
θύραιν, οἰκίαν, γλῶσσαν, Αἰνείαν, φιλῖαιν,
θύραις, οἰκίαιν, γλώσσαις, Αἰνείᾳ, ᾠδῃ,
θύρας, οἰκίαι, γλώσσῃ, μονῖαι, ταμῖον,
θυρῶν, οἰκίᾳ, γλώσση, μονίου, χειροτέχνα,
θύρᾳ, οἰκίαις, δίψαν, μονίας, σελήναιν,
θύρα, οἰκιῶν, δίψῃ, μονιῶν, ἀληθείᾳ,
θύραι, αἰτῖαιν, δίψαις, Ἀτρείδου, θαλασσῶν,
ἕδρας, αἰτίαις, κώμης, Ἀτρείδην, γεφῦραις,
ἕδρᾳ, αἰτίαι, κώμας, ἀκινᾰκῃ, σκίαν,
ἕδραν, αἰτίᾳ, κώμαι, ἀκινάκης, τιμῆς,
ἕδραις, αἰτίας, κώμην, ἀκινάκα, φώνην,
ἑδρῶν, αἰτίαν, κωμῶν, ἀκινάκας, ἀγκῦρῶν.

II.

Translate the following, and name, at the same time, the gender, number, and case.

γέφῡρα, "*a bridge*,"
γεφύρᾳ,
γεφύραιν,
γεφύρας,
γεφυρῶν,
γέφυραι,
γεφύραις,
γεφύραν.
τιμή, "*honour*,"
τιμῇ,
τιμήν
τιμῆς
τιμά,
τιμαί,
τιμαῖς,
τιμαῖν

μάχαιρα, "*a sword*,"
μαχαίρας,
μαχαίραις,
μάχαιραι,
μάχαιραν,
μαχαίρᾳ,
μαχαίραιν,
μαχαιρῶν.
μοῦσα, "*a muse*,"
μοῦσαν,
μούσαιν,
μούσης,
μούσας,
μούσῃ,
μούσαις,
μοῦσαι.

ταμῖας, " a steward,"	*ποιητής, " a poet,"*
ταμία,	*ποιητά,*
ταμίᾳ,	*ποιητῇ,*
ταμίου,	*ποιητήν,*
ταμίαις,	*ποιητοῦ,*
ταμίαν,	*ποιηταῖς,*
ταμίας,	*ποιητάς,*
ταμιαῖν.	*ποιηταί.*

III.

Translate the following, and show the government:

Ἡ *σκιὰ τῆς οἰκίας.—ἡ θύρα ταῖν οἰκιαῖν.—ἡ ἀληθεία τῆς φιλίας.—ἡ φωνὴ τῆς μούσης.—ἡ αἰτία τῆς βροντῆς.—ἡ νίκη τῆς ἀρετῆς.—ἡ ῥίζα τῆς γλώσσης.—ἡ ἅμιλλα τῆς θαλάττης.—τῆς θύρας τῆς γέφυρας.—τῇ φωνῇ τῆς βροντῆς.—ταῖς νίκαις τῶν μουσῶν.—τῶν ῥιζῶν τῶν γλωσσῶν.—τὰς ἁμίλλας ταῖν θαλατταῖν.—τῇ ἀληθείᾳ καὶ τῇ φιλίᾳ.—τῆς γέφυρας καὶ τῆς θαλάττης.—τῶν νικῶν καὶ τῶν μουσῶν.—τῆς γλώσσης καὶ τῆς φωνῆς.—τὴν αἰτίαν καὶ τὴν φωνὴν τῆς βροντῆς.*

Ὁ *ποιητὴς τῆς ἀγορᾶς.—ὁ μαθητὴς τῆς στοᾶς.—ὁ ταμίας τῆς γέφυρας.—ὁ προφήτης τῆς νίκης.—τῷ ποιητῇ τῶν μουσῶν.—τοῖς μαθηταῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς.—τῶν ταμιῶν τῆς ἀγορᾶς.—τοῖν προφηταῖν τῆς ἀληθείας.—τὼ ναυτὰ τῆς θαλάττης.—τοῖν ἀθληταῖν τῆς ἁμίλλης.—τοῖς στρατιωταῖς τοῦ* Αἰνείου.*—τοῦ ταῖν οἰκιαῖν δεσπότου.—τοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν δικαστάς.—τῷ μαθητῇ καὶ τῷ ναύτῃ.—τοῦ ταμίου καὶ τοῦ τῆς ἁμίλλης ἀθλητοῦ.—τὸν ταμίαν καὶ τοὺς προφητάς καὶ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ ᾠδήν.—τὼ ποιητά καὶ τὼ μαθητά καὶ τὼ ναυτά τῶν πολιτῶν.*

Ἡ *σελήνη ἐστὶ πλανήτης.—αἱ ἀρεταί εἰσὶν αἱ θύραι τῆς τιμῆς.—ὁ ταμίας καὶ ὁ ναύτης εἰσὶ πολῖται.—ὁ νεανίας ἦν ποιητής.—ὁ προφήτης ἦν δικαστής.—οἱ στρατιῶται ἦσαν ἀθληταί.—*Ἰταλία *ἐστὶ χώρα.—μέθη ἐστὶ μανία.—οἱ μαθηταί καὶ οἱ τεχνιταί εἰσὶ δικασταί τῆς ἁμίλλης.*

—οἱ κλεπταὶ ἦσαν ναυταί, καὶ ἡ ἀγέλη τοῦ ἀρότου ἦν ἡ λεία.—οἱ ὁπλιταί καὶ ἡ στρατία καὶ αἱ τῶν νεανιῶν συμφοραὶ ἦσαν ἡ τῆς λύπης αἰτία.—ὁ τῶν πολιτῶν ταμίας ἦν τῆς νίκης ἀρχή.

IV.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite:

Robbers in the country of Asia.	Ληστὴς ἐν ὁ χώρα ὁ Ἀσῐα.
Of soldiers in Athens.	Στρατιώτης ἐν Ἀθῆναι.
Days of despondency and flight.	Ἡμέρα ὁ ἀθυμῐα καὶ φυγή.
In Sellasia there was peace.	Ἐν Σελλασῐα ἦν εἰρήνη.
The tongue is the cause of conflict.	Ὁ γλῶσσα ἐστὶν αἰτῐα μάχη.
The kingdoms of the earth.	Ὁ βασιλεία ὁ γῆ.
The guard of Theramenes.	Ὁ φρουρά ὁ Θηραμένης.
Of the council and the assembly.	Ὁ βουλή καὶ ὁ ἐκκλησῐα.
The beginnings of naval commands.	Ὁ ἀρχή ναυαρχῐα.
Of the battles of the sea.	Ὁ μάχη ὁ θάλαττα.
For Mitylene and the promontory Malea.	Ὁ Μιτυλήνη καὶ ὁ ἄκρα ὁ Μαλέα.
In the battle of the Arginusæ.	Ἐν ὁ μάχη αἱ Ἀργινοῦσαι.
The two councils of the day.	Ὁ βουλή ὁ ἡμέρα.
The two men of Eubœa.	Ὁ ἄνθρωπος Εὐβοία.
Thunderings and lightning, and flights of citizens.	Βροντή καὶ ἀστρᾰπή καὶ πολῑτης φυγή.
Of Asia and Macedonia.	Ἀσῐα καὶ Μακεδονῐα.
The two satraps and the two commands.	Ὁ σατρᾰπης καὶ ὁ ἀρχή.

XIX. SECOND DECLENSION.

Terminations.

-ος, masculine, sometimes feminine.

-ον, neuter.

Examples.

ὁ λόγος, "*the discourse.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ λόγ-ος,	N. τὼ λόγ-ω,	N. οἱ λόγ-οι,
G. τοῦ λόγ-ου,	G. τοῖν λόγ-οιν,	G. τῶν λόγ-ων,
D. τῷ λόγ-ῳ,	D. τοῖν λόγ-οιν,	D. τοῖς λόγ-οις,
A. τὸν λόγ-ον,	A. τὼ λόγ-ω,	A. τοὺς λόγ-ους,
V. λόγ-ε.	V. λόγ-ω.	V. λόγ-οι.

ἡ φηγός, "*the beech.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ἡ φηγ-ός,	N. τὰ φηγ-ώ,	N. αἱ φηγ-οί,
G. τῆς φηγ-οῦ,	G. ταῖν φηγ-οῖν,	G. τῶν φηγ-ῶν,
D. τῇ φηγ-ῷ,	D. ταῖν φηγ-οῖν,	D. ταῖς φηγ-οῖς,
A. τὴν φηγ-όν,	A. τὰ φηγ-ώ,	A. τὰς φηγ-ούς,
V. φηγ-έ.	V. φηγ-ώ.	V. φηγ-οί

τὸ σῦκον, "*the fig.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ σῦκ-ον,	N. τὼ σύκ-ω,	N. τὰ σῦκ-α,
G. τοῦ σύκ-ου,	G. τοῖν σύκ-οιν,	G. τῶν σύκ-ων,
D. τῷ σύκ-ῳ,	D. τοῖν σύκ-οιν,	D. τοῖς σύκ-οις,
A. τὸ σῦκ-ον,	A. τὼ σύκ-ω,	A. τὰ σῦκ-α,
V. σῦκ-ον.	V. σύκ-ω.	V. σῦκ-α.

XX. EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

I.

In what cases and numbers are the following words found?

νόμω,	ἄνθρωπος,	δένδρον,	ὀργάνω,
νόμῳ,	ἀνθρώπους,	δένδρων,	στεφάνῳ,
νόμων,	ἄνθρωποι,	δένδρω,	θεόν,
νόμοι,	ἀνθρώπω,	δένδροιν,	ὅμιλε,
νόμοις,	ἀνθρώπῳ,	δένδρα,	χρόνοιν,
νόμοιν,	ἄνθρωπον,	δένδρῳ,	θρόνου,
νόμε,	ἄνθρωπε,	δώροις,	ῥόδα,

νόμους,	ἀγγέλοιν,	δώροιν,	προβάτω,
νόμον,	ἀγγέλοις,	δῶρα,	ζωῶν,
ὁδοῖν,	ἀγγέλου,	μήλου,	οἴνῳ,
ὁδέ,	ἀγγέλους,	μήλων,	σίδηρον,
ὁδώ,	ἀγγέλοι,	μήλοις,	βαρβίτῳ.

II.

Translate the following, and name, at the same time, the number and case.

ἥλῐος, "*the sun*,"	ἵππος, "*a horse*,"
ἥλιον,	ἵπποις,
ἥλιε,	ἵππω,
ἡλίου,	ἵππων,
ἡλίους,	ἵππους.
ἡλίω,	κέντρον, "*a goad*,"
ἡλίῳ,	κέντρῳ,
ἡλίοιν.	κέντρα,
θάνᾰτος, "*death*,"	κέντροις.
θάνατον,	ἀδελφός, "*a brother*,"
θανάτου,	ἀδελφῷ,
θανάτοις,	ἀδελφούς,
θανάτῳ.	ἀδελφῶν.
υἱός, "*a son*,"	πῶλος, "*a young steed*,"
υἱέ,	πώλους,
υἱοῖς,	πῶλοι,
υἱόν.	πώλων,
ἄνεμος, "*a wind*,"	πῶλον.
ἀνέμοις,	σφυρόν, "*the ankle*,"
ἀνέμων,	σφυρῷ,
ἀνέμοιν,	σφυρώ,
ἀνέμω.	σφυρά,
τέκνον, "*a child*,"	σφυροῖς.
τέκνα,	χρησμός, "*an oracle*,"
τέκνων,	χρησμώ,
τέκνοιν.	χρησμῷ.

III.

Translate the following, and show the government:

Ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.—τοῦ καρποῦ τῶν δένδρων.—τὼ παιδίω τοῦ Ἱπποκενταύρου.—οἱ τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμοί.—Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου υἱός.—ἡ τοῦ Βάκχου ἄμπελος.—οἱ τῶν θεῶν νόμοι.—τὰ τῆς νήσου ῥόδα.—τῶν ζωῶν και τοῖν τέκνοιν.—τοὺς τῶν ξένων δόμους, καὶ τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὅπλα.—ἡ βίβλος τῶν νόμων.—οἱ τοῦ ὠκεᾰνοῦ ἄνεμοι.—τοῖς τῶν δένδρων μήλοις.—ὁ οἶνος τῆς ἀμπέλου.—τὰ πυλωρῶν κλεῖθρα.—τὰ τῶν ἀσπῐδων σημεῖα, καὶ ὁ τῶν ὅπλων κόσμος.

Ὁ λόγος τῆς ψυχῆς εἴδωλον ἐστὶ.—Ἡ Αἴγυπτος δῶρόν ἐστι τοῦ Νείλου.—ὁ ἥλιος καὶ ἡ σελήνη ἦσαν θεοὶ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων.—οἱ πυγμαῖοι καὶ οἱ γέρᾰνοι ἦσαν ἀντιμαχηταί.—Ἡ ἀρχὴ τοῦ πλούτου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρχὴ τῶν πονῶν.—Ὦ ἄνθρωπε, οἶνος ἐστὶ κάτοπτρον τῆς καρδίας.—Ἴναχος ἦν υἱος Ὠκεανοῦ.—Αἱ νεφέλαι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔχουσι[1] βροντὴν καὶ ἀστραπὴν καὶ χαλάζαν.—Οἱ ἄνεμοι τῆς θαλάττης εἰσὶ φόβος τοῖς ναυταῖς.—Οἱ πτωχοὶ ἔχουσι τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.—Λιμὸς ἔχει τὴν γῆν Αἰγύπτου.—Ὁ κόσμος ἐστὶ σκηνὴ, καὶ ὁ βίος ἐστὶ πάροδος.—Ὁ Θεός ἔχει τὸν βίον καὶ τὴν τελευτὴν τῶν ἀνθρώπων.—Θάνατος καὶ ζωὴ, πόνος καὶ ἡδονὴ, πλοῦτος καὶ πενία, εἰσὶν ἀνθρώποις.—Ἔχει τυρὸν καὶ ἄρτον, οἶνον καὶ σταφύλας.—Στρατηγοὶ καὶ λοχαγοὶ ἦσαν ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων σκηναῖς.—Ἀλκιβιάδης καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἦν φόβος Ἀρχιδάμῳ καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις.—Ἔχει τόξον καὶ φαρέτραν καὶ βάρβιτον καὶ ῥόδα.—Ἡ μάχη τῶν Ῥωμαιων ἐν Φαρσάλῳ.—Αἴολος ἦν κύριος τῶν ἀνεμων.—Ὁ βουκόλος ἦν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ καὶ ὁ μόσχος ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ.—Βρέννος ἦν στρατηγὸς τῶν Γαλατῶν.—Τοῖς κατασκόποις τῆς χώρας ἦν ὑδάτιον ἐν πέτρᾳ.

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1. Ἔχει, "he, she, or it has," and ἔχουσι, "they have," being active in meaning, take the accusative. The regular rule will be introduced in the course of a few pages.

IV.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite :

Men have troubles in life.	Ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχουσι πόνος ἐν ὁ βίος.
Oh lord of the rivers and the deep!	Κύριος ὁ ποταμὸς καὶ ὁ πόντος.
The thieves have the bull.	Ὁ κλέπτης ἔχουσι ὁ ταῦρος.
The fables of the poets, and the treasures of song.	Ὁ ὁ ποιητὴς μῦθος, καὶ ὁ ὁ ᾠδὴ θησαυρός.
Bands and leaders of bands are in the gates of Orchomenus.	Λόχος καὶ λοχαγέτης εἰσὶν ἐν ὁ πύλη Ὀρχομενός.
He has the shoulders, and head, and eyes, and hair of Adrastus.	Ἔχει ὁ ὦμος, καὶ ὁ κεφαλὴ, καὶ ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς, καὶ ὁ κόμη ὁ Ἄδραστος.
The arms of the army of the Argives.	Ὁ ὅπλον ὁ ὁ Ἀργεῖος στρατός.
The heavy-armed men were in the ditch.	Ὁ ὁπλίτης ἦσαν ἐν ὁ τάφρος.
Oh Olympus of the gods!	Ὦ Ὄλυμπος ὁ θεός!
Oh two children of the muse!	Ὦ τέκνον ὁ Μοῦσα!
In Paros, an island of the sea, were the twins of the goddess.	Ἐν Πάρος, νῆσος ὁ θάλαττα, ἦσαν ὁ δίδυμος ὁ θεά.
A merchant of the Peloponnesus has gold and silver.	Ἔμπορος ὁ Πελοπόννησος ἔχει χρυσὸς καὶ ἄργυρος.
There are crocodiles in the Nile, a river of Egypt.	Εἰσὶ κροκόδειλος ἐν ὁ Νεῖλος, ποταμὸς ὁ Αἴγυπτος.
Of the triangles, the side, and of the centre of the circle.	Ὁ τρίγωνον ὁ πλευρὰ, καὶ ὁ κέντρον ὁ κύκλος.
The triangles are ΑΒΓ *and* ΚΛΜ, *the two diameters are* ΡΣΤ *and* ΦΧΘ, *and the two sides are* ΟΠ *and* ΔΕ.	Ὁ τρίγωνον εἰσὶ ΑΒΓ καὶ ΚΛΜ, ὁ διάμετρος εἰσὶ ΡΣΤ καὶ ΦΧΘ, καὶ ὁ πλευρὰ εἰσὶ ΟΠ καὶ ΔΕ.

XXI. ADJECTIVE.

I. The Declensions of Adjectives are *three.*

II. The First Declension of Adjectives has *three* terminations, the second *two*, the third *one.*

III. Adjectives of three terminations are the most numerous, and have the feminine always in η except when preceded by a vowel or the letter ρ, in which case it ends in α. Thus,

δειλός,	δειλή,	δειλόν,	"*cowardly;*"
καλός,	καλή,	καλόν,	"*handsome;*"
σοφός,	σοφή,	σοφόν,	"*wise.*"

But,

φίλιος,	φιλία,	φίλιον,	"*friendly;*"
ἅγιος,	ἁγία,	ἅγιον,	"*holy;*"
ἱερός,	ἱερά,	ἱερόν,	"*sacred.*"

IV. The masculine termination in ος and the neuter in ον are inflected after the second declension of nouns. The feminine termination in η or α is inflected after the first declension of nouns.

V. Adjectives in οος, however, have the feminine in η; as, ὄγδοος, ὀγδόη; θοός, θοή. But, when ρ precedes, these have also α; as, ἀθρόος, ἀθρόα.

XXII. ADJECTIVES IN ος, η, ον, AND ος, α, ον.

σοφός, σοφή, σοφόν, "*wise.*"

Singular.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	σοφ-ός,	σοφ-ή,	σοφ-όν,
G.	σοφ-οῦ,	σοφ-ῆς,	σοφ-οῦ,
D.	σοφ-ῷ,	σοφ-ῇ,	σοφ-ῷ,
A.	σοφ-όν,	σοφ-ήν,	σοφ-όν,
V.	σοφ-έ,	σοφ-ή,	σοφ-όν.

Dual.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	σοφ-ώ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ώ,
G.	σοφ-οῖν,	σοφ-αῖν,	σοφ-οῖν,
D.	σοφ-οῖν,	σοφ-αῖν,	σοφ-οῖν,
A.	σοφ-ώ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ώ,
V.	σοφ-ώ,	σοφ-ά,	σοφ-ώ.

Plural.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	σοφ-οί,	σοφ-αί,	σοφ-ά,
G.	σοφ-ῶν,	σοφ-ῶν,	σοφ-ῶν,
D.	σοφ-οῖς,	σοφ-αῖς,	σοφ-οῖς,
A.	σοφ-ούς,	σοφ-άς,	σοφ-ά,
V.	σοφ-οί,	σοφ-αί,	σοφ-ά.

ἱερός, ἱερά, ἱερόν, "*sacred.*"

	Singular.				*Dual.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*		*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	ἱερ-ός,	ἱερ-ά,	ἱερ-όν,	N.	ἱερ-ώ,	ἱερ-ά,	ἱερ-ώ,
G.	ἱερ-οῦ,	ἱερ-ᾶς,	ἱερ-οῦ,	G.	ἱερ-οῖν,	ἱερ-αῖν,	ἱερ-οῖν,
D.	ἱερ-ῷ,	ἱερ-ᾷ,	ἱερ-ῷ,	D.	ἱερ-οῖν,	ἱερ-αῖν,	ἱερ-οῖν,
A.	ἱερ-όν,	ἱερ-άν,	ἱερ-όν,	A.	ἱερ-ώ,	ἱερ-ά,	ἱερ-ώ,
V.	ἱερ-έ,	ἱερ-ά,	ἱερ-όν.	V.	ἱερ-ώ,	ἱερ-ά,	ἱερ-ώ.

Plural.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	ἱερ-οί,	ἱερ-αί,	ἱερ-ά,
G.	ἱερ-ῶν,	ἱερ-ῶν,	ἱερ-ῶν,
D.	ἱερ-οῖς,	ἱερ-αῖς,	ἱερ-οῖς,
A.	ἱερ-ούς,	ἱερ-άς,	ἱερ-ά,
V.	ἱερ-οί,	ἱερ-αί,	ἱερ-ά.

XXII. ADJECTIVES IN ος, ος, ον, OR OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

ἔνδοξος, ἔνδοξος, ἔνδοξον, "*glorious.*"

	Singular.				*Dual.*		
	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*		*Masc.*	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	ἔνδοξ-ος,	ἔνδοξ-ος,	ἔνδοξ-ον,	N.	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,
G.	ἐνδόξ-ου,	ἐνδόξ-ου,	ἐνδόξ-ου,	G.	ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,
D.	ἐνδόξ-ῳ,	ἐνδόξ-ῳ,	ἐνδόξ-ῳ,	D.	ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,	ἐνδόξ-οιν,
A.	ἔνδοξ-ον,	ἔνδοξ-ον,	ἔνδοξ-ον,	A.	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,
V.	ἔνδοξ-ε,	ἔνδοξ-ε,	ἔνδοξ-ον.	V.	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω,	ἐνδόξ-ω.

Plural.

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
N.	ἔνδοξ-οι,	ἔνδοξ-οι,	ἔνδοξ-α,
G.	ἐνδόξ-ων,	ἐνδόξ-ων,	ἐνδόξ-ων,
D.	ἐνδόξ-οις,	ἐνδόξ-οις,	ἐνδόξ-οις,
A.	ἐνδόξ-ους,	ἐνδόξ-ους,	ἔνδοξ-α,
V.	ἔνδοξ-οι,	ἔνδοξ-οι,	ἔνδοξ-α.

XXIII. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES IN ος, η, ον, &c.

Preliminary Rules.

I. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case; as, οἱ καλοὶ ἄνθρωποι, "*the handsome men;*" αἱ καλαὶ παρθένοι, "*the beautiful maidens;*" τὰ δίκαια πράγματα, "*the just things.*"

II. A verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as, τύπτει τὸν ἄνθρωπον, "*he strikes the man;*" ἔχουσι πλοῦτον, "*they have wealth.*"

I.

Translate the following, and name, at the same time, the gender, case, and number of each:

Θανάτου αἰφνιδίου.
δόξης μεγάλης.
θηρία ἄγρια.
ὄνοι ἄγριοι.
ἀδόξῳ τέχνῃ.
δημοσίων βωμῶν.
δικαίῳ ἀνθρώπῳ.
λοιποῦ χρόνου.
ὁμοίῳ χωρίῳ.
οὐράνια ὁδός.
παντοίαν λείαν.
ὁδοὺς πεδινάς.
πιστὴ ψυχή!
πιστῷ στρατηγῷ.
νὺξ σκοτεινή.
σώματα σκοτεινά.
σπουδαίου ἔργου.
σχολαίαν πορείαν.
χαλεπῶν ἔργων.
χωρίοις χαλεποῖς.
νόσῳ χαλεπῇ.
ἐλευθέρων συμμάχων.
ἐλευθέρα ἀγορά!
χρυσίον ἐπίσημον.
χώραν ἐπιτηδείαν.
ἐχυρῷ χωρίῳ.
μεταβολαὶ θανατηφόροι.
λόγοι δημοσιοί.
ἱππάσιμα χωρία!
καιρίῳ θανάτῳ.
καλῆς σωτηρίας.
καλοῖς ἀνθρώποις.
καλώ ἀνθρώπω!
ἀγαθά παρθένω!
κακαῖν κεφαλαῖν.
κοινῷ βώμῳ.
κοινὼ βώμω.
ἐμβρόντητε ἄνθρωπε!
στρογγύλου λίθου.
ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.
ἀληθινὴν παιδείαν.
κακοῖς τραπεζίταις.

II.

Translate the following, and explain, at the same time, the agreement or government in each clause or phrase:

Ἡ Σικελία ἐστὶ νῆσος πολυάνθρωπος καὶ μακαρία.—Ἡδονὴ κακὴ οὐκ ἔστι μακρά.—Οἱ πολῖται ἦσαν ἐλεύθεροι, καὶ ἐλευθέρα ἦν ἡ χώρα.—Ἡ τιμωρία ἔχει θύριον μικρὸν, καὶ τόπον στενὸν καὶ σκοτεινόν.—Καλὰ δῶρα τῆς ἐπιστήμης.—Θνητὸς οὐκ ἔχει ἀθάνατον ἔχθραν.—Οἱ φιλάργυροι ἄνθρωποι εἰσὶν ἀνελεύθεροι.—Χρηστὸς λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ φάρμακον τοῦ θυμοῦ.—Βίου δικαίου ἡ τελευτὴ ἐστὶ καλή.—

Ζωῆς πονηρᾶς θάνατος πονηρὸς ἐστὶν ἡ τελευτή.—Ἡ γλῶσσα ἀναρίθμων κακῶν ἐστὶν ἡ αἰτία.—Θησαυρὸς τῶν κακῶν ἐστὶ κακὴ ἐπιθυμία.—Εὔτακτος βίος ἐστὶν ὁ καρπὸς ἀρετῆς.—Λογισμὸς μόνος ἐστὶ τὸ τῆς λύπης φάρμακον.—Μακρὸς αἰὼν συμφορὰς πολλὰς ἔχει.—Ὁ βίος ἐστὶ ποικίλη ὁδός.—Ἔχει λόχον ὅλον ὁπλιτῶν καὶ ἁμάξας διακόσιας.—Ἄπορος ἐστὶν ὁ ποταμὸς, καὶ κίνδυνος μέγιστος ἔχει τὸν στρατὸν Ἑλληνικόν.—Ἡ πολεμικὴ ἀρετὴ ἔντιμον βίον καὶ ἐπαίνους ἐνδόξους ἔχει.—Ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἀποῤῥήτους λόγους ἔχει, καὶ διαβολὰς μέγιστας.—Ἀμφιάρᾱος ἔχει ὅπλα ἄσημα.—Τοὺς συμμάχους προθύμους ἔχουσι, καὶ τοὺς πολίτας ἀθύμους καὶ δειλούς.—Χεῤῥόνησος ἐστὶ χώρα καλὴ καὶ ἄφθονος.—Τεκτονικὴ καὶ χαλκευτικὴ εἰσὶ πρακτικαὶ τέχναι.—Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἔντιμος καὶ ἐλευθέριος ἐστὶν ὁ βίος, τοῖς κακοῖς ταπεινὸς καὶ ἀλγεινός.—Ἡ ψυχὴ ἐστὶν ἅμα ἀγαθὴ καὶ κακή.—Ἡ χώρα ἔχει ἱκανὴν φυλακήν.—Τὼ ἀνθρώπω ἦσαν φιλοτιμοτάτω Ἀθηναίων.—Οἱ πολέμιοι ἦσαν ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς καὶ ὑπερδεξίοις τόποις.—Ἔχει πελταστὰς δίσμυρίους, καὶ ὁπλίτας χιλίους, καὶ τοξότας, καὶ σφενδονήτας Ῥοδίους.

III.

Convert the following examples of ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite:

Wisdom is always a very great good.	*Ὁ φρόνησις εἰμὶ ἀεὶ ἀγαθὸν μέγιστος.*
They have their daggers bare.	*Ἔχω ὁ ἐγχειρίδιον γυμνός.*
In gymnastic contests and gymnastic arms.	*Ἐν γυμνικὸς ἀγὼν καὶ γυμνικὸς ὅπλον.*
I have my hair in a squalid state.	*Ὁ κόμη αὐχμηρὸς ἔχω.*
He has the best (men) *first and last.*	*Ἔχω ὁ ἄριστος πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος.*
I have five hundred foreign mercenaries.	*Ἔχω πεντακόσιοι μισθοφόρος ξένος.*

They have wealth, and gold, and empire.	Ἔχω πλοῦτος καὶ χρυσὸς καὶ βασιλεία.
Men are mortal gods, and gods are immortal men, oh Lucian.	Ἄνθρωπος εἰμὶ θνητὸς θεὸς, καὶ θεὸς εἰμὶ ἀθάνατος ἄνθρωπος, ὦ Λουκιανός.
You have, oh Alexander, Elian spearmen, and Thessalian cavalry, and Persian satraps, and abundant glory, and an upright tiara.	Ἔχω, ὦ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἠλεῖος ἀκοντιστὴς, καὶ Θετταλὸς ἵππος (fem.), καὶ σατράπης Περσικὸς, καὶ δόξα ἄφθονος, καὶ τιάρα ὀρθὸς.
Of Argus, a many-eyed herdsman.	Ἄργος, βουκόλος πολυόμματος.
In a very fair island are the two very powerful gods.	Ἐν νῆσος κάλλιστος εἰμὶ ὁ θεὸς ὁ δυνατώτατος.
Oh master, you have an armed virgin in the middle of your head, a very great evil.	Ὦ κύριος, ἔχω κόρη ἔνοπλος ἐν μέσος ὁ κεφαλὴ, μέγιστος κακόν.

XXIV. THIRD DECLENSION.

Terminations.

α, ι, υ, neuter.
ω, feminine.
ν, ξ, ρ, σ, ψ, of all genders.

I. The third declension is distinguished from the first and second by its making the oblique cases longer by one syllable than the nominative singular. In other words, it is said to increase in the genitive.

II. The genitive singular of this declension ends always in *ος*.

III. The root of the words belonging to the third declension is generally disguised in the nominative by added vowels or consonants, or else exists there in a curtailed state. In either case it is to be discovered by taking away *ος* from the genitive. Thus, *ὁ δαίμων*, "*the deity*," genitive *δαίμον-ος*, root *δαίμον*; *ὁ γίγας*, "*the giant*," genitive *γί-*

γαντ-ος, root γίγαντ; τὸ σῶμα, "*the body*," genitive του σώματ-ος, root σῶματ, &c.

FORMATION OF THE CASES.

I. General Rules.

I. As a general rule, the genitive singular of nouns of the third declension is formed by adding ος to the termination of the root, such changes taking place at the same time as the laws of euphony require.

II. The accusative singular of nouns of this declension that are not neuter is formed by changing ος of the genitive into α; μήν, genitive μήν-ος, accusative μήν-α.

III. The vocative of the third declension is generally like the nominative, and this is particularly the case among the Attic writers.

IV. The dative singular, as has already been remarked,[1] ends always in ι; the dative plural, in like manner, in nouns which end in ευς, αυς, and ους, is formed by appending ι to the termination of the nominative singular; as, βασιλεύς, "*a king*," dative plural βασιλεῦσι; ναῦς, "*a ship*," dative plural ναυσί; βοῦς, "*an ox*," dative plural βουσί.

V. In the case of other nouns, the dative plural is formed by adding σι to the root, such changes being at the same time made as the rules of euphony require. Thus, νύξ, "*night*," genitive νυκτ-ός, dative plural νυξί;[2] ὀδούς, "*a tooth*," genitive ὀδόντ-ος, dative plural ὀδοῦσι;[3] παῖς, "*a*

1. Vide page 8.

2. The primitive form was νυκτ-σί; but by a law of euphony the letters δ, ϑ, τ, ζ, are always dropped before σ. This leaves νυκσί, and then, by another rule, we have κς changed into its corresponding double letter ξ, which makes νυξί, the regular form.

3. The primitive form was ὀδόντ-σι, which, by rejecting τ before σ, became ὀδόνσι. Then, by another law of euphony, the letters ν, τ, δ, θ, are likewise thrown out before σ, and the preceding vowel, if short, is changed into a diphthong, or, if doubtful, is lengthened. This gives us ὀδοῦσι, the ο being changed into the diphthong ου. We must take care, however, as regards the vowel thus changed into a diphthong, or lengthened, *never to do so* if the penult of the nominative plural be *short*. Hence κτείς makes κτεσί, not κτεισί, the nominative plural being κτένες. So, also, ποῦς, nom. plural ποδες, dative plural ποσί, not πουσί, and δαίμων, nom. plural δαίμονες, dat. plural δαίμοσι.

boy," genitive παιδ-ός, dative plural παισί;[1] Ἄραψ, "*an Arabian,*" genitive Ἄραβ-ος, dative plural Ἄραψι;[2] τυπείς, "*having been struck,*" genitive τυπέντ-ος, dative plural τυπεῖσι;[3] κτείς, "*a comb,*" genitive κτεν-ός, dative plural κτεσί,[4] &c.

II. Special Rules, with Examples.

1. *Nouns in ν and ρ.*

Nouns in ν and ρ form the genitive by adding ος to the termination of the nominative; as, μήν, genitive μην-ός. In the greater part, however, the long vowel in the termination of the nominative is changed into the corresponding short. Thus,

ὁ μήν, "*the month.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. ὁ	μήν,	N. τὼ	μῆν-ε,	N. οἱ	μῆν-ες,
G. τοῦ	μην-ός,	G. τοῖν	μην-οῖν,	G. τῶν	μην-ῶν,
D. τῷ	μην-ί,	D. τοῖν	μην-οῖν,	D. τοῖς	μη-σί,[5]
A. τὸν	μῆν-α,	A. τὼ	μῆν-ε,	A. τοὺς	μῆν-ας,
V.	μήν.	V.	μῆν-ε.	V.	μῆν-ες.

ὁ ποιμήν, "*the shepherd.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. ὁ	ποιμήν,	N. τὼ	ποιμέν-ε,	N. οἱ	ποιμέν-ες,
G. τοῦ	ποιμέν-ος,	G. τοῖν	ποιμέν-οιν,	G. τῶν	ποιμέν-ων,
D. τῷ	ποιμέν-ι,	D. τοῖν	ποιμέν-οιν,	D. τοῖς	ποιμέ-σι,[6]
A. τὸν	ποιμέν-α,	A. τὼ	ποιμέν-ε,	A. τοὺς	ποιμέν-ας,
V.	ποιμήν.	V.	ποιμέν-ε.	V.	ποιμέν-ες.

1. Primitive form παιδσί, which, on rejecting δ before σ, becomes παισί. No change takes place in the first syllable, as a diphthong (αι) is already there.
2. Primitive form Ἄραβσί. The only change here is the substitution of the double letter ψ for its equivalent βς.
3. Primitive form τυπέντ-σι. By rejecting τ before σ we have τυπένσι, and by throwing out ν before σ, and changing the short vowel ε to a diphthong (the penult of the nominative plural being *long* by position), we have the form τυπεῖσι.
4. Primitive form κτενσί. By rejecting ν we have κτεσί, the vowel ε not being changed to ει, because the nominative plural has a *short* penult.
5. Primitive form μηνσί. By rejecting ν we have μησί. No change takes place in the vowel η, which is long already.
6. Primitive form ποιμένσι. By rejecting ν we have ποιμέσι, like κτεσί.

2. *Nouns in ς.*

When the nominative ends in ς, the genitive is formed by rejecting this ς, shortening the preceding vowel if it be long, and adding ος; as, τριήρης, "*a trireme,*" genitive τριήρεος.

3. *Nouns in ξ and ψ.*

I. The double consonant ξ is equivalent to γς, κς, or χς, and the double consonant ψ to βς, πς, or φς.

II. When the nominative ends in ξ or ψ, and we wish to form the genitive, the double consonant is resolved into its component letters, the termination ος is added, and the ς or final letter of the root is thrown out. If a long vowel, moreover, be found in the final syllable of the nominative before the double consonant, it is changed to its corresponding short. Thus,

αἶξ,	"*a goat,*"	resolved into	*αἶγς,*	gen.	*αἰγ-ός.*
ἀλώπηξ,	"*a fox,*"		*ἀλώπηκς,*	"	*ἀλώπεκ-ος.*[1]
θρίξ,	"*the hair,*"		*τρίχς,*	"	*τριχ-ός.*[2]
φλέψ,	"*a vein,*"		*φλέβς,*	"	*φλεβ-ός.*
ὤψ,	"*an eye,*"		*ὤπς,*	"	*ὠπ-ός.*
κατῆλιψ,	"*a roof,*"		*κατῆλιφς,*	"	*κατήλιφ-ος.*
φάλαγξ,	"*a phalanx,*"		*φάλαγγς,*	"	*φάλαγγ-ος.*
λάρυγξ,	"*the larynx,*"		*λάρυγγς,*	"	*λάρυγγ-ος.*

EXAMPLES.

ἡ πτέρυξ, "*the wing.*"

Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
N.	ἡ	πτέρυξ,	N.	τὰ	πτέρυγ-ε,	N.	αἱ	πτέρυγ-ες,
G.	τῆς	πτέρῠγ-ος,	G.	ταῖν	πτερύγ-οιν,	G.	τῶν	πτερύγ-ων,
D.	τῇ	πτέρῠγ-ι,	D.	ταῖν	πτερύγ-οιν,	D.	ταῖς	πτέρυξ-ι,[3]
A.	τὴν	πτέρῠγ-α,	A.	τὰ	πτέρυγ-ε,	A.	τὰς	πτέρυγ-ας,
V.		πτέρυξ.	V.		πτέρυγ-ε.	V.		πτέρυγ-ες.

1. The long vowel (η) in the termination of the nominative is changed in the genitive to a short.

2. Generally speaking, no two successive syllables can each begin with an aspirate in Greek. Hence θριχός changes to τριχός, the τ and θ being cognate letters.

3. Primitive form πτέρυγσι, whence, by substituting ξ for γς, we have πτέρυξι.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, "*the storm.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. ἡ	λαῖλαψ,	N. τὰ	λαιλάπ-ε,	N. αἱ	λαίλαπ-ες,
G. τῆς	λαίλᾰπ-ος,	G. ταῖν	λαιλάπ-οιν,	G. τῶν	λαιλάπ-ων,
D. τῇ	λαίλᾰπ-ι,	D. ταῖν	λαιλάπ-οιν,	D. ταῖς	λαίλαψ-ι,[1]
A. τὴν	λαίλᾰπ-α,	A. τὰ	λαιλάπ-ε,	A. τὰς	λαίλαπ-ας,
V.	λαῖλαψ.	V.	λαιλάπ-ε.	V.	λαίλαπ-ες.

4. *Nouns in* ᾱς, ει*ς*, *and* ους.

I. Nominatives in ᾱς, εις, and ους, being, for the most part, formed from roots ending in αντ, εντ, οντ, have their genitives in αντος, εντος, οντος; as, ἐλέφας, "*an elephant*" (root ἐλέφαντ), genitive ἐλέφαντ-ος; Σιμόεις, "*the river Simois*" (root Σιμόεντ), genitive Σιμόεντ-ος; ὀδούς, "*a tooth*" (root ὀδόντ), genitive ὀδόντ-ος.

II. Words in ας and εις, which arise from old forms containing ν, and which form their genitive in ανος, αντος, or εντος, throw away ς in the vocative, and then, for the most part, resume the ν; as, τάλας, "*miserable*," gen. τάλαν-ος, voc. τάλαν; Αἴας, "*Ajax*," gen. Αἴαντ-ος, voc. Αἶαν; χαρίεις, "*graceful*," gen. χαρίεντ-ος, voc. χαρίεν.

Examples.

ὁ γίγας, "*the giant.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. ὁ	γίγας,	N. τὼ	γίγαντ-ε,	N. οἱ	γίγαντ-ες,
G. τοῦ	γίγαντ-ος,	G. τοῖν	γιγάντ-οιν,	G. τῶν	γιγάντ-ων,
D. τῷ	γίγαντ-ι,	D. τοῖν	γιγάντ-οιν,	D. τοῖς	γίγᾱ-σι,[2]
A. τὸν	γίγαντ-α,	A. τὼ	γίγαντ-ε,	A. τοὺς	γίγαντ-ας,
V.	γίγαν.	V.	γίγαντ-ε.	V.	γίγαντ-ες.

ἡ Σιμόεις, "*the river Simŏis.*"

Singular.	
N. ἡ	Σιμόεις,
G. τῆς	Σιμόεντ-ος,
D. τῇ	Σιμόεντ-ι,
A. τὴν	Σιμόεντ-α,
V.	Σιμόεν.

1. Primitive form λαίλαπσι, whence, by substituting ψ for πς, we have λαίλαψι.

2. Primitive form γίγαντσι. By rejecting the τ we have γίγανσι, and then, by throwing out the ν before σ, and lengthening the preceding vowel, we have γίγᾱσι.

ὁ ὀδούς, "*the tooth.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ ὀδούς,	N. τὼ ὀδόντ-ε,	N. οἱ ὀδόντ-ες,
G. τοῦ ὀδόντ-ος,	G. τοῖν ὀδόντ-οιν,	G. τῶν ὀδόντ-ων,
D. τῷ ὀδόντ-ι,	D. τοῖν ὀδόντ-οιν,	D. τοῖς ὀδοῦ-σι,[1]
A. τὸν ὀδόντ-α,	A. τὼ ὀδόντ-ε,	A. τοὺς ὀδόντ-ας,
V. ὀδούς.	V. ὀδόντ-ε.	V. ὀδόντ-ες.

Other nouns in *εις*, different from those just mentioned, make the genitive in *ενος*; as, *κτείς*, "*a comb*," genitive *κτενός*; or in *ειδος*; as, *κλείς*, "*a key*," genitive *κλειδ-ός*.

5. N*ouns in α, ι, and υ.*

I. Words which end in *α*, *ι*, or *υ* add the syllable *τος* to the termination of the nominative, and thus form the genitive case; as, *σῶμα*, "*a body*," genitive *σώματ-ος*; *μέλι*, "*honey*," genitive *μέλιτ-ος*; while those in *υ* change also this vowel into *α* before *τος*; as, *δόρυ*, "*a spear*," genitive *δόρατ-ος*; *γόνυ*, "*a knee*," genitive *γόνατ-ος*.

II. In strictness, however, these nouns in *α*, *ι*, *υ* come from roots that terminate in *τ*; as, *σῶματ*, *μέλιτ*, and hence *ος* is only added, in fact, to the root.

III. With regard to the vowel change in *γόνυ* and *δόρυ*, and other words of similar ending, it must be borne in mind that the old nominatives were in *ας*; as, *γόνας*, *δόρας*, from the roots *γόνατ*, *δόρατ*, whence, of course, the genitives *γόνατ-ος* and *δόρατ-ος* came by appending *ος*.[2]

IV. But other nouns in *υ* merely add *ος* to the termination of the nominative; as, *δάκρυ*, "*a tear*," genitive *δάκρυ-ος*.

EXAMPLES.

τὸ σῶμα, "*the body.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ σῶμα,	N. τὼ σώματ-ε,	N. τὰ σώματ-α,
G. τοῦ σώμᾰτ-ος,	G. τοῖν σωμάτ-οιν,	G. τῶν σωμάτ-ων,
D. τῷ σώματ-ι,	D. τοῖν σωμάτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς σώμα-σι,[3]
A. τὸ σῶμα,	A. τὼ σώματ-ε,	A. τὰ σώματ-α,
V. σῶμα.	V. σώματ-ε.	V. σώματ-α.

1. The formation of this dative has already been explained, page 26.
2. So, also, *γάλα*, "*milk*," makes *γάλακτ-ος*, because the old nominative form was *γαλακτ*, afterward *γάλαξ*, and finally *γάλα*.
3. Primitive form *σώματσι*, whence, by rejecting *τ* before *σ*, we have *σώμασι*.

τὸ μέλι, "*the honey.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ μέλι,	N. τὼ μέλιτ-ε,	N. τὰ μέλιτ-α,
G. τοῦ μέλῐτ-ος,	G. τοῖν μελίτ-οιν,	G. τῶν μελίτ-ων,
D. τῷ μέλιτ-ι,	D. τοῖν μελίτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς μέλι-σι,[1]
A. τὸ μέλι,	A. τὼ μέλιτ-ε,	A. τὰ μέλιτ-α,
V. μέλι.	V. μέλιτ-ε.	V. μέλιτ-α.

τὸ γόνυ, "*the knee.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ γόνυ,	N. τὼ γόνατ-ε,	N. τὰ γόνατ-α,
G. τοῦ γόνᾰτ-ος,	G. τοῖν γονάτ-οιν,	G. τῶν γονάτ-ων,
D. τῷ γόνατ-ι,	D. τοῖν γονάτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς γόνα-σι,[2]
A. τὸ γόνυ,	A. τὼ γόνατ-ε,	A. τὰ γόνατ-α,
V. γόνυ.	V. γόνατ-ε.	V. γόνατ-α.

τὸ δάκρυ, "*the tear.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ δάκρυ,	N. τὼ δάκρυ-ε,	N. τὰ δάκρυ-α,
G. τοῦ δάκρῠ-ος,	G. τοῖν δακρύ-οιν,	G. τῶν δακρύ-ων,
D. τῷ δάκρυ-ι,	D. τοῖν δακρύ-οιν,	D. τοῖς δάκρυ-σι,
A. τὸ δάκρυ,	A. τὼ δάκρυ-ε,	A. τὰ δάκρυ-α,
V. δάκρυ.	V. δάκρυ-ε.	V. δάκρυ-α.

6. *Nouns in αρ.*

I. Nouns in *αρ* make either *ατος* in the genitive; as, ὄνειαρ, "*a dream,*" genitive ὀνείᾰτ-ος; ἧπαρ, "*the liver,*" genitive ἥπᾰτ-ος; or else *αρος*; as, θέναρ, "*the palm of the hand,*" genitive θένᾰρ-ος.[3]

II. But δάμαρ, "*a wife,*" makes δάμαρτ-ος.[4]

EXAMPLES.

τὸ ἧπαρ, "*the liver.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ ἧπαρ,	N. τὼ ἥπατ-ε,	N. τὰ ἥπατ-α,
G. τοῦ ἥπᾰτ-ος,	G. τοῖν ἡπάτ-οιν,	G. τῶν ἡπάτ-ων,
D. τῷ ἥπάτ-ι,	D. τοῖν ἡπάτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς ἧπα-σι,[5]
A. τὸ ἧπαρ,	A. τὼ ἥπατ-ε,	A. τὰ ἥπατ-α,
V. ἧπαρ.	V. ἥπατ-ε.	V. ἥπατ-α.

1. Primitive form μέλιτσι.
2. Primitive form γόνατσι.
3. The roots of ὄνειαρ and ἧπαρ were ὀνειατ and ἡπατ respectively.
4. The root of δάμαρ was δάμαρτ.
5. Primitive form ἥπατσι.

ὁ ψάρ, "*the starling.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ ψάρ,	N. τὼ ψᾶρ-ε,	N. οἱ ψᾶρ-ες,
G. τοῦ ψᾶρ-ός,	G. τοῖν ψαρ-οῖν,	G. τῶν ψαρ-ῶν,
D. τῷ ψαρ-ί,	D. τοῖν ψαρ-οῖν,	D. τοῖς ψαρ-σί,
A. τὸν ψᾶρ-α,	A. τὼ ψᾶρ-ε,	A. τοὺς ψᾶρ-ας,
V. ψάρ.	V. ψᾶρ-ε.	V. ψᾶρ-ες.

7. *Neuters in ας.*

I. Neuters in *ας* make partly *ατος* in the genitive; as, *κρέας*, "*flesh*," genitive *κρέᾰτ-ος*; *κέρας*, "*a horn*," genitive *κέρᾱτ-ος*.

II. More commonly, however, they form the genitive in *αος*; as, *κνέφας*, "*darkness*," genitive *κνέφᾰ-ος*, in which case the Attics contract the termination *αος* into *ως*; as, *κρέως*, *κέρως*, &c.

III. These nouns will be considered hereafter, when we come to treat of the contracted declensions.

8. *Nouns in αυς.*

I. Nouns in *αυς* make *αος* and *ηος* in the genitive; as, *ναῦς*, "*a ship*," genitive *να-ός* and *νη-ός*. These will also be considered hereafter.

II. Nouns in *αυς*, whose genitive ends in *ος* pure, that is, *ος* preceded by a vowel, take *ν* instead of *α* as the final letter of the accusative singular; as, *ναῦς*, "*a ship*," genitive *να-ός*, accusative *ναῦν*.

9. *Nouns in ης.*

I. Nouns in *ης*, other than those alluded to under § 2, make the genitive in *ητος* and *ηθος*; as, *φιλότης*, "*friendship*," genitive *φιλότητ-ος*; *Πάρνης*, the name of a mountain on the confines of Attica, genitive *Πάρνηθ-ος*.

II. In strictness, *ος* is merely added here to the termination of the roots; as, *φιλότητ* (root), genitive *φιλότητ-ος*; *Πάρνηθ* (root), genitive *Πάρνηθ-ος*.

EXAMPLE.

ὁ πένης, "*the poor man.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ πένης,	N. τὼ πένητ-ε,	N. οἱ πένητ-ες,
G. τοῦ πένητ-ος,	G. τοῖν πενήτ-οιν,	G. τῶν πενήτ-ων,
D. τῷ πένητ-ι,	D. τοῖν πενήτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς πένη-σι,[1]
A. τὸν πένητ-α,	A. τὼ πένητ-ε,	A. τοὺς πένητ-ας,
V. πένης.	V. πένητ-ε.	V. πένητ-ες.

10. *Nouns in* ις.

I. Nouns in ις make the genitive in ιος, ιδος, ῑθος, ιτος, and ινος. In strictness, however, this is only ος added to the several roots. Thus,

ὄφις,	"*a serpent,*"	root	ὄφι,	genitive	ὄφι-ος.
ἐλπίς,	"*hope,*"	"	ἐλπίδ,	"	ἐλπίδ-ος.
ὄρνις,	"*a bird,*"	"	ὄρνῑθ,	"	ὄρνῑθ-ος.
χάρις,	"*a favour,*"	"	χάριτ,	"	χάριτ-ος.
ἀκτίς,	"*a sunbeam,*"	"	ἀκτῖν,	"	ἀκτῖν-ος.

II. The Attics change ιος into εως; as, ὄφεως for ὄφιος; πόλεως for πόλιος, from πόλις, "*a city,*" &c.

III. Nouns in ις, whose genitive ends in ος pure, take in the accusative singular a final ν instead of α; as, ὄφιν, πόλιν.

IV. But other nouns in ις, whose genitive ends in ος impure, and which have no accent on the last syllable of the nominative, make the accusative in α and ν, the latter particularly with the Attics; as, ὄρνις genitive ὄρνιθ-ος, accusative ὄρνιθ-α and ὄρνιν; and ἔρις, "*strife,*" genitive ἔριδ-ος, accusative ἔριδ-α and ἔριν. But κλείς, "*a key,*" forms an exception, having, though accented on the last syllable, κλεῖδ-α and κλεῖν in the accusative.

V. Nouns in ις generally form the vocative singular by dropping the ς; as, Πάρι, "*Oh Paris!*" Monosyllables, however, frequently retain the ς, as do many other nouns in the Attic dialect, or else take the final letter of the root. Thus, ῥίς, "*a nose,*" vocative ῥίν.

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1. Primitive form πένητσι.

VI. Nouns in *ις*, genitive *ιος*, will be considered hereafter, under the contracted forms. Examples of some of the others here follow:

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἔρις, "the strife."

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ἡ ἔρις,	N. τὰ ἔριδ-ε,	N. αἱ ἔριδ-ες,
G. τῆς ἔρῐδ-ος,	G. ταῖν ἐρίδ-οιν,	G. τῶν ἐρίδ-ων,
D. τῇ ἔριδ-ι,	D. ταῖν ἐρίδ-οιν,	D. ταῖς ἔρι-σι,[1]
A. τὴν ἔριδ-α and ἔριν,	A. τὰ ἔριδ-ε,	A. τὰς ἔριδ-ας,
V. ἔρι and ἔρις.	V. ἔριδ-ε.	V. ἔριδ-ες.

ἡ ῥίς, "the nose."

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ἡ ῥίς,	N. τὰ ῥῖν-ε,	N. αἱ ῥῖν-ες,
G. τῆς ῥῑν-ός,	G. ταῖν ῥιν-οῖν,	G. τῶν ῥιν-ῶν,
D. τῇ ῥιν-ί,	D. ταῖν ῥιν-οῖν,	D. ταῖς ῥι-σί,[2]
A. τὴν ῥῖν-α,	A. τὰ ῥῖν-ε,	A. τὰς ῥῖν-ας,
V. ῥίν.	V. ῥῖν-ε.	V. ῥῖν-ες.

11. *Neuters in ος.*

Neuters in *ος* make the genitive in *εος*, which the Attics contract into *ους*; as, *τεῖχος*, "*a wall*," genitive *τείχε-ος*, Attic *τείχους*. These will be considered under contracted nouns.

12. *Nouns in οῦς.*

I. Words in *οῦς*, other than those mentioned in § 4, make the genitive in *οος*; as, *βοῦς*, "*an ox*," genitive *βοός*. Some, again, when *ους* arises by contraction from *όεις*, genitive *όεντος*, make their genitive in *οῦντος*; as, *'Οποῦς*, the name of a city, genitive *'Οποῦντ-ος*.

II. Those words in *ους* whose genitive ends in *ος* pure, take *ν* instead of *α* in the accusative; as, *βοῦς*, gen. *βο-ός*, accusative *βοῦν*. This same noun *βοῦς* also casts off *ς* to form the vocative; as, *βοῦ*, but other nouns in *ους* more frequently retain the *ς* than drop it.

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1. Primitive form *ἔριδσι*, whence, by rejecting *δ* before *σ*, we have *ἔρῐσι*.
2. Primitive form *ῥινσί*, whence, by rejecting *ν* before *σ*, we have *ῥῖσί*.

III. The noun ποῦς, "*a foot*," makes in the genitive ποδ-ός. But words compounded with ποῦς make in Attic also πoυ, and in the accusative πουν; as, nominative πολ-ύπους, genitive πολύπου.

IV. The noun βοῦς will be considered under the contracted declensions; the following is the inflexion of πoῦς.

Example.

ὁ ποῦς, "*the foot*."

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ πoῦς,	N. τὼ πόδ-ε,	N. οἱ πόδ-ες,
G. τοῦ ποδ-ός,	G. τοῖν ποδ-οῖν,	G. τῶν ποδ-ῶν,
D. τῷ ποδ-ί,	D. τοῖν ποδ-οῖν,	D. τοῖς πο-σί,[1]
A. τὸν πόδ-α,	A. τὼ πόδ-ε,	A. τοὺς πόδ-ας,
V. πoῦς and πoῦ.	V. πόδ-ε.	V. πόδ-ες.

13. *Nouns in* υς.

I. Words in υς make υος in the genitive; as, ὀσφύς, "*the loins*," genitive ὀσφύ-ος; δρῦς, "*a tree*," genitive δρυ-ός.

II. Sometimes they form the genitive in υδος, υθος, or υνος; as, χλαμύς, "*a cloak*," genitive χλαμῠδ-ος; κόρυς, "*a helmet*," genitive κόρῠθ-ος; κώμυς, "*a bundle*," genitive κώμῡθ-ος; Φόρκυς, "*Phorcys*," genitive Φόρκῡν-ος.

III. Words in υς, whose genitive ends in ος impure, and which have no accent on the last syllable, make the accusative in *α* and *ν*, the latter particularly with the Attics. But words in υς, whose genitive ends in ος pure, always have *ν* in the accusative. On the other hand, words in υς, whose genitive ends in ος impure, and which have an accent on the last syllable of the nominative, always make the accusative in *α*.

IV. Words in υς, gen. υος, will be considered under the contracted nouns. The following is the declension of nouns in υς, gen. υθος.

1. Primitive form ποδσί, whence, by rejecting δ before σ, we have ποσί, the ο remaining short in order to conform to the quantity of the nominative plural.

EXAMPLE.

ἡ κόρυς, "*the helmet.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ἡ κόρυς,	N. τὰ κόρυθ-ε,	N. αἱ κόρυθ-ες,
G. τῆς κόρῠθ-ος,	G. ταῖν κορύθ-οιν,	G. τῶν κορύθ-ων,
D. τῇ κόρυθ-ι,	D. ταῖν κορύθ-οιν,	D. ταῖς κόρυ-σι,[1]
A. τὴν κόρυθ-α and κόρυν,	A. τὰ κόρυθ-ε,	A. τὰς κόρυθ-ας,
V. κόρυς.	V. κόρυθ-ε.	V. κόρυθ-ες.

14. *Nouns in ων.*

I. Words in *ων* form the genitive in *ωνος* or *ονος*, according as they have a long or short vowel in the termination of the root. Thus, *αἰών*, "*an age*," genitive *αἰῶν-ος*, root *αἰων*; but *δαίμων*, genitive *δαίμον-ος*, root *δαίμον*.

II. Words in *ων*, that make the genitive in *ωνος*, retain the long vowel also in the vocative; as, Πλάτων, "*Plato*," genitive Πλάτων-ος, vocative Πλάτων. But those which have *ονος* in the genitive make the vocative in *ον*; as, *δαίμων*, genitive *δαίμον-ος*, vocative *δαῖμον*.

III. The following two, however, although they have *ωνος* in the genitive, make the vocative in *ον*, namely, Ἀπόλλων, "*Apollo*," genitive Ἀπόλλων-ος, vocative Ἄπολλον; Ποσειδῶν, "*Neptune*," genitive Ποσειδῶν-ος, vocative Πόσειδον.

IV. Another instance of the long vowel in the nominative becoming short in the vocative, though not belonging to the present head, is that of *σωτήρ*, "*a saviour*," genitive *σωτῆρ-ος*, vocative *σῶτερ*.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ αἰών, "*the age.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ αἰών,	N. τὼ αἰῶν-ε,	N. οἱ αἰῶν-ες,
G. τοῦ αἰῶν-ος,	G. τοῖν αἰών-οιν,	G. τῶν αἰών-ων,
D. τῷ αἰῶν-ι,	D. τοῖν αἰών-οιν,	D. τοῖς αἰῶσ-ι,[2]
A. τὸν αἰῶν-α,	A. τὼ αἰῶν-ε,	A. τοὺς αἰῶν-ας,
V. αἰών.	V. αἰῶν-ε.	V. αἰῶν-ες.

1. Primitive form *κόρυθσι*, whence, by rejecting ϑ before *σ*, we have *κόρῦσι*.

2. Primitive form *αἰῶνσί*, whence, by rejecting *ν* before *σ*, we have *αἰῶσι*.

ὁ δαίμων, "*the deity.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. ὁ	δαίμων,	N. τὼ	δαίμον-ε,	N. οἱ	δαίμον-ες,
G. τοῦ	δαίμον-ος,	G. τοῖν	δαιμόν-οιν,	G. τῶν	δαιμόν-ων,
D. τῷ	δαίμον-ι,	D. τοῖν	δαιμόν-οιν,	D. τοῖς	δαίμοσ-ι,[1]
A. τὸν	δαίμον-α,	A. τὼ	δαίμον-ε,	A. τοὺς	δαίμον-ας,
V.	δαῖμον.	V.	δαίμον-ε.	V.	δαίμον-ες.

15. *Nouns in* ως.

I. Words in ως make ωος, ωτος, οος (contracted ους), and οτος. Thus, δμώς, "*a slave,*" genitive δμω-ός; φῶς, "*light,*" genitive φωτ-ός; αἰδώς, "*modesty,*" genitive αἰδό-ος, contracted αἰδοῦς; τετυφώς, "*having struck,*" genitive τετυφότ-ος.

II. The noun αἰδώς will be considered under the contracted forms. The following are examples of ως, ωος, and ως, ωτος.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ θώς, "*the jackal.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. ὁ	θώς,	N. τὼ	θῶ-ε,	N. οἱ	θῶ-ες,
G. τοῦ	θω-ός,	G. τοῖν	θώ-οιν,	G. τῶν	θώ-ων,
D. τῷ	θω-ΐ,	D. τοῖν	θώ-οιν,	D. τοῖς	θω-σί,[2]
A. τὸν	θῶ-α,	A. τὼ	θῶ-ε,	A. τοὺς	θῶ-ας,
V.	θώς.	V.	θῶ-ε.	V.	θῶ-ες.

ὁ ἔρως, "*the love.*"

Singular.		*Dual.*		*Plural.*	
N. ὁ	ἔρως,	N. τὼ	ἔρωτ-ε,	N. οἱ	ἔρωτ-ες,
G. τοῦ	ἔρωτ-ος,	G. τοῖν	ἐρώτ-οιν,	G. τῶν	ἐρώτ-ων
D. τῷ	ἔρωτ-ι,	D. τοῖν	ἐρώτ-οιν,	D. τοῖς	ἔρωσ-ι,[3]
A. τὸν	ἔρωτ-α,	A. τὼ	ἔρωτ-ε,	A. τοὺς	ἔρωτ-ας,
V.	ἔρως.	V.	ἔρωτ-ε.	V.	ἔρωτ-ες.

1. Primitive form δαίμονσι, whence, by rejecting ν before σ, we have δαίμοσι, the ο being kept short to suit the quantity of the nominative plural.
2. Here σι is added immediately to the final vowel of the root.
3. Primitive form ἔρωτσι, whence, by rejecting τ before σ, we have ἔρωσι.

XXX. EXERCISES ON THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I.

Give the case and number of the following nouns:

λαμπάδος,	κιός,	πράγματε,	κτενός,
λαμπάσι,	κίν,	πράγμασι,	κτεσί,
λαμπάδα,	κίε,	πράγματι,	κτένε,
λαμπάδε,	κίας,	πράγματα,	κτένας,
λαμπάδων,	παιᾶνα,	πραγμάτοιν,	κτένα,
λαμπάδοιν,	παιᾶνε,	αἰθέρι,	πυρσί,
λαμπάδας,	παιᾶνι,	αἰθέρα,	πύρε,
μάρτυρος,	παιᾶσι,	ῥήτωρ,	πυρί,
μάρτυρσι,	κλῶνας,	ῥῆτορ,	πύρα,
κόραξι,	κλών,	ῥήτορε,	πυροῖν,
κόρακι,	κλῶνε,	ῥήτορσι,	πυρῶν,
ῥήτορι,	κλωνί,	ῥήτορα,	φάλαγγα,
παῖδε,	κλωσί,	ῥήτορας,	φάλαγξι,
παῖ,	Ἕλληνες,	τέρατα,	φάλαγγε,
παισί,	Ἕλληνε,	τέρατε,	ἱμάντι,
θῆρας,	Ἕλλησι,	τέρασι,	ἱμᾶσι,
θῆρε,	Ἕλληνος,	τέρατι,	ἱμάς.

II.

Translate the following into English, and name, at the same time, the case and number of each.

(ἕρμα, "*a prop*"),	(χειμών, "*a storm*"),
ἕρματε,	χειμῶνα,
ἕρματι,	χειμῶνι,
ἕρμασι,	χειμῶνε.
ἑρμάτοιν,	(λιμήν, "*a harbour*"),
ἕρματος.	λιμέσι,
(ἅλς, "*the sea*"),	λιμένα,
ἅλα,	λιμένοιν,
ἁλός	λιμένε.
ἁλί,	(σάλπιγξ, "*a trumpet*"),
ἁλσί	σάλπιγγε,

σάλπιγξι,
σάλπιγγος,
σάλπιγγες.
(*ἄναξ,* "*a king*"),
ἄνακτος,
ἄνακτι,
ἄναξι,
ἄνακτα.
(*φώς,* "*a warrior*"),
φῶτα,
φωτός,
φῶτας,
φῶτε.
(*κῆρυξ,* "*a herald*"),
κήρυκες,
κήρυξι,
κήρυκας,
κήρυκα,
κηρύκων.
(*σάρξ,* "*flesh*"),
σάρκι,
σάρκα,
σαρκός,
σάρξ!

III.

Convert the following into Greek, and name, at the same time, the case and number of each.

(ἡ ὄψ, gen. ὀπός, "*the voice*"),
with the voice,
with a voice,
of the voice,
the two voices,
of the two voices,
the voices,
of voices.
(ἡ πίτυς, gen. -υος, "*the pine-tree*"),
of the pine-tree,
of pine-trees,
with pine-trees,
with the two pine-trees.
(ὁ ἄκμων, gen. -ονος "*the anvil*"),
the two anvils,
of anvils,
with anvils,
with two anvils,
oh anvils!
oh two anvils!
(ὁ λάϊγξ, gen. -ιγγος, "*the pebble*"),
of the pebble,
the two pebbles,
of pebbles,
oh pebbles!
(ἡ θρίξ, gen. τριχός, "*the hair*"),
with the hair,
of the hairs,
of the two hairs,
with the two hairs,
the two hairs,
the hairs.
(ὁ ψαλτήρ, gen. -ῆρος, "*the harper*"),
of the harper,

of harpers,
with the harpers,
oh two harpers!
for a harper.
(τὸ φῶς, gen. φωτός, "*the light*"),
the two lights,
with a light,
oh lights!
of the lights,
the lights.
(ἡ πελειάς, gen. -άδος, "*the dove*"),
of doves,
with a dove,
with the doves,
the two doves.

IV.

Translate the following, and show, at the same time, the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

Ὁ ἀγὼν τοῦ λέοντος καὶ τῶν κυνῶν.—τὸ αἷμα Ἀδώνιδος,[1] καὶ τὰ ὅπλα Ἀχιλλέως,[2] καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Ἄκτορος.—ἡ μάχη Θησέως, καὶ τῶν Ἀμαζόνων.[3]—ἡ αἰτία τῆς κινήσεως, καὶ τῶν χρημάτων τοῦ ῥήτορος.—αἱ δικαὶ Ῥαδαμάνθυος.—τὰ δῶρα τῶν Τρώων[4] Ποσειδῶνι καὶ Ἀπόλλωνι.—τὰ ζητήματα Θέωνος.—ποιήματα μυθικὰ, καὶ ἐπιγράμματα, καὶ δράματα.—τὰ τῶν Πλειάδων[5] ἄστρα.—τὰς Πλειάδας καὶ τὸν Ὠρίωνος μῦθον.—οἱ παῖδες Ἱπποδάμαντος[6] καὶ οἱ τῆς χώρας σωτῆρες.—ὁ ψόφος τῶν μαστίγων, καὶ αἱ ἐλπίδες τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—τὰ τῶν Φοινίκων[7] γράμματα καὶ ἡ τῆς Κάδμου ἀφίξεως ἱστορία.—ἀηδόνες[8] καὶ ὄρνιθες[9] Ἑλλάδος!—ὁ χρυσὸς τῶν ἀναθημάτων καὶ οἱ ἀνδριάντες[10] τῶν Ἑσπερίδων,[11] καὶ οἱ λέβητες[12] χέρνιβος.[13]—ἡ πίναξ τοῦ χρυσομάλλου δέρατος.[14]

Αἱ Δαναΐδες καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ Αἰγύπτου, καὶ τὸ τῶν Δαναΐδων ἔργον ἀνόσιον.—οἱ Ἰάπυγες, καὶ τὰ Καίσαρος μνήματα.—ἡ τῶν Νομάδων φυγὴ, καὶ ὁ Ἰάρβαντος καὶ Πυγμαλίωνος ἀγών.—Δωδώνη, πόλις Μολοσσίδος[15] ἐν Ἠπείρῳ.—οἱ χρησμοὶ προφήτων καὶ προφητίδων[16] καὶ τῆς δρυὸς[17]

1. Nom. Ἄδωνις.—2. Nom. Ἀχιλλεύς.—3. Nom. Ἀμαζών.—4 Nom. Τρώς.—5. Nom. Πλειάς.—6. Nom. Ἱπποδάμας.—7. Nom. Φοίνιξ.—8. Nom. ἀηδών.—9. Nom. ὄρνις.—10. Nom. ἀνδριάς.—11. Nom pl. Ἑσπερίδες.—12. Nom. λέβης.—13. Nom. χέρνιψ.—14. Nom. δέρας.—15. Nom. Μολοσσίς.—16. Nom. προφῆτις.—17. Nom. δρῦς.

καὶ τοῦ λέβητος ἐν Δωδώνῃ.—τὼ λόγω τοῖν ῥητόροιν.—τοῖν τοῦ Κράτητος[1] *δράματοιν.—πληγαῖς καὶ μάστιξι*[2] *ἐν τῇ τῆς* Ἀρτέμιδος[3] *ἑορτῇ.—αἱ* Ἀμαζόνες *ἐν τῷ τῆς* Ἀρτέμιδος *ναῷ, καὶ τὸ πονηρὸν* Λυγδάμιδος *ἔργον.—*Ἑλικῶνα *καὶ τὰς τῶν* Μουσῶν *πτέρυγας.—τὼ* Πανὸς *ἀγάλματε.—ὁ* Πέλοπος[4] *παῖς καὶ ὁ* Ἀγαμέμνονος *πρόγονος.—ἐν τῇ λάρνακι*[5] Δανάης *καὶ* Περσέως.

Τυραννίς *ἐστιν ἡ μήτηρ ἀδικίας.—ὁ δειλός ἐστι τῆς πατρίδος*[6] *προδότης.—ὁ χόλος* Ἀρτέμιδος *ἦν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ θανάτου* Ἀδώνιδος *καὶ τῆς λύπης* Κύπριδος.*—ἡ φωνὴ τῆς ἀηδόνος ἐστὶ τὸ* Πρόκνης *θρήνημα.—τῷ ἐλέφαντι*[7] *ἐστὶ δράκοντος*[8] *ὀῤῥωδία.—ἐν τῷ μέλιτος*[9] *πίθῳ εἰσὶ μύρμηκες.*[10] *—αἱ* Μαινάδες *ἦσαν ἡ αἰτία τοῦ θανάτου* Πενθέως.*—ἀγαθοὶ ἄνθρωποί εἰσιν εἰκόνες τῶν θεῶν.—οἱ* Αὔσονες *ἦσαν οἱ αὐτόχθονες*[11] Ἰταλίας.*—οἱ λέοντές εἰσιν ἄλκιμοι θῆρες.—σταγόνες ὕδατός εἰσιν ἐν τῇ πέτρᾳ.—*Ὄρτυγές[12] *εἰσιν ἡδύφωνοι καὶ μαχητικοὶ ὄρνιθες.—οἱ πέρδικες*[13] *ἐν τῇ* Ἀττικῇ *γῇ ἦσαν εὔφωνοι, ἐν δὲ* Βοιωτίᾳ *ἰσχνόφωνοι.—γέροντές*[14] *εἰσι παλίμπαιδες.*[15]*—οἱ* Μυρμιδόνες *ἦσαν ποτε μύρμηκες.—ὁ τῶν* Νομάδων *ἐν* Λιβύῃ *ἀρίθμος ἐστὶ θαύματος αἰτία.*

Φρένες[16] *ἀγαθαὶ εν τῷ σώματι ἀνθρώπου εἰσὶ μέγιστον ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ.—εὐωδία καὶ μῦρον γυψίν*[17] *εἰσιν αἰτία θανάτου.—σιγή ἐστι κόσμος γυναιξίν.*[18]*—τὼ πόδε*[19] Ἡφαίστου *ἦσαν χωλώ.—τὸ ξίφος ἐστὶν ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ*[20] Μήδειας, *καὶ τὼ παῖδε*[21] *εἰσὶν ἀφόβω.—ἔχει τὰ χρήματα* Ἀμύντου,[22] *τοῦ τῶν* Μακεδόνων *βασιλέως.—πλῆθος ἦν ἀρωμάτων καὶ θυωμάτων ἐν τῇ γῇ τῶν* Ἀράβων.[23]*—*Ἄργος, *ὁ πανόπτης ἔχει ὄμματα ἐν ὅλῳ τῷ σώματι.—*Αὐγέας *ὁ βασιλεὺς* Ἤλιδος[24] *ἔχει βοσκημάτων ποίμνας, καί ἐστι παῖς* Ποσειδῶνος.*—ἔχει τὸν ζωστῆρα* Ἱππολύτης, *τῆς τῶν* Ἀμαζόνων *βα-*

1. Nom. *Κράτης*.—2. Nom. *μάστιξ*.—3. Nom. *Ἄρτεμις*.—4. Nom. *Πέλοψ*.—5. Nom. *λάρναξ*.—6. Nom. *πατρίς*.—7. Nom. *ἐλέφας*.—8. Nom. *δράκων*.—9. Nom. *μέλι*.—10. Nom. *μύρμηξ*.—11. Nom. *αὐτόχθων*.—12. Nom. *ὄρτυξ*.—13. Nom. *πέρδιξ*.—14. Nom. *γέρων*.—15. Nom. *παλίμπαις*.—16. Nom. *φρήν* —17. Nom. *γύψ*.—18. Nom. *γυνή*.—19. Nom. *πούς*.—20. Nom. *χείρ*.—21. Nom. *παῖς*.—22. Nom. *Ἀμύντας*.—23. Nom. *Ἄραψ*.—24. Nom. *Ἦλις*.

σιλείας.—ἡ τοῦ Λαομέδοντος ὕβρις ἦν ἡ αἰτία τῆς ὀργῆς Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Ποσειδῶνος καὶ τῆς ἀναλωσέως Τροίας.—τύπτει ὁ ἥρως τὸν Βούσιριν καὶ τὸν Βουσίριδος υἱὸν, Ἀμφιδάμαντα, καὶ τὸν κήρυκα Χάλβην.

V.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

The seeds, and the banquet of the ants.	*Ὁ σπέρμα καὶ ὁ ὁ μύρμηξ δεῖπνον.*
The nature of the polypus is wonderful.	*Ὁ ὁ πολύπους φύσις εἰμὶ θαυμαστός.*
The death of the serpent and elephant.	*Ὁ θάνατος ὁ δράκων καὶ ὁ ἐλέφας.*
The effigies of the nightingale and swallow.	*Ὁ εἰκὼν ὁ ἀηδὼν καὶ ὁ χελιδὼν.*
The ichneumon is an enemy to crocodiles and asps.	*Ὁ ἰχνεύμων ἐχθρός εἰμὶ κροκόδειλος καὶ ἀσπίς.*
There is honour unto dogs, and abundance of sacred feeding.	*Τιμή εἰμι κύων, καὶ ἀφθονία ἱερὸς σίτισις.*
They have the dog, the hawk, the ibis, the ichneumon, and the mouse.	*Ἔχω ὁ κύων, ὁ ἱέραξ, ὁ ἶβις, ὁ ἰχνεύμων καὶ ὁ μῦς.*
The Arabians have wells, but the enemy a scarcity of water.	*Ὁ Ἄραψ ἔχω φρέαρ, ὁ δὲ πολέμιος σπάνις ὕδωρ.*
Here are the canals of the Euphrates and the Tigris.	*Ἐνταῦθά εἰμι ὁ διώρυξ ὁ Εὐφράτης καὶ ὁ Τίγρης.*
They have the effects of the king, and the attire of the boys, and the ornaments of the statues, and cloaks, and tripods, and shields.	*Ἔχω ὁ χρῆμα ὁ ἄναξ, καὶ ὁ ὁ παῖς ἐσθὴς, καὶ ὁ ὁ ἄγαλμα κόσμος, καὶ χλαμὺς, καὶ τρίπους, καὶ ἀσπίς.*

Here are pyramids, and tombs of kings, and statues, and other sights.	Ενταῦθά εἰμι πυραμὶς, καὶ τάφος βασιλεὺς, καὶ ἄγαλμα, καὶ ἄλλος θέαμα.
Mice and ants have a divining perception of things.	Μῦς καὶ μύρμηξ ἔχω μαντικὸς πρᾶγμα αἴσθησις.
Achilles was the friend of Chiron, and Patroclus of Achilles, and Agamemnon of Nestor, and Hector of Polydamas, and Helenus of Antenor, and Polycrates of Anacreon, and Antigonus of Zeno, and Appollonius of Cicero.	Ἀχιλλεύς εἰμὶ ἑταῖρος Χείρων, καὶ Πάτροκλος Ἀχιλλεὺς, καὶ Ἀγαμέμνων Νέστωρ, καὶ Ἕκτωρ Πολυδάμας, καὶ Ἕλενος Ἀντήνωρ, καὶ Πολυκράτης Ἀνακρέων, καὶ Ἀντίγονος Ζήνων, καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος Κικέρων.
The bees in the mouth of Plato, and the ants in the ears of Midas the Phrygian.	Ὁ μέλιττα ἐν ὁ στόμα Πλάτων, καὶ ὁ μύρμηξ ἐν ὁ οὖς Μίδας, ὁ Φρύξ.
The madness of Meton the astronomer, when his name was in the list of the army of the Athenians.	Ὁ μανία Μέτων ἀστρονόμος, ὅτε ὁ ὄνομα εἰμὶ ἐν ὁ κατάλογος ὁ στράτευμα ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.

XXVI. ADJECTIVES.

I. The declensions of adjectives, as has already been remarked, are three in number; the first declension having three terminations, the second two, and the third only one.

II. Adjectives of three terminations, in *ος*, *η*, *ον*, and *ος*, *α*, *ον*, and also adjectives of two terminations, in *ος*, *ος*, *ον*, have already been considered, as agreeing in their inflexion with nouns of the first and second declension.

III. The adjectives that remain to be considered agree in their inflexion with nouns of the third declension, and are therefore here arranged after them. These adjectives have some of them three, others two terminations, and others only one.

I. Adjectives of Three Terminations.

I. *Termination in ας.*

I. Adjectives in *ας* have *αινα* in the feminine, and *αν* in the neuter; but participles in *ας* have the feminine in *ασα*.

II. The adjective *πᾶς*, "*all*," "*every*," is declined like a participle.

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
μέλας,	μέλαινα,	μέλαν, "*black.*"

Singular.

N.	μέλ-ας,	-αινα,	-αν,
G.	μέλ-ανος,	-αίνης,	-ανος,
D.	μέλ-ανι,	-αίνῃ,	-ανι,
A.	μέλ-ανα,	-αιναν,	-αν,
V.	μέλ-ας,	-αινα,	-αν.

Dual.

N.	μέλ-ανε,	-αίνα,	-ανε,
G.	μελ-άνοιν,	-αίναιν,	-άνοιν,
D.	μελ-άνοιν,	-αίναιν,	-άνοιν,
A.	μέλ-ανε,	-αίνα,	-ανε,
V.	μέλ-ανε,	-αίνα,	-ανε.

Plural.

N.	μέλ-ανες,	-αιναι,	-ανα,
G.	μελ-άνων,	-αινῶν,	-άνων,
D.	μέλ-ασι,[1]	-αίναις,	-ασι,
A.	μέλ-ανας,	-αίνας,	-ανα,
V.	μέλ-ανες,	-αιναι,	-ανα.

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
τύψας,	τύψασα,	τύψαν, "*having struck.*"

Singular.

N.	τύψ-ας,	-ασα,	-αν,
G.	τύψ-αντος,	-άσης,	-αντος,
D.	τύψ-αντι,	-άσῃ,	-αντι,
A.	τύψ-αντα,	-ασαν,	-αν,
V.	τύψ-ας,	-ασα,	-αν.

Dual.

N.	τύψ-αντε,	-άσα,	-αντε,
G.	τυψ-άντοιν,	-άσαιν,	-άντοιν,
D.	τυψ-άντοιν,	-άσαιν,	-άντοιν,
A.	τύψ-αντε,	-άσα,	-αντε,
V.	τύψ-αντε,	-άσα,	-αντε

Plural.

N.	τύψ-αντες,	-ασαι,	-αντα,
G.	τυψ-άντων,	-ασῶν,	-άντων,
D.	τύψ-ασι,[2]	-άσαις,	-ασι,
A.	τύψ-αντας,	-άσας,	-αντα,
V.	τύψ-αντες,	-ασαι,	-αντα.

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1. Primitive form *μέλαν-σι*. The root is *μέλαν*, and, properly speaking, the adjective ought to have been divided in this way throughout the inflexion, namely, *μέλαν-ος*, *μέλαν-ι*, *μέλαν-α*, &c., as we have done in the case of the noun. The present arrangement, however, is easier for the young student, and has therefore been adopted from previous grammars. The same remark will apply to other adjectives that follow.

2. Primitive form *τύψαν-σι*.

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
πᾶς,	πᾶσα,	πᾶν, "*all*," "*every*."

Singular.

N.	πᾶς,	πᾶσα,	πᾶν,
G.	παντός,	πάσης,	παντός,
D.	παντί,	πάσῃ,	παντί,
A.	πάντα,	πᾶσαν,	πᾶν,
V.	πᾶς,	πᾶσα,	πᾶν.

Dual.

N.	πάντε,	πάσα,	πάντε,
G.	πάντοιν,	πάσαιν,	πάντοιν,
D.	πάντοιν,	πάσαιν,	πάντοιν,
A.	πάντε,	πάσα,	πάντε,
V.	πάντε,	πάσα,	πάντε.

Plural.

N.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι,	πάντα,
G.	πάντων,	πασῶν,	πάντων,
D.	πᾶσι,[1]	πάσαις,	πᾶσι,
A.	πάντας,	πάσας,	πάντα,
V.	πάντες,	πᾶσαι,	πάντα.

2. *Termination in* εις.

Adjectives in εις make the feminine in εσσα and the neuter in εν. Participles in εις make the feminine in εισα.

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
χαρίεις,	χαρίεσσα,	χαρίεν, "*pleasing*."

Singular.

N.	χαρί-εις,	-εσσα,	-εν,
G.	χαρί-εντος,	-έσσης,	-εντος,
D.	χαρί-εντι,	-έσσῃ,	-εντι,
A.	χαρί-εντα,	-εσσαν,	-εν,
V.	χαρί-ει, or χαρί-εν,	-εσσα,	-εν.

Dual.

N.	χαρί-εντε,	-έσσα,	-εντε,
G.	χαρι-έντοιν,	-έσσαιν,	-έντοιν,
D.	χαρι-έντοιν,	-έσσαιν,	-έντοιν,
A.	χαρί-εντε,	-έσσα,	-εντε,
V.	χαρί-εντε,	-έσσα,	-εντε.

Plural.

N.	χαρί-εντες,	-εσσαι,	-εντα,
G.	χαρι-έντων,	-εσσῶν,	-έντων,
D.	χαρί-εσι,	-έσσαις,	-εσι,
A.	χαρί-εντας,	-έσσας,	-εντα,
V.	χαρί-εντες,	-εσσαι,	-εντα.

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
τυφθείς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθέν, "*having been struck*."

Singular.

N.	τυφθ-είς,	-εῖσα,	-έν,
G.	τυφθ-έντος,	-είσης,	-έντος,
D.	τυφθ-έντι,	-είσῃ,	-έντι,
A.	τυφθ-έντα,	-εῖσαν,	-έν,
V.	τυφθ-είς,	-εῖσα,	-έν.

Dual.

N.	τυφθ-έντε,	-είσα,	-έντε,
G.	τυφθ-έντοιν,	-είσαιν,	-έντοιν,
D.	τυφθ-έντοιν,	-είσαιν,	-έντοιν,
A.	τυφθ-έντε,	-είσα,	-έντε,
V.	τυφθ-έντε,	-είσα,	-έντε.

1. Primitive form πᾶν-σι.

Plural.

N.	*τυφθ-έντες,*	*-εῖσαι,*	*-έντα,*
G.	*τυφθ-έντων,*	*-εισῶν,*	*-έντων,*
D.	*τυφθ-εῖσι,*	*-είσαις,*	*-εῖσι,*
A.	*τυφθ-έντας,*	*-είσας,*	*-έντα,*
V.	*τυφθ-έντες,*	*-εῖσαι,*	*-έντα.*

The termination *ηεις*, belonging to this head, is sometimes contracted. Thus, *-ηεις*, *-ηεσσα*, *-ηεν*, are contracted into *-ῇς*, *-ῆσσα*, *-ῆν* ; as, for example,

Nom.	*τιμ-ῇς,*	*τιμ-ῆσσα,*	*τιμ-ῆν,*
Gen.	*τιμ-ῆντος,*	*τιμ-ήσσης,*	*τιμ-ῆντος,* &c.

3. *Termination in ην.*

Adjectives in *ην* have the feminine in *εινα* and the neuter in *εν*. Of these, however, we find only one form existing in Greek, namely, *τέρην*. Thus,

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
τέρην,	*τέρεινα,*	*τέρεν,* "*tender.*"

Singular.

N.	*τέρ-ην,*	*-εινα,*	*-εν,*
G.	*τέρ-ενος,*	*-είνης,*	*-ενος,*
D.	*τέρ-ενι,*	*-είνῃ,*	*-ενι,*
A.	*τέρ-ενα,*	*-ειναν,*	*-εν,*
V.	*τέρ-εν,*	*-εινα,*	*-εν.*

Dual.

N.	*τέρ-ενε,*	*-είνα,*	*-ενε,*
G.	*τερ-ένοιν,*	*-είναιν,*	*-ένοιν,*
D.	*τερ-ένοιν,*	*-είναιν,*	*-ένοιν,*
A.	*τέρ-ενε,*	*-είνα,*	*-ενε,*
V.	*τέρ-ενε,*	*-είνα,*	*-ενε.*

Plural.

N.	*τέρ-ενες,*	*-ειναι,*	*-ενα,*
G.	*τερ-ένων,*	*-είνων,*	*-ένων,*
D.	*τέρ-εσι,*[1]	*-είναις,*	*-εσι,*
A.	*τέρ-ενας,*	*-είνας,*	*-ενα,*
V.	*τέρ-ενες,*	*-ειναι,*	*-ενα.*

4. *Termination in ους.*

We will consider here merely the uncontracted termination in *ους*. It belongs to participles, and makes the feminine in *ουσα* and the neuter in *ον*. Thus,

1. Primitive form *τέρεν-σι*.

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
δούς,	δοῦσα,	δόν, "*having given.*"

Singular.

N.	δούς,	δοῦσα,	δόν,
G.	δόντος,	δούσης,	δόντος,
D.	δόντι,	δούσῃ,	δόντι,
A.	δόντα,	δοῦσαν,	δόν,
V.	δούς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.

Dual.

N.	δόντε,	δούσα,	δόντε,
G.	δόντοιν,	δούσαιν,	δόντοιν,
D.	δόντοιν,	δούσαιν,	δόντοιν,
A.	δόντε,	δούσα,	δόντε,
V.	δόντε,	δούσα,	δόντε.

Plural.

N.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα,
G.	δόντων,	δουσῶν,	δόντων,
D.	δοῦσι,[1]	δούσαις,	δοῦσι,
A.	δόντας,	δούσας,	δόντα,
V.	δόντες,	δοῦσαι,	δόντα.

5. *Termination in* υς.

I. Adjectives in *υς* make the feminine in *εῖα* and the neuter in *υ*; but, as they admit of contraction in some of the cases, they will be treated of under the head of contracted adjectives.

II. Participles in *υς* make the feminine in *ῦσα* and the neuter in *ύν*. Thus,

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
ζευγνύς,	ζευγνῦσα,	ζευγνύν, "*joining.*"

Singular.

N.	ζευγν-ύς,	-ῦσα,	-υν,
G.	ζευγν-ύντος,	-ύσης,	-ύντος,
D.	ζευγν-ύντι,	-ύσῃ,	-ύντι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντα,	-ῦσαν,	-ύν,
V.	ζευγν-ύς,	-ῦσα,	-ύν.

Dual.

N.	ζευγν-ύντε,	-ύσα,	-ύντε,
G.	ζευγν-ύντοιν,	-ύσαιν,	-ύντοιν,
D.	ζευγν-ύντοιν,	-ύσαιν,	-ύντοιν,
A.	ζευγν-ύντε,	-ύσα,	-ύντε,
V.	ζευγν-ύντε,	-ύσα,	-ύντε.

Plural.

N.	ζευγν-ύντες,	-ῦσαι,	-ύντα,
G.	ζευγν-ύντων,	-υσῶν,	-ύντων,
D.	ζευγν-ῦσι,[2]	-ύσαις,	-ῦσι,
A.	ζευγν-ύντας,	-ύσας,	-ύντα,
V.	ζευγν-ύντες,	-ῦσαι,	-ύντα.

6. *Termination in* ων.

The termination in *ων* makes *ουσα* in the feminine and *ον* in the neuter. There are but two adjectives of this termination, namely, *ἑκών*, with its compound *ἀέκων*, con-

1. Primitive form *δόντ-σι*.
2. Primitive form *ζευγνύντ-σι*.

tracted by the Attics into ἄκων. All the other forms in ων are participles.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
ἑκών,	ἑκοῦσα,	ἑκόν, "*willing*."

Singular.

N.	ἑκ-ών,	-οῦσα,	-όν,
G.	ἑκ-όντος,	-ούσης,	-όντος,
D.	ἑκ-όντι,	-ούσῃ,	-όντι,
A.	ἑκ-όντα,	-οῦσαν,	-όν,
V.	ἑκ-ών,	-οῦσα,	-όν.

Dual.

N.	ἑκ-όντε,	-ούσα,	-όντε,
G.	ἑκ-όντοιν,	-ούσαιν,	-όντοιν,
D.	ἑκ-όντοιν,	-ούσαιν,	-όντοιν,
A.	ἑκ-όντε,	-ούσα,	-όντε,
V.	ἑκ-όντε,	-ούσα,	-όντε.

Plural.

N.	ἑκ-όντες,	-οῦσαι,	-όντα,
G.	ἑκ-όντων,	-ουσῶν,	-όντων,
D.	ἑκ-οῦσι,[1]	-ούσαις,	-οῦσι,
A.	ἑκ-όντας,	-ούσας,	-όντα,
V.	ἑκ-όντες,	-οῦσαι,	-όντα.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον, "*striking*."

Singular.

N.	τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον,
G.	τύπτ-οντος,	-ούσης,	-οντος,
D.	τύπτ-οντι,	-ούσῃ,	-οντι,
A.	τύπτ-οντα,	-ουσαν,	-ον,
V.	τύπτ-ων,	-ουσα,	-ον.

Dual.

N.	τύπτ-οντε,	-ούσα,	-οντε,
G.	τυπτ-όντοιν,	-ούσαιν,	-όντοιν,
D.	τυπτ-όντοιν,	-ούσαιν,	-όντοιν,
A.	τύπτ-οντε,	-ούσα,	-οντε,
V.	τύπτ-οντε,	-ούσα,	-οντε

Plural.

N.	τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι,	-οντα,
G.	τυπτ-όντων,	-ουσῶν,	-όντων,
D.	τύπτ-ουσι,[2]	-ούσαις,	-ουσι,
A.	τύπτ-οντας,	-ούσας,	-οντα,
V.	τύπτ-οντες,	-ουσαι,	-οντα.

7. *Termination in ως.*

This termination also belongs to participles. The feminine is in υῖα and the neuter in ος. Thus,

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
τετυφώς,	τετυφυῖα,	τετυφός, "*having struck*."

Singular.

N.	τετυφ-ώς,	-υῖα,	-ός,
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	-υίας,	-ότος,
D.	τετυφ-ότι,	-υίᾳ,	-ότι,
A.	τετυφ-ότα,	-υῖαν,	-ός,
V.	τετυφ-ώς,	-υῖα,	-ός.

Dual.

N.	τετυφ-ότε,	-υία,	-ότε,
G.	τετυφ-ότοιν,	-υίαιν,	-ότοιν,
D.	τετυφ-ότοιν,	-υίαιν,	-ότοιν,
A.	τετυφ-ότε,	-υία,	-ότε,
V.	τετυφ-ότε,	-υία,	-ότε.

1. Primitive form ἑκόντ-σι.
2. Primitive form τύπτοντ-σι.

Plural.

N.	τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι,	-ότα,
G.	τετυφ-ότων,	-υιῶν,	-ότων,
D.	τετυφ-όσι,	-υίαις,	-όσι,
A.	τετυφ-ότας,	-υίας,	-ότα,
V.	τετυφ-ότες,	-υῖαι,	-ότα.

The syncopated forms of the perfect participle active, however, make the feminine in ῶσα and the neuter in ώς. Thus,

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
ἑστώς,	ἑστῶσα,	ἑστώς, "*standing.*"

Singular.

N.	ἑστ-ώς,	-ῶσα,	-ώς,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος,	-ώσης,	-ῶτος,
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι,	-ώσῃ,	-ῶτι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα,	-ῶσαν,	-ώς,
V.	ἑστ-ώς,	-ῶσα,	-ώς.

Dual.

N.	ἑστ-ῶτε,	-ώσα,	-ῶτε,
G.	ἑστ-ώτοιν,	-ώσαιν,	-ώτοιν,
D.	ἑστ-ώτοιν,	-ώσαιν,	-ώτοιν,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτε,	-ώσα,	-ῶτε,
V.	ἑστ-ῶτε,	-ώσα,	-ῶτε.

Plural.

N.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	-ῶσαι,	-ῶτα,
G.	ἑστ-ώτων,	-ωσῶν,	-ώτων,
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι,	-ώσαις,	-ῶσι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας,	-ώσας,	-ῶτα,
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	-ῶσαι,	-ῶτα.

XXVII. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

μέλανες ἵπποι,	μέλανι ἵππῳ,
μέλαινα νεφέλη,	μελαίνα νεφέλα,
μέλαν ἱμάτιον,	μελάνοιν οἴκοιν,
μέλανα ἱμάτια,	τάλανος ἀνθρώπου,
μελάνων λίθων,	τάλανι ἀδελφῷ,
μελαίνης πτέρυγος,	τάλανε ἀδελφώ,
μέλανος αἵματος,	τάλασι νεανίαις,
μέλανε ἀνθρώπω,	ταλαίναις παρθένοις,
μέλασιν ὀφθαλμοῖς,	τάλαινα παρθένε,
μελαίναις νεφέλαις,	τάλαιναν τιμήν,
μέλανε ἵππω,	ταλαίναιν ἁμίλλαιν,

ταλαίνης ἀδελφῆς,
ταλαίνῃ φυγῇ,
ταλαίνα παρθένω,
ἅπαντες κήρυκες,
ἅπασαι θάλασσαι,
ἅπαντα δῶρα,
ἅπασιν ἀνέμοις,
ἁπάντων κυρίων,
ἅπασι σώμασι,
ἁπάσων γεφύρων,
ἅπαντας κήρυκας,
ἅπασας γλώσσας,
ἁπάσαις φωναῖς,
ἅπαν δένδρον,
ἅπασα θύρα,
ἅπαντος νόμου,
ἁπάσης ᾠδῆς,
ἁπάσῃ οἰκίᾳ,
χαρίεσσα μορφή,
χαριέντων λιμένων,
χαρίεντα λόγον,
χαρίεσι ῥήτορσι,
χαρίεντε σώματε,
χαρίεν λόγε,
χαριέσσῃ πελειάδι,
χαριέσσης ὁδοῦ,
χαρίεντι ῥόδῳ,
χαριέσσων μορφῶν,
χαριέσσαιν ἕδραιν,
χαριέσσαις φωναῖς,
χαριέντοιν ἔργοιν,
τιμῆσσης[1] φιλίας,
τιμήεσσα βίβλος,
τιμῆντι νόμῳ,
τιμήεντι δώρῳ,
τιμῆντων λόγων,
τιμῆς νεανίας,
τιμηέντων ἔθνων,
τιμήεις δοῦλος,
δενδρήεις λειμών,
ὑλήεις τόπος,
ποιήεσσα χῶρα,
κήρυκος τυφθέντος,
ἀγγέλοις τυφθεῖσι,
δούλῳ τυφθέντι,
παῖδε τυφθέντε,
σωμάτων τυφθέντων,
πτέρυγος τυφθείσης,
οἰκήματα τυφθέντα,
λέουσι τυφθεῖσι,
θηροῖν τυφθέντοιν,
πτερύγοιν τυφθείσαιν,
τέρενος σώματος,
τέρενι προβάτῳ,
τέρεινα ποιή,
τέρεν δάκρυ,
τερένων παίδων,
τέρεσι τέκνοις,
τερείναις ῥίζαις,
τερείναιν ᾠδαιν,
τερείνα κεφαλά,
τέρεινα κεφαλή,
ἀνθρώπων δόντων,
παρθένων δουσῶν,
κυρίου δόντος,
παρθένος δοῦσα,

1. As the contraction in the case of τιμήεις, τιμῆς, &c., occurs only occasionally, we have given examples of both the uncontracted and contracted forms.

ἀδελφοῖν δόντοιν,
ἀδελφαῖς δούσαις,
ταμίαν δόντα,
τελώνης δούς,
υἱῶν ζευγνύντων,
ἄγγελος ἄκων,
παρθένοι δοῦσαι,
παρθένος ζέυγνῦσα,
παιδίων ἀκόντων,
νήσων ἀκούσων,
ἀδελφὴ ἄκουσα,
πολίταιν ἑκόντοιν,
τεχνίτῃ ζευγνύντι,
κυνὸς ἑστῶτος,
λεόντων ἑστώτων,
κεραυνοῦ τετυφότος,
γυνὴ ἑστῶσα,
οἴκοις ἑστῶσι,
νόμων ἑκόντων,
ἵππους ἑστῶτας,
πάντων παιδίων,
τάλασι προβάτοις,
μέλανε προβάτω,
πασῶν ἁμίλλων,
τερένοιν παιδίοιν,
τιμῆντων ἵππων,
κύσιν ἀκοῦσι,
τάλανας κύνας,
νήσου χαριέσσης,
πᾶν ἱμάτιον,
πᾶς πόλεμος,
πᾶσα ῥίζα.

II.

Translate the following, and mention, at the same time, the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

1. *Termination in ας.*

Ξενοφῶν ἔχει μέλανας ἵππους, καὶ μέλανα ὅπλα, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἐσθῆτα μέλαιναν.—ἄνθρωποι τάλανες ἔχουσι πάντα τάλανα.—ἅπασαι αἱ παρθένοι ἦσαν τάλαιναι.—ἅπαν τὸ σῶμά ἐστι μέλαν.—ὁ κύων ἔχει μέλανα ὦτα, καὶ πόδας μέλανας, καὶ οὐρὰν μέλαιναν.—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν οἱ τάφοι τῶν ταλάνων Ἑλλήνων.—τύψας τὸν ἵππον ἐστὶν ἄθλιος, καὶ πᾶν τὸ πρόσωπόν ἐστι λυπηρὸν.—τὸ μνῆμα τοῦ τύψαντος τὸν μέλανα ἵππον ἦν καλὸν, καὶ μελάνων λίθων.—τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις καὶ ταῖς ταλαίναις παρθένοις οὐκ ἐστὶ σωτηρία.—πάντες οἱ Λίβυες ἦσαν μέλανες.—ὦ τάλανε ἀνθρώπω καὶ ταλάνων ἀνθρώπων παῖδε!—ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν αἱ μελαίναι θεαὶ, αἱ Εὐμενίδες, καὶ ἅπαντα κακὰ καὶ τιμωρήματα τοῖς τάλασιν ἀνθρώποις.—τύψαντες τὸν ἄνακτα, καὶ τὸν μέλανα εὐνοῦχον, ἅπαντες οἱ βάρβαροι

ἦσαν ἐν ὅπλοις.—ἡ γυνὴ, τύψασα τὸν δοῦλον, ἦν τάλαινα. —ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν αἱ μελαίναι ἐσθῆτες τοῦ τάλανος Αἴαντος. —τὰ ὅπλα τῶν μελάνων Λιβύων, καὶ οἱ μέλανες ἵπποι τῶν συμμάχων.—ὁ υἱὸς τάλας ἀνθρώπου τάλανός ἐστιν ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ τοῦ τὸν βάρβαρον τύψαντος.

2. *Terminations in* εις, ην, *and* ους.

Ἔχει χαρίεντας οἴκους, καὶ δενδρήεντας ἀγροὺς, καὶ τιμήεντας ἵππους, καὶ οἶνον ἐν μέλασίν ἀσκοῖς.—ἐλευθερία ἐστὶ τιμήεσσα, καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις χαρίεν ἀγαθὸν.—ὦ χαριέσσα παρθένω, καὶ μέλανες ὀφθαλμοὶ ταῖν χαριέσσαιν παρθένοιν.—ἡ μάζα ἔχει ὀσμὴν χαρίεσσαν.—ὦ χαριέσσα καὶ τιμήσσα πηγά, καὶ ἀγροὶ ποιήεντες καὶ δενδρήεντες!—οἱ χαρίεντες ἵπποι ἔχουσι χαρίεντας καὶ τιμῆντας κόσμους, οἱ δὲ φαῦλοι μέλανας.—ὦ τέρενε παιδίω καὶ ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου χαρίεντε υἱώ!—οἱ Ἕλληνες, δόντες ὁμήρους, ἦσαν τάλανες.—τὸ μνῆμα τερείνης καὶ χαριέσσης παρθένου.—οἱ βάρβαροι, τυφθέντες, εἰσὶ τάλανες, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες, τοὺς βαρβάρους τύψαντες, ἔχουσιν οἰκήματα χαρίεντα.—ἡ τέρεινα ποίη ἐστὶν ἀγαθὴ τέρεσιν ἐρίφοις.—δοὺς σῖτον ταῖς τερείναις ἐρίφαις, Δάφνις ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ καλύβῃ χαριέσσῃ τῆς τερείνης Χλόης.—τὸ μνῆμα, τυφθὲν τῷ κεραυνῷ, ἦν ἅπαν μέλαν.—τὰ σώματα τῶν τυφθέντων ἦσαν ἐν τάφοις ποιήεσι.—ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει δενδρῆντα χωρία, καὶ ποιῆντα πεδία. —ἐνταῦθά εἰσιν οἱ μέλανες Λίβυες ἐν μέλασιν ὅπλοις, καὶ τὸ θέαμά ἐστι χαρίεν καὶ καλὸν.—ὦ χαρίεν Ἄδωνι καὶ χαρίεσσα Ἀφροδίτη!—ἡ τέρεινα παρθένος δοῦσα ποίην τοῖν τερένοιν ἐρίφοιν, ἦν ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ χαρίεντι τῶν Νυμφῶν χαριέσσων.

3. *Terminations in* υς, ων, *and* ως.

Ἡδονή ἐστι γλυκεῖα μὲν, βραχεῖα δέ.—ἡ γέφυρά ἐστιν εὐρεῖα, καὶ ὁ ποταμὸς βαθύς.—τὸ μὲν μέλι ἐστὶ γλυκὺ, τὸ δὲ μῆλον ὀξύ.—τὸ θέαμά ἐστιν ἡδύ.—ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τύπτων τὸν δοῦλόν, ἐστιν ἅπασιν τραχύς.—τὸ μνῆμα, ἑστὼς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, ἐστὶν ἅπασι θαυμαστόν.—Ξέρξης, ζευγνὺς τὸν Ἑλ-

λήσποντον γεφύρᾳ, ἣν ἅπασι θαυμαστός.—ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἔχει τοὺς ἵππους ἑστῶτας ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ.—ἡ γυνὴ, ζευγνῦσα τὼ ἀνθρώπω ἐν φιλίᾳ, ἔχει ἁπάντων τὸν ἔπαινον.—ζευγνὺς τὼ ξύλω ἔχει χάραν.—ὁ ποιμὴν ἔχει ἐρίφους ἑστῶτας ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, καὶ πρόβατα καὶ αἰγὰς ἐν λειμῶνι ποιήεντι.—ἑστὼς ἐν ὅπλοις, καὶ τύπτων τοὺς δούλους ἄκοντάς, ἐστι τάλας καὶ ἄπορος.—ὁ μὲν δοῦλός ἐστιν ἑκὼν, ὁ δὲ δεσπότης ἄκων.—τὰ χρήματα τῶν ἀκόντων Ἑλλήνων.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

The beginning of black night.	Ὁ ἀρχὴ μέλας νύξ.
The black stones of the two tombs.	Ὁ μέλας λίθος ὁ μνῆμα.
All the arms of all the wretched.	Πᾶς ὁ ὅπλον πᾶς ὁ τάλας.
All the Greeks were in black attire.	Πᾶς ὁ Ἕλλην εἰμὶ ἐν μέλας ἐσθής.
The eyes of all the maidens were black.	Ὁ ὄμμα πᾶς ὁ παρθένος εἰμὶ μέλας.
Of the black pinions of the furies.	Ὁ μέλας πτέρυξ ὁ Εὐμενίδες.
Oh wretched fortune of wretched Greece!	Ὦ τάλας τύχη τάλας Ἑλλας!
Oh two wretched sons of Polydamas!	Ὦ τάλας παῖς Πολυδάμας!
The tomb of Hector, who smote the Greeks.	Ὁ μνῆμα Ἕκτωρ ὁ τύψας ὁ Ἕλλην.
The two men, having struck the lion, have the fear of black death.	Ὁ ἄνθρωπος, τύψας ὁ λέων, ἔχω ὁ φόβος μέλας θάνατος.
She has a graceful form, and a sweet countenance, and black hair.	Ἔχω χαρίεις μορφὴ, καὶ ἡδὺς πρόσωπον, καὶ θρὶξ μέλας.

The two sceptres of two honoured kings.	Ὁ σκῆπτρον τιμήεις ἄναξ.
Valuable mines of gold and silver.	Τιμήεις μέταλλον χρυσος καὶ ἄργυρος.
The pleasing temple of revered Diana.	Ὁ χαρίεις ἱερὸν τιμήεις Ἄρτεμις.
All Greece, having given praise and honours, was in hope.	Ἅπας ὁ Ἑλλὰς, δοὺς ἔπαινος καὶ τιμὴ, εἰμὶ ἐν ἐλπίς.
The works of the two men, standing and striking in the battle.	Ο ἔργον ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ἑστὼς καὶ τύπτων ἐν ὁ μάχη.
Unwilling slaves have punishment.	Ἄκων δοῦλος ἔχω τιμωρία.
Willing soldiers have rewards.	Ἑκὼν στρατιώτης ἔχω ἆθλον.
The wretched tears of tender maidens.	Ὁ τάλας δάκρυ τέρην παρθένος.
The tender tears of wretched Helen.	Ὁ τέρην δάκρυ τάλας Ἑλένη.

XXVIII. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

I. *Termination in ας.*

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
ἀείνας,	ἀείνας,	ἀείναν, "*ever-flowing.*"

Singular.

N.	ἀείν-ας,	-ας,	-αν,
G.	ἀείν-αντος,	-αντος,	-αντος,
D.	ἀείν-αντι,	-αντι,	-αντι,
A.	ἀείν-αντα,	-αντα,	-αν,
V.	ἀείν-αν,	-αν,	-αν.

Dual.

N.	ἀείν-αντε,	-αντε,	-αντε,
G.	ἀειν-άντοιν,	-άντοιν,	-άντοιν,
D.	ἀειν-άντοιν,	-άντοιν,	-άντοιν,
A.	ἀείν-αντε,	-αντε,	-αντε,
V.	ἀείν-αντε,	-αντε,	-αντε.

Plural.

N.	ἀείν-αντες,	-αντες,	-αντα,
G.	ἀειν-άντων,	-άντων,	-άντων,
D.	ἀείν-ᾶσι,[1]	-ᾶσι,	-ᾶσι,
A.	ἀείν-αντας,	-αντας,	-αντα,
V.	ἀείν-αντες,	-αντες,	-αντα.

1. Primitive form ἀείναντ-σι.

2. *Termination in ην.*

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
ἄῤῥην,	ἄῤῥην,	ἄῤῥεν, "*male.*"

Singular.

N.	ἄῤῥ-ην,	-ην,	-εν,
G.	ἄῤῥ-ενος,	-ενος,	-ενος,
D.	ἄῤῥ-ενι,	-ενι,	-ενι,
A.	ἄῤῥ-ενα,	-ενα,	-εν,
V.	ἄῤῥ-εν,	-εν,	-εν.

Dual.

N.	ἄῤῥ-ενε,	-ενε,	-ενε,
G.	ἀῤῥ-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,
D.	ἀῤῥ-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,	-ένοιν,
A.	ἄῤῥ-ενε,	-ενε,	-ενε,
V.	ἄῤῥ-ενε,	-ενε,	-ενε.

Plural.

N.	ἄῤῥ-ενες,	-ενες,	-ενα,
G.	ἀῤῥ-ένων,	-ένων,	-ένων,
D.	ἄῤῥ-εσι,[1]	-εσι,	-εσι,
A.	ἄῤῥ-ενας,	-ενας,	-ενα,
V.	ἄῤῥ-ενες,	-ενες,	-ενα.

3. *Termination in ής.*

Adjectives in ής, of two terminations, undergo contraction, changing έος into οῦς, έϊ into εῖ, έα and έε into ῆ, &c. They will, therefore, be considered under the head of contracted adjectives of two terminations, where examples will be given.

4. *Termination in ις.*

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
εὔχαρις,	εὔχαρις,	εὔχαρι, "*acceptable.*"

Singular.

N.	εὔχαρ-ις,	-ις,	-ι,
G.	εὐχάρ-ῖτος,	-ιτος,	-ιτος,
D.	εὐχάρ-ιτι,	-ιτι,	-ιτι,
A.	εὐχάρ-ιτα or εὔχαρ-ιν,	-ιτα or -ιν,	-ι,
V.	εὔχαρ-ι,	-ι,	-ι.

Dual.

N.	εὐχάρ-ιτε,	-ιτε,	-ιτε,
G.	εὐχαρ-ίτοιν,	-ίτοιν,	-ίτοιν,
D.	εὐχαρ-ίτοιν,	-ίτοιν,	-ίτοιν,
A.	εὐχάρ-ιτε,	-ιτε,	-ιτε,
V.	εὐχάρ-ιτε,	-ιτε,	-ιτε.

Plural.

N.	εὐχάρ-ιτες,	-ιτες,	-ιτα,
G.	εὐχαρ-ίτων,	-ίτων,	-ίτων,
D.	εὐχάρ-ῖσι,[2]	-ισι,	-ισι,
A.	εὐχάρ-ιτας,	-ιτας,	-ιτα,
V.	εὐχάρ-ιτες,	-ιτες,	-ιτα.

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1. Primitive form ἄῤῥεν-σι.
2. Primitive form εὐχάριτ-σι.

5. *Termination in ων.*

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
σώφρων,	σώφρων,	σῶφρον, "*discreet.*"

Singular.			*Dual.*		
N. σώφρ-ων,	-ων,	-ον,	N. σώφρ-ονε,	-ονε,	-ονε,
G. σώφρ-ονος,	-ονος,	-ονος,	G. σωφρ-όνοιν,	-όνοιν,	-όνοιν,
D. σώφρ-ονι,	-ονι,	-ονι,	D. σωφρ-όνοιν,	-όνοιν,	-όνοιν,
A. σώφρ-ονα,	-ονα,	-ον,	A. σώφρ-ονε,	-ονε,	-ονε,
V. σῶφρ-ον,	-ον,	-ον.	V. σώφρ-ονε,	-ονε,	-ονε.

Plural.		
N. σώφρ-ονες,	-ονες,	-ονα,
G. σωφρ-όνων,	-όνων,	-όνων,
D. σώφρ-οσι,[1]	-οσι,	-οσι,
A. σώφρ-ονας,	-ονας,	-ονα,
V. σώφρ-ονες,	-ονες,	-ονα.

Under this same head fall comparatives in ων, which are declined like σώφρων, except that they are syncopated and contracted in some of their cases. They will, therefore, be treated of under contracted adjectives of two terminations, where appropriate examples will be given.

6. *Termination in ωρ.*

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
μεγαλήτωρ,	μεγαλήτωρ,	μεγαλῆτορ, "*magnanimous.*"

Singular.			*Dual.*		
N. μεγαλήτ-ωρ,	-ωρ,	-ορ,	N. μεγαλήτ-ορε,	-ορε,	-ορε,
G. μεγαλήτ-ορος,	-ορος,	-ορος,	G. μεγαλητ-όροιν,	-όροιν,	-όροιν,
D. μεγαλήτ-ορι,	-ορι,	-ορι,	D. μεγαλητ-όροιν,	-όροιν,	-όροιν,
A. μεγαλήτ-ορα,	-ορα,	-ορ,	A. μεγαλήτ-ορε,	-ορε,	-ορε,
V. μεγαλῆτ-ορ,	-ορ,	-ορ.	V. μεγαλήτ-ορε,	-ορε,	-ορε.

Plural.		
N. μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορες,	-ορα,
G. μεγαλητ-όρων,	-όρων,	-όρων,
D. μεγαλήτ-ορσι,[2]	-ορσι,	-ορσι,
A. μεγαλήτ-ορας,	-ορας,	-ορα,
V. μεγαλήτ-ορες,	-ορες,	-ορα.

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1. Primitive form σώφρον-σι.
2. In the dative plural of this adjective the termination σι is added at once to the root.

7. *Termination in ως.*[1]

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
εὔγεως,	εὔγεως,	εὔγεων, "*fertile.*"

Singular.

N.	εὔγε-ως,	-ως,	-ων,
G.	εὔγε-ω,	-ω,	-ω,
D.	εὔγε-ῳ,	-ῳ,	-ῳ,
A.	εὔγε-ων,	-ων,	-ων,
V.	εὔγε-ως,	-ως,	-ων.

Dual.

N.	εὔγε-ω,	-ω,	-ω,
G.	εὔγε-ῳν,	-ῳν,	-ῳν,
D.	εὔγε-ῳν,	-ῳν,	-ῳν,
A.	εὔγε-ω,	-ω,	-ω,
V.	εὔγε-ω,	-ω,	-ω.

Plural.

N.	εὔγε-ω,	-ω,	-ω,
G.	εὔγε-ων,	-ων,	-ων,
D.	εὔγε-ῳς,	-ῳς,	-ῳς,
A.	εὔγε-ως,	-ως,	-ω,
V.	εὔγε-ῳ,	-ῳ.	-ω.

8. *Termination in ους.*

Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
δίπους,	δίπους,	δίπουν, "*two-footed.*"

Singular.

N.	δίπ-ους,	-ους,	-ουν,
G.	δίπ-οδος,	-οδος,	-οδος,
D.	δίπ-οδι,	-οδι,	-οδι,
A.	δίπ-οδα, or -ουν,	-οδα, or -ουν,	-ουν,
V.	δίπ-ους, or -ου,	-ους, or -ου,	-ουν.

Dual.

N.	δίπ-οδε,	-οδε,	-οδε,
G.	διπ-όδοιν,	-όδοιν,	-όδοιν
D.	διπ-όδοιν,	-όδοιν,	-όδοιν,
A.	δίπ-οδε,	-οδε,	-οδε,
V.	δίπ-οδε,	-οδε,	-οδε.

Plural.

N.	δίπ-οδες,	-οδες,	-οδα,
G.	διπ-όδων,	-όδων,	-όδων,
D.	δίπ-οσι,	-οσι,	-οσι,
A.	δίπ-οδας,	-οδας,	-οδα,
V.	δίπ-οδες,	-οδες,	-οδα.

1. Compare the Attic mode of declining, in the second declension, as given at page 85.

XXIX. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

ἀείναντες ποταμοί,
ἀεινάντων πηγῶν,
ἀεινάντοιν πηγοῖν,
ἀείναν πῦρ!
ἀείναντε φρέατε,
ἀείναντος ὀργῆς,
ἀείνᾱσιν ὕδᾰσι,
ἀείναν ὠκεανέ!
ἀείναντι πυρί,
ἀῤῥένων παίδων,
ἄῤῥενας ὄρνῑθας,
ἄῤῥενος στρουθοῦ,
ἄῤῥεσιν ἄρκτοις,
ἄῤῥενες κύνες,
ἄῤῥεν ζῶον,
ἀῤῥένοιν παίδοιν,
ἄῤῥενε ἐλάφω,
ἄῤῥενα ζῶα,
εὐχάριτες ἄγγελοι,
εὐχάρισι δώροις,
εὔχαριν ἄνθρωπον,
εὐχάριτι καιρῷ,
εὐχάριτε καιρώ,
εὐχάριτος εἰρήνης,
εὔχαρι ἡμέρα!
εὐχαρίτοιν ποιημάτοιν,
σωφρόνων λόγων,
σώφροσι φιλοσόφοις,
σῶφρον διδάσκαλε!
σώφρονος γέροντος,
σώφρονε παῖδε,
σωφρόνων παρθένων,
σωφρόνοιν ἀνθρώποιν,
σώφρονες ἀδελφοί,
μεγαλήτορος ἄνακτος
μεγαλήτορα νεανίαν
μεγαλήτορα δῶρα,
μεγαλήτορι πολεμίῳ,
μεγαλήτορε στρατηγώ,
μεγαλήτορσι ἥρωσι,
εὔγεω τόπω,
εὔγεῳ νήσῳ,
εὔγεῳ ἀγροί,
εὔγεω χωρίου,
εὔγεως βουνούς,
εὔγεως Σικελία,
εὔγεων χώραν,
εὔγεῳν νήσοιν,
εὔγεων τόπων,
εὔγεω χωρία,
εὔγεῳς πεδίοις,
δίποδος ζώου,
δίποδες στάθμαι,
δίποδα ζῶα,
δίποσι ζώοις,
δίποδε στάθμα,
δίποδας στάθμας,
δίπουν ζῶον.

II.

Translate the following, and mention the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

1. *Terminations in ας and ην.*

Ἡ ἀείνας πηγὴ Ἀρεθούσης ἐστίν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Ὀρτυγίᾳ. —ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος γυνὴ ἔχει τὼ παῖδε ἄῤῥενε τοῦ βουκόλου. —Ἥφαιστος ἔχει ἐν Αἴτνῃ ἀείναντος πυρὸς πηγὰς καθαράς.—ἐν οὐρανῷ εἰσὶν ἀείναντες εὐδαιμονίας ποταμοί.—ὁ παῖς τοῦ γεωργοῦ ἔχει ἄῤῥενας στρουθοὺς ἐν κανισκίῳ καλῷ, καὶ κύων ἄῤῥην ἐστὶν ἐν τῇ θύρᾳ τῆς Ἀρτεμιδώρου οἰκίας. —αἱ Νύμφαι τῶν ἀεινάντων πηγῶν, καὶ αἱ Ὠκεανίδες αἱ τοῦ ἀείναντος Ὠκεανοῦ θυγάτερες, εὐπλόκαμοί εἰσι, καὶ πάντοτε ἐρατειναί.—Κτησιφῶν ἔχει τὸ τοῦ ἄῤῥενος ἐλάφου δέρμα νεόδαρτον.—τὰ τοῖν ἀῤῥένοιν θεοῖν ἀγάλματα, καὶ ἡ τῶν ἀεινάντων πυρῶν φλὸξ οὐρανία, καὶ τὸ τῶν ὠκεανοῦ ὑδάτων ῥεῦμα ἀκοίμητον.—θάνατος οὐκ ἐστὶν ὕπνος ἀδιάπαυστος, ἀλλ' ἀείναντος ζωῆς ἀρχὴ ἀναμφισβήτητος.— ἡ ὕλη ἔχει ἄῤῥενα ζῶα, καὶ πηγὰς ἀείναντας, καὶ μακρὰ δένδρα, καὶ ἄντρα σκοτεινά.—ἐριαύχενες ἄνθρωποί εἰσιν εὐκαταφρόνητοι.

2. *Terminations in ις and ων.*

Τὸ δῶρον ἀγαθοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἀεὶ εὔχαρι, καὶ αἱ τῶν σωφρόνων συμβουλίαι οὐ μικρὰν ὠφέλειαν ἔχουσιν.—αἱ τῶν ἀγαθῶν θυσίαι εἰσὶν ἀεὶ τοῖς θεοῖς εὐχάριτες.—ὁ τῶν σωφρόνων νοῦς, ὥσπερ χρυσὸς, βάρος ἔχει πολύτιμον.—ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἁγνῇ πᾶσαι αἱ ἀρεταὶ οἴκησιν εὐχάριτα ἔχουσιν. —σώφρονες πολῖται ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν, οἱ δ' ἄφρονες βλαβεροί. —αἱ Μοῦσαι, Μνημοσύνης καὶ Ζηνὸς Ὀλυμπίου ἀγλαὰ τέκνα, πολυΐδμονές εἰσι, καὶ φιλόφρονες, καὶ ἀθάναται.— οἱ τῶν σωφρόνων ἔπαινοί εἰσιν εὐχάριτες καὶ πολύτιμοι.— ὦ κακοδαῖμον υἱὲ τοῦ κακοδαίμονος Πριάμου!—οἱ δεισιδαίμονές εἰσιν ἀεὶ δοῦλοι.—ἡ ἐν Χαιρωνείᾳ μάχη Φιλίππῳ ἦν ἡ αἰτία εὐχάριτος νίκης, τοῖς δ' Ἀθηναίοις ἀτιμίας καὶ αἰσχύνης.—τοῖς κακοδαίμοσιν αἱ τῶν φίλων παραμυθίαι

θελκτήριαν δύναμιν καὶ εὔχαριν ὠφέλειαν ἔχουσιν.—οἱ ἀχάριστοί εἰσιν ἀεὶ ἐπιλήσμονες.—ἐλέφαντες καὶ κύνες εἰσὶν ἀεὶ εὐεργετημάτων μνήμονες.

3. *Terminations in ωρ, ως, and ους.*

Ἡ εὔγεως νῆσος τοῦ μεγαλήτορος Κηφισοδώρου.—ἡ ὕλη ἔχει παντοῖα τετράποδα ζῶα.—τὰ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν εὔγεω πεδία.—μεγάλητορ παῖ Πριάμου, Ἕλενε, καὶ μεγαλητόρων προγόνων εἴδωλον ἀληθινόν!—εὔγεων δάπεδον εὔγεων νήσων.—ἄνθρωπός ἐστι δίπουν ζῶον.—μεγαλήτορες ἄνθρωποί εἰσιν ἀεὶ μνήμονες δόξης καλῆς.—ἔχει μεγαλήτορα θυμόν, καὶ μεγαλητόρων ἔργων μνήμην ἀδιάλειπτον.—τῷ μεγαλήτορι ἥρωϊ τοῦτο ἦν μόρσιμον.—εὔγεῳς χωρίοις καθάπερ ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐστὶν οὐρανὸς ἀεὶ αἴσιος.—Σικελία καὶ Εὔβοια, εὔγεω νήσω!—ἵλεῳ θεοὶ καὶ ἵλεῳ θεαί εἰσιν ἐν οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

In God are the fountains of ever-flowing mercy and love.	Ἐν Θεός εἰμι ὁ πηγὴ ἀείνας ἐλεημοσύνη καὶ ἀγάπη.
The two ever-flowing wells of bitumen in the land of the Persians.	Ὁ ἀείνας ἄσφαλτος φρέαρ ἐν ὁ ὁ Πέρσης γῆ.
To the male children of the magnanimous Eurymedon there was not the care of discreet friends.	Ὁ ἄῤῥην μεγαλήτωρ Εὐρυμέδων παῖς οὐκ εἰμὶ ὁ ἐπιμέλεια σώφρων φίλος.
The two acceptable gifts of the two male children, and the waters of the two ever-flowing rivers in the fertile land of the magnanimous Solymi.	Ὁ εὔχαρις δῶρον ὁ ἄῤῥην παῖς, καὶ ὁ ὕδωρ ὁ ἀείνας ποταμὸς, ἐν ὁ εὔγεως γῆ ὁ μεγαλήτωρ Σόλυμοι.
For the magnanimous sons of the discreet Aglaonīce there	Ὁ μεγαλήτωρ παῖς σώφρων Ἀγλαονίκη οὐκ εἰμὶ ὁ εὐ-

were not the acceptable consolations of the inhabitants of their fertile native land.	χαρις παραμυθία ὁ ὁ εὔγεως πατρὶς οἰκέτης.
O discreet son of the discreet and magnanimous Euthyphron!	Σώφρων υἱὸς ὁ σώφρων καὶ μεγαλήτωρ Εὐθύφρων!
Of the two fertile regions in the two fertile islands of Corcyra and Crete.	Ὁ εὔγεως χωρίον ἐν ὁ εὔγεως νῆσος Κέρκυρα καὶ Κρήτη.
The queen has in her kingdom magnanimous and discreet men, fertile meads, ever-flowing rivers, mines of gold, silver, and copper, and all other acceptable things.	Ὁ βασίλισσα ἐν ὁ ἀρχῇ μεγαλήτωρ καὶ σώφρων ἄνθρωπος, εὔγεως λειμών, ἀείνας ποταμός, μέταλλον χρυσός, ἄργυρος, καὶ χαλκός, καὶ πᾶς ἄλλος εὔχαρις χρῆμα ἔχω.

XXX. CONTRACTED NOUNS.

Contracted Nouns of the First Declension.

I. In forming these contractions, *έα* preceded by *ρ* becomes *ᾶ*; as, *ἐρέα*, contracted *ἐρᾶ*, "*wool.*"

II. So also *άα* becomes *ᾶ*; as, *μνάα*, contracted *μνᾶ*, "*a mina.*"

III. But *έα* not preceded by *ρ*, and likewise *έη* and *όη*, become *ῆ*; as, *γέα*, *γῆ*, "*the earth*;" *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, "*a weasel*;" *διπλόη*, *διπλῆ*, "*double*;" Ἑρμέας, Ἑρμῆς, "*Mercury*;" Ἀπελλέης, Ἀπελλῆς, "*Apelles.*"

IV. In the genitive, *ου* absorbs the preceding vowel; as, Ἑρμέου, Ἑρμοῦ.

Examples.

ἡ ἐρέα, contracted *ἐρᾶ*, "*wool.*"

Singular.			*Dual.*		*Plural.*		
N.	ἐρέ-α	ἐρ-ᾶ,	N.	ἐρέ-α,	N.	ἐρέ-αι	ἐρ-αῖ,
G.	ἐρέ-ας	ἐρ-ᾶς,	G.	ἐρέ-αιν,	G.	ἐρε-ῶν	ἐρ-ῶν,
D.	ἐρέ-ᾳ	ἐρ-ᾷ,	D.	ἐρέ-αιν,	D.	ἐρέ-αις	ἐρ-αῖς,
A.	ἐρέ-αν	ἐρ-ᾶν,	A.	ἐρέ-α,	A.	ἐρέ-ας	ἐρ-ᾶς,
V.	ἐρέ-α	ἐρ-ᾶ.	V.	ἐρέ-α.	V.	ἐρέ-αι	ἐρ-αῖ.

γαλέη, contracted γαλῆ, "*a weasel.*"

Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
N.	γαλέ-η	γαλ-ῆ,	N.	γαλέ-α	γαλ-ᾶ,	N.	γαλέ-αι	γαλ-αῖ,
G.	γαλέ-ης	γαλ-ῆς,	G.	γαλέ-αιν	γαλ-αῖν,	G.	γαλε-ῶν	γαλ-ῶν,
D.	γαλέ-ῃ	γαλ-ῇ,	D.	γαλέ-αιν	γαλ-αῖν,	D.	γαλέ-αις	γαλ-αῖς,
A.	γαλέ-ην	γαλ-ῆν,	A.	γαλέ-α	γαλ-ᾶ,	A.	γαλέ-ας	γαλ-ᾶς,
V.	γαλέ-η	γαλ-ῆ.	V.	γαλέ-α	γαλ-ᾶ.	V.	γαλέ-αι	γαλ-αῖ.

Contracted Nouns of the Second Declension.

I. In forming these contractions, the letters έο, όε, and όο, become οῦ; as, ἀδελφιδέος, contracted ἀδελφιδοῦς; νόε, contracted νοῦ; νόος, contracted νοῦς.

II. A short vowel before a long one, or before a diphthong, is absorbed; as, πλόων, πλῶν; πλόοιν, πλοῖν.

III. In the neuter, *α* absorbs the preceding vowel, and becomes long; as, ὀστέα, ὀστᾶ.

IV. In the vocative, εε is not contracted; as, ἀδέλφιδεε.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ νόος, contracted νοῦς, "*the mind.*"

Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
N.	νό-ος	νοῦς,	N.	νό-ω	νῶ,	N.	νό-οι	νοῖ,
G.	νό-ου	νοῦ,	G.	νό-οιν	νοῖν,	G.	νό-ων	νῶν,
D.	νό-ῳ	νῷ,	D.	νό-οιν	νοῖν,	D.	νό-οις	νοῖς,
A.	νό-ον	νοῦν,	A.	νό-ω	νῶ,	A.	νό-ους	νοῦς,
V.	νό-ε	νοῦ.	V.	νό-ω	νῶ.	V.	νό-οι	νοῖ.

το ὀστέον contracted ὀστοῦν, "*the bone.*"

Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
N.	ὀστέ-ον	ὀστ-οῦν,	N.	ὀστέ-ω	ὀστ-ῶ,	N.	ὀστέ-α	ὀστ-ᾶ,
G.	ὀστέ-ου	ὀστ-οῦ,	G.	ὀστέ-οιν	ὀστ-οῖν,	G.	ὀστέ-ων	ὀστ-ῶν,
D.	ὀστέ-ῳ	ὀστ-ῷ,	D.	ὀστέ-οιν	ὀστ-οῖν,	D.	ὀστέ-οις	ὀστ-οῖς,
A.	ὀστέ-ον	ὀστ-οῦν,	A.	ὀστέ-ω	ὀστ-ῶ,	A.	ὀστέ-α	ὀστ-ᾶ,
V.	ὀστέ-ον	ὀστ-οῦν.	V.	ὀστέ-ω	ὀστ-ῶ.	V.	ὀστέ-α	ὀστ-ᾶ.

Contracted Adjectives in έος and όος.

1. *Termination in εος.*

I. Adjectives in εος are contracted throughout.

II. In the feminine, έα is contracted into ᾶ when a vowel or the letter ρ precedes the termination εος; but, otherwise,

it is contracted into ῆ. Thus, *χρύσεος* in the feminine contracts *χρυσέα* into *χρυσῆ*; but *ἐρέεος*, "*woollen*," contracts *ἐρεέα* into *ἐρεᾶ*; and *ἀργύρεος*, "*silver*," *ἀργυρέα* into *ἀργυρᾶ*.

III. In the neuter plural, however, *εα* is always contracted into *α*, whatever letter may precede *ος*. Thus,

χρύσεος, *contracted* *χρυσοῦς*, "*golden*."

Singular.

N.	χρύσ-εος οῦς	-έα ῆ	-εον, οῦν,
G.	χρυσ-έου οῦ	-έας ῆς	-έου, οῦ,
D.	χρυσ-έῳ ῷ	-έᾳ ῇ	-έῳ, ῷ,
A.	χρύσ-εον οῦν	-έαν ῆν	-εον, οῦν,
V.	χρύσ-εε	-έα ῆ	-εον, οῦν.

Dual.

N.	χρυσ-έω ῶ	-έα ᾶ	-έω, ῶ,
G.	χρυσ-έοιν οῖν	-έαιν αῖν	-έοιν, οῖν,
D.	χρυσ-έοιν οῖν	-έαιν αῖν	-έοιν, οῖν,
A.	χρυσ-έω ῶ	-έα ᾶ	-έω, ῶ,
V.	χρυσ-έω ῶ	-έα ᾶ	-έω, ῶ.

Plural.

N.	χρύσ-εοι οῖ	-εαι αῖ	-εα, ᾶ,
G.	χρυσ-έων ῶν	-έων ῶν	-έων, ῶν,
D.	χρυσ-έοις οῖς	-έαις αῖς	-έοις, οῖς,
A.	χρυσ-έους οῦς	-έας ᾶς	-έα, ᾶ,
V.	χρύσ-εοι οῖ	-εαι αῖ	-εα, ᾶ.

2. *Termination in όος.*

I. Adjectives in *όος* are contracted throughout like those in *έος*.

II. In the feminine *όη* is contracted into *ῆ*; and in the neuter plural, *όα* into *ᾶ*.

III. When the letter *ρ* precedes the termination, the feminine is in *όα*, contracted *ᾶ*.

IV. But the adjective *ἀθρόος*, "*crowded*," is not contracted in the feminine *ἀθρόα*, to distinguish it from the adjective *ἄθρους*, "*noiseless*," which is of two terminations.

ἁπλόος, contracted ἁπλοῦς, "*simple.*"

	Singular.		
N.	ἁπλ-όος	-όη	-όον,
	οῦς	ῆ	οῦν,
G.	ἁπλ-όου	-όης	-όου,
	οῦ	ῆς	οῦ,
D.	ἁπλ-όῳ	-όῃ	-όῳ,
	ῷ	ῇ	ῷ,
A.	ἁπλ-όον	-όην	-όον,
	οῦν	ῆν	οῦν,
V.	ἁπλ-όε	-όη	-όον,
	οῦ	ῆ	οῦν.

	Dual.		
N.	ἁπλ-όω	-όα	-όω,
	ῶ	ᾶ	ῶ,
G.	ἁπλ-όοιν	-όαιν	-όοιν,
	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν,
D.	ἁπλ-όοιν	-όαιν	-όοιν,
	οῖν	αῖν	οῖν,
A.	ἁπλ-όω	-όα	-όω,
	ῶ	ᾶ	ῶ,
V.	ἁπλ-όω	-όα	-όω,
	ῶ	ᾶ	ῶ.

	Plural.		
N.	ἁπλ-όοι	-όαι	-όα,
	οῖ	αῖ	ᾶ,
G.	ἁπλ-όων	-όων	-όων,
	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν,
D.	ἁπλ-όοις	-όαις	-όοις,
	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς,
A.	ἁπλ-όους	-όας	-όα,
	οῦς	ᾶς	ᾶ,
V.	ἁπλ-όοι	-όαι	-όα,
	οῖ	αῖ	ᾶ.

3. *Termination in* ων.

The only contracted form under this termination is that of participles in ῶν, contracted from άων, which make the feminine in ῶσα and the neuter in ῶν.

EXAMPLE.

	Singular. M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμ-άων	-άουσα	-άον,
	ῶν	ῶσα	ῶν,
G.	τιμ-άοντος	-αούσης	-άοντος,
	ῶντος	ώσης	ῶντος,
D.	τιμ-άοντι	-αούσῃ	-άοντι,
	ῶντι	ώσῃ	ῶντι,
A.	τιμ-άοντα	-άουσαν	-άον,
	ῶντα	ῶσαν	ῶν,
V.	τιμ-άων	-άουσα	-άον,
	ῶν	ῶσα	ῶν.

	Dual. M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμ-άοντε	-αούσα	-άοντε,
	ῶντε	ώσα	ῶντε,
G.	τιμ-αόντοιν	-αούσαιν	-αόντοιν,
	ώντοιν	ώσαιν	ώντοιν,
D.	τιμ-αόντοιν	-αούσαιν	-αόντοιν,
	ώντοιν	ώσαιν	ώντοιν,
A.	τιμ-άοντε	-αούσα	-άοντε,
	ῶντε	ώσα	ῶντε,
V.	τιμ-άοντε	-αούσα	-άοντε,
	ῶντε	ώσα	ῶντε.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	τιμ-άοντες	-άουσαι	-άοντα,
	ῶντες	ῶσαι	ῶντα,
G.	τιμ-αόντων	-αουσῶν	-αόντων,
	ώντων	ώσων	ώντων,
D.	τιμ-άουσι	-αούσαις	-άουσι,
	ῶσι	ώσαις	ῶσι,
A.	τιμ-άοντας	-αούσας	-άοντα,
	ῶντας	ώσας	ῶντα,
V.	τιμ-άοντες	-άουσαι	-άοντα,
	ῶντες	ῶσαι	ῶντα.

4. *Termination in ης.*

Adjectives in ής are of two terminations, and undergo contraction by changing έος into οῦς, έϊ into εῖ, έα and έε into ῆ, &c. They will be given hereafter.

XXXI. EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS, AND ON CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES IN έος AND όος.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

ἀνδριὰς Ἑρμοῦ,
χρυσοῦ ἀνδριάντος,
χρυσοῦς θώρακας,
ἀργυρᾶς ἀσπίδος,
ἀργυρᾶ μάχαιρα,
χρυσᾶ ὅπλα,
εἰκὼν γαλῆς,
χαλκοῦ εἰκόνος,
σωρὸς ἐρᾶς,
ἀργυρῷ σωρῷ,
ὑδαλῆς γῆς,
πίναξ Ἀπελλοῦ,
ἀργυροῖ ἧλοι,
ἐρεᾶ ἐσθής,
βωμὸς Ἀθηνᾶς,
χαλκοῦ λέβητος,
χαλκῷ δεσμῷ,
μικρὰ ὀστᾶ,
πάντων ὀστῶν,
Λιβυκὴν γῆν,
Θεσσαλῇ ἐρᾷ,
πασῶν γαλῶν,
Ἀττικῇ μνᾷ,
ὑαλοῦν ποτήριον,
ὑαλοῖς κρατῆρσι,
Ἑρμῇ ἀγαθῷ,
λινᾶ στεγάσματα,
λινοῦν πτερόν,
λινῶν ἱστίων,
ὑδαλοῦς ὀφθαλμούς

ἀργυραῖς λόγχαις,
χαλκᾶ παλτά,
ὑαλοῖ τόποι,
χρυσῆς ὑδρίας,
χρυσᾶς ὑδρίας,
σιδηρᾶ ἀσπίς,
σιδηρᾶ ὅπλα,
σιδηρᾶς κλίνης,
σιδηρᾶς κλίνας,
ἀγαθοῦ πλοῦ,
ἀγαθοῦ νοῦ,
κακοῖν πλοῖν,
κακὸν νοῦν,
ἁπλοῦ νοῦ,
ἁπλῶ παῖδε!
ἁπλοῦ δοῦλε!
διπλοῦ δώρου,
διπλοῖν νοῖν,
τριπλῷ δεσμῷ,
τριπλῆν ἁμαρτίαν,
τετραπλοῦς ἀριθμός,
τετραπλῷ κινδύνῳ,
πενταπλοῦ θεάματος,
πενταπλοῦν δῶρον,
πενταπλῆ ἀσπίς,
ἑπταπλοῖ πόνοι.

II.

Translate the following, and explain the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

Ἐν τῇ νήσῳ χρυσοῖ εἰσιν ἀνδριάντες Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἑρμοῦ, καὶ βωμοὶ ἀργυροῖ, οἱ δ' οἰκέταί εἰσι νῶν ἁπλῶν καὶ καθαρῶν.—πάντες οἱ βάρβαροι ἔχουσιν ἐσθῆτας ἐρεᾶς, θώρακας χαλκοῦς, καὶ λόγχας σιδηρᾶς.—ἔχεις, ὦ Ἀριστόδημε, παντοῖα ἀγαθά, μνᾶς ἀργύρου, χαλκοῦς τρίποδας, καὶ ἵππους, καὶ ἅρματα, καὶ τιμὰς τετραπλᾶς.—πάντες οἱ ὁπλῖταί εἰσιν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, καὶ ἔχουσιν ἐν τῷ μέσῳ σιδηρᾶν κλίνην, καὶ χαλκοῦν Ἀρτέμιδος ἀνδριάντα, ἐν δὲ τῇ κλίνῃ εἰσὶν ἀργυροῖ ἧλοι, τριπλῇ τάξει.—ὑαλοῖ τόποι εἰσι πολλάκις νοσηροί.—βίος πλῷ ὅμοιός ἐστι.—τό φῶς τοῦ νοῦ ἀθάνατόν ἐστι.—Ἀθηνᾶ ἦν Ἀθηνῶν ἀλεξήτειρα.—ἔχουσι πλοῦν εὐδαίμονα, καὶ ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ εἰσὶ δέκα μναῖ ἀργύρου, καὶ ἑκατὸν ὑαλαῖ ὑδρίαι, καὶ ἐρέας θύλακοι, καὶ ἐσθῆτες λιναῖ.—ὁ ὕδρωψ ἐστιν ὑδαλῆ νόσος.—ὑαλαῖ κύλικες ὁμοῖαί εἰσι τῇ τῶν δυνατῶν φιλίᾳ, καλαὶ μὲν, εὔθραυστοί δε ἀεί.—Ἑρμῇ καὶ Ἀθηνᾷ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς θεοῖς.—ὁ πίναξ ἐστιν Ἀπελλοῦ ἔργον θαυμαστὸν, καὶ οἱ χρυσοῖ στέφανοί εἰσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Σώφρονος ἐργαστηρίου.

'Εν τοῖς χαλκοῖς λέβησί εἰσι γαλαῖ, καὶ ζώων παντοδαπῶν ὀστᾶ.—τὸ πλοῖον ἔχει λινᾶ πτερά.—οἰνός ἐστιν ἐν ὑαλοῖς ποτηρίοις.—ὁ τάλας ἄνθρωπός ἐστιν ἐν σιδηροῖς δεσμοῖς, καὶ πόνους ἑπταπλοῦς ἔχει.—ἦν βωμὸς 'Αθηνᾶς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ, καὶ ἀνδριὰς ἀργυροῦς, καὶ ἐν ταῖς τῆς θεᾶς χερσὶν ἦσαν λόγχη καὶ ἀσπὶς, ἄμφω ἀργυραῖ.—τελευτή ἐστι τοῦ τῶν ναύτων πλοῦ μακαρίου, καὶ πᾶσα ἡ γῆ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἔχει τιμὴν τετραπλῆν καὶ ἔνδοξον.—ἔχει πέντε μνᾶς ἀργύρου ἐν κιβωτῷ σιδηρᾷ, καὶ δέκα χρυσοῦς στεφάνους, καὶ ἀργυροῦν 'Ερμοῦ ἀγαλμάτιον.—ἀληθινοὶ φίλοι, ὥσπερ ἀσπίδες ἀργυραῖ, τιμιοί τε καὶ ὠφέλιμοί εἰσι.—'Επίδαμνός ἐστι πόλις ἰσχυρά τε καὶ πολυάνθρωπος, καὶ θεάματα ἔχει καλὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ, βωμοὺς μὲν παναγίους, ἀργυροῦς τε καὶ εὐποιήτους, τῶν δὲ θεῶν ἀνδριάντας χρυσοῦς, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀγορᾷ τριπλοῦν, 'Αθηνᾶς καὶ 'Ερμοῦ καὶ 'Απόλλωνος, ἱερὸν, καὶ τριπόδων χαλκῶν πλῆθος, καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ἐν ἐσθῆσιν ἐρεαῖς εὐσχήμονας.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

They have a large number of brazen caldrons, and of silver spears and golden corslets.	*"Εχω χαλκέος λέβης πλῆθος, καὶ λόγχη ἀργυρέος, καὶ θώραξ χρύσεος.*
The vessel has twenty minas of silver, and a large number of woollen garments, and there is in the prow a golden bow.	*'Ο πλοῖον ἔχω εἴκοσι μνᾶ ἄργυρος, καὶ ἐρέεος ἐσθὴς πλῆθος, εἰμὶ δε ἐν ὁ πρώρα τόξον χρυσέος.*
O Mercury! I have wax fruit in golden baskets, and silver birds, and seas of glass, and a quadruple number of minas of silver.	*"Ω 'Ερμέας καρπὸς κήρινος ἔχω ἐν κάλαθος χρυσέος, καὶ ἀργυρέος ὄρνις, καὶ ὑαλέος θάλαττα, καὶ πλῆθος τετραπλόος μνᾶ ἄργυρος.*

The picture contains beautiful things; two golden baskets, two glass bowls, two brazen tripods, two men in linen garments, and two iron statues of Diana.	Ὁ πίναξ καλὸς ἔχω, χρύσεος κάλαθος, ὑαλέος κρατὴρ, χάλκεος τρίπους, ἄνθρωπος ἐν λίνεος ἐσθὴς, καὶ Ἄρτεμις ἀνδριὰς σιδήρεος.
Weasels are small indeed, but fond of blood. Of all animals, they are the swiftest in running	Γαλέη μικρὸς μὲν εἰμὶ, φιλαίματός δε. Πᾶς ζῶον ὀξυδρομώτατός εἰμι.
They have Mercury and Minerva, but not Jove and Apollo.	Ἑρμέας μὲν καὶ Ἀθηνάα, ἀλλ' οὐ Ζεὺς καὶ Ἀπόλλων, ἔχω.
There was a triple row of men in iron corslets, while in their hands were double rings of silver.	Εἰμὶ τριπλόος ἄνθρωπος τάξις ἐν θώραξ σιδηρέος, ἐν δὲ ὁ χεὶρ εἰμι διπλόος δακτύλιος ἄργυρος.
The Egyptians have all linen garments, and their horses have golden bits and silver frontlets.	Ὁ Αἰγύπτιος πᾶς λίνεος ἱμάτιον ἔχω, ὁ δὲ ἵππος ἔχω χρύσεος χαλινὸς καὶ ἀργυρέος προμετωπίδιον.

XXXII. CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Termination in* ης.

I. Nouns in ης undergo a contraction in every case, except in the nominative and vocative singular, and dative plural.

EXAMPLE.

ἡ τριήρης, "*the trireme.*"

Singular.				*Dual.*			
N. ἡ	τριήρ-ης,			N. τὰ	τριήρ-εε,	contracted	-η,
G. τῆς	τριήρ-εος,	contracted	-ους,	G. ταῖν	τριηρ-έοιν,	"	-οῖν,
D. τῇ	τριήρ-εϊ,	"	-ει,	D. ταῖν	τριηρ-έοιν,	"	-οῖν,
A. τὴν	τριήρ-εα,	"	-η,	A. τὰ	τριήρ-εε,	"	-η,
V.	τριῆρ-ες.			V.	τριήρ-εε,	"	-η.

Plural.

N.	*αἱ τριήρ-εες,*	contracted	*-εις,*
G.	*τῶν τριηρ-έων,*	"	*-ῶν,*
D.	*ταῖς τριήρ-εσι,*		
A.	*τὰς τριήρ-εας,*	"	*-εις,*
V.	*τριήρ-εες,*	"	*-εις.*

II. Like *τριήρης* are also declined the proper names ending in *κλέης*; as Ἡρακλέης, contracted Ἡρακλῆς; Θεμιστοκλέης, contracted Θεμιστοκλῆς; Περικλέης, contracted Περικλῆς, &c.

EXAMPLE.

Ἡρακλέης, "*Hercules.*"

N	*ὁ Ἡρακλ-έης,*	contracted	*-ῆς,*
G.	*τοῦ Ἡρακλ-έος,*	"	*-οῦς,*
D.	*τῷ Ἡρακλ-έει,*	"	*-εῖ,*
A.	*τὸν Ἡρακλ-έα,*	"	*-ῆ,*
V.	*Ἡράκλ-εες,*	"	*-εις.*

2. *Termination in ος.*

Nouns in *ος* are neuter, and make the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in *εα*, contracted *η*, and the genitive in *έων*, contracted *ῶν*. The other contractions are like those in *τριήρης*.

τὸ τεῖχος, "*the wall.*"

Singular.

N.	*τὸ τεῖχ-ος,*		
G.	*τοῦ τείχ-εος,*	contracted	*-ους,*
D.	*τῷ τείχ-εϊ,*	"	*-ει,*
A.	*τὸ τεῖχ-ος,*		
V.	*τεῖχ-ος.*		

Dual.

N.	*τὼ τείχ-εε,*	contracted	*-η,*
G.	*τοῖν τειχ-έοιν,*	"	*-οῖν,*
D.	*τοῖν τειχ-έοιν,*	"	*-οῖν,*
A.	*τὼ τείχ-εε,*	"	*-η,*
V.	*τείχ-εε,*	"	*-η.*

Plural.

N.	*τὰ τείχ-εα,*	contracted	*-η,*
G.	*τῶν τειχ-έων,*	"	*-ῶν,*
D.	*τοῖς τείχ-εσι,*		
A.	*τὰ τείχ-εα,*	"	*-η,*
V.	*τείχ-εα,*	"	*-η.*

3. *Terminations in ω and ως.*

I. Nouns in *ω* and *ως* have three contractions, namely, *όος* of the genitive singular into *οῦς*; *όϊ* of the dative into *οῖ*; and *όα* of the accusative into *ῶ*.

II. Their dual and plural have no contractions, but are declined throughout like the corresponding parts of λόγος. Few of them, indeed, from their signification, admit, strictly speaking, of a dual or plural.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ ἠχώ, "*the echo.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ἡ ἠχ-ώ,	N. τὰ ἠχ-ώ,	N. αἱ ἠχ-οί,
G. τῆς ἠχ-όος, contr. -οῦς,	G. ταῖν ἠχ-οῖν,	G. τῶν ἠχ-ῶν,
D. τῇ ἠχ-όϊ, " -οῖ,	D. ταῖν ἠχ-οῖν,	D. ταῖς ἠχ-οῖς,
A. τὴν ἠχ-όα, " -ῶ,	A. τὰ ἠχ-ώ,	A. τὰς ἠχ-ούς,
V. ἠχ-οῖ.	V. ἠχ-ώ.	V. ἠχ-οί.

ἡ αἰδώς, "*the modesty.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ἡ αἰδ-ώς,	N. τὰ αἰδ-ώ,	N. αἱ αἰδ-οί,
G. τῆς αἰδ-όος, contr. -οῦς,	G. ταῖν αἰδ-οῖν,	G. τῶν αἰδ-ῶν,
D. τῇ αἰδ-όϊ, " -οῖ,	D. ταῖν αἰδ-οῖν,	D. ταῖς αἰδ-οῖς,
A. τὴν αἰδ-όα, " -ῶ,	A. τὰ αἰδ-ώ,	A. τὰς αἰδ-ούς,
V. αἰδ-οῖ.	V. αἰδ-ώ.	V. αἰδ-οί.

4. *Terminations in ις and ι.*

I. Nouns in ις and ι have three contractions, namely, εϊ of the dative into ει; εες of the nominative and vocative plural into εις; and εας of the accusative plural into εις.

II. Those in ις have also in the genitive singular, and the genitive and dative dual, the Attic terminations εως and εων, instead of εος and εοιν.

EXAMPLES.

ἡ πόλις, "*the city.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*
N. ἡ πόλ-ις,	N. τὰ πόλ-εε,
G. τῆς πόλ-εως,	G. ταῖν πολ-έῳν,
D. τῇ πόλ-εϊ, contr. ει,	D. ταῖν πολ-έῳν,
A. τὴν πόλ-ιν,	A. τὰ πόλ-εε,
V. πόλ-ι.	V. πόλ-εε.

Plural.

N. αἱ πόλ-εες, contracted -εις,
G. τῶν πολ-έων,
D. ταῖς πόλ-εσι,
A. τὰς πόλ-εας, " -εις,
V. πόλ-εες, " -εις.

τὸ σίνηπι, "*the mustard.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ σίνηπ-ι,	N. τὼ σινήπ-εε,	N. τὰ σινήπ-εα,
G. τοῦ σινήπ-εος,	G. τοῖν σινηπ-έοιν,	G. τῶν σινηπ-έων,
D. τῷ σινήπ-εϊ, contr. -ει,	D. τοῖν σινηπ-έοιν,	D. τοῖς σινήπ-εσι,
A. τὸ σίνηπ-ι,	A. τὼ σινήπ-εε,	A. τὰ σινήπ-εα,
V. σίνηπ-ι.	V. σινήπ-εε.	V. σινήπ-εα.

5. *Termination in* ύς (genitive -ύος)

Nouns in ύς, genitive ύος, have two contractions, namely, ύες of the nominative and vocative plural into ῦς; and ύας of the accusative plural into ῦς.

EXAMPLE.

ὁ ἰχθύς, "*the fish.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. ὁ ἰχθ-ύς,	N. τὼ ἰχθ-ύε,	N. οἱ ἰχθ-ύες, contr. -ῦς,
G. τοῦ ἰχθ-ύος,	G. τοῖν ἰχθ-ύοιν,	G. τῶν ἰχθ-ύων,
D. τῷ ἰχθ-ύϊ,	D. τοῖν ἰχθ-ύοιν,	D. τοῖς ἰχθ-ύσι,
A. τὸν ἰχθ-ύν,	A. τὼ ἰχθ-ύε,	A. τοὺς ἰχθ-ύας, " -ῦς,
V. ἰχθ-ύ.	V. ἰχθ-ύε.	V. ἰχθ-ύες, " -ῦς.

6. *Terminations in* ύς (*genitive* -έως) and εύς (*genitive* -έως).

I. Nouns in εύς, and those in ύς which make, like them, the genitive in έως, have four contractions, namely, εϊ of the dative singular into ει; εε of the dual into η; εες of the nominative and vocative plural into εις; and εας of the accusative plural into εις.

II. But in the accusative plural, the uncontracted termi nation εας, is more usual than εις.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ πῆχυς, "*the ell.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*
N. ὁ πῆχ-υς,	N. τὼ πήχ-εε, contr. -η,
G. τοῦ πήχ-εως,	G. τοῖν πηχ-έῳν,
D. τῷ πήχ-εϊ, contr. -ει,	D. τοῖν πηχ-έῳν,
A. τὸν πῆχ-υν,	A. τὼ πήχ-εε, " -η,
V. πῆχ-υ.	V. πήχ-εε, " -η.

Plural.

N. οἱ πήχ-εες,	contracted -εις,
G. τῶν πηχ-έων,	
D. τοῖς πήχ-εσι,	
A. τοὺς πήχ-εας,	" -εις,
V. πήχ-εες,	" -εις.

ὁ βασιλεύς, "*the king.*"

Singular.			Dual.		
N. ὁ	βασιλ-εύς,		N. τὼ	βασιλ-έε,	contr. -ῆ,
G. τοῦ	βασιλ-έως,		G. τοῖν	βασιλ-έοιν,	
D. τῷ	βασιλ-έϊ,	contr. εῖ,	D. τοῖν	βασιλ-έοιν,	
A. τὸν	βασιλ-έα,		A. τὼ	βασιλ-έε,	" -ῆ,
V.	βασιλ-εῦ.		V.	βασιλ-έε,	" -ῆ.

Plural.

N. οἱ	βασιλ-έες,	contracted -εῖς,
G. τῶν	βασιλ-έων,	
D. τοῖς	βασιλ-εῦσι,	
A. τοὺς	βασιλ-έας,	" -εῖς,
V.	βασιλ-έες,	" -εῖς.

7. *Termination in* υ.

Neuters in υ make the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural in εα, contracted into η. They also contract εϊ into ει, and εε into η.

EXAMPLE.

τὸ ἄστυ, "*the city.*"

Singular.			Dual.		
N. τὸ	ἄστ-υ,		N. τὼ	ἄστ-εε,	contr. -η,
G. τοῦ	ἄστ-εος,		G. τοῖν	ἀστ-έοιν,	
D. τῷ	ἄστ-εϊ,	contr. -ει,	D. τοῖν	ἀστ-έοιν,	
A. τὸ	ἄστ-υ,		A. τὼ	ἄστ-εε,	" -η,
V.	ἄστ-υ.		V.	ἄστ-εε,	" -η.

Plural.

N. τὰ	ἄστ-εα,	contracted -η,
G. τῶν	ἀστ-έων,	
D. τοῖς	ἄστ-εσι,	
A. τὰ	ἄστ-εα,	" -η,
V.	ἄστ-εα,	" -η.

8. *Neuters in* ας and ρας.

Neuters in ας pure and ρας reject τ by syncope in the Ionic dialect, and are also farther contracted by crasis in the Attic, in every case except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and the dative plural.

EXAMPLES.

τὸ κρέας, "*the flesh.*"

Singular.

N.	τὸ	κρέ-ας,				
G.	τοῦ	κρέ-ατος,	by syncope	κρέ-αος,	by crasis	κρέ-ως,
D.	τῷ	κρέ-ατι,	"	κρέ-αϊ,	"	κρέ-ᾳ,
A.	τὸ	κρέ-ας,				
V.		κρέ-ας.				

Dual.

N.	τὼ	κρέ-ατε,	"	κρέ-αε,	"	κρέ-α,
G.	τοῖν	κρε-άτοιν,	"	κρε-άοιν,	"	κρε-ῷν,
D.	τοῖν	κρε-άτοιν,	"	κρε-άοιν,	"	κρε-ῷν,
A.	τὼ	κρέ-ατε,	"	κρέ-αε,	"	κρέ-α,
V.		κρέ-ατε,	"	κρέ-αε,	"	κρέ-α.

Plural.

N.	τὰ	κρέ-ατα,	"	κρέ-αα,	"	κρέ-α,
G.	τῶν	κρε-άτων,	"	κρε-άων,	"	κρε-ῶν,
D.	τοῖς	κρέ-ασι,				
A.	τὰ	κρέ-ατα,	"	κρέ-αα,	"	κρέ-α,
V.		κρέ-ατα,	"	κρέ-αα,	"	κρέ-α.

τὸ κέρας, "*the horn.*"

Singular.

N.	τὸ	κέρ-ας,				
G.	τοῦ	κέρ-ατος,	by syncope	κέρ-αος,	by crasis	κέρ-ως,
D.	τῷ	κέρ-ατι,	"	κέρ-αϊ,	"	κέρ-ᾳ,
A.	τὸ	κέρ-ας,				
V.		κέρ-ας.				

Dual.

N.	τὼ	κέρ-ατε,	"	κέρ-αε,	"	κέρ-α,
G.	τοῖν	κερ-άτοιν,	"	κερ-άοιν,	"	κερ-ῷν,
D.	τοῖν	κερ-άτοιν,	"	κερ-άοιν,	"	κερ-ῷν,
A.	τὼ	κέρ-ατε,	"	κέρ-αε,	"	κέρ-α,
V.		κέρ-ατε,	"	κέρ-αε,	"	κέρ-α.

Plural.

N.	τὰ	κέρ-ατα,	"	κέρ-αα,	"	κέρ-α,
G.	τῶν	κερ-άτων,	"	κερ-άων,	"	κερ-ῶν,
D.	τοῖς	κέρ-ασι,				
A.	τὰ	κέρ-ατα,	"	κέρ-αα,	"	κέρ-α,
V.		κέρ-ατα,	"	κέρ-αα,	"	κέρ-α

9. *Termination in ηρ (genitive -ερος).*

I. Some words in ηρ, genitive -ερος, throw away the ε before ρ in the genitive and dative, and so exhibit a double form.

II. After the letter ν, when it is brought into collision with ρ in such forms, a δ is added in order to soften the sound.

III. The noun *πατήρ* is an instance of the first mode of declining; and the noun *ἀνήρ* of the second.

EXAMPLES.

ὁ πατήρ, "the father."

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. ὁ πατ-ήρ,	N. τὼ πατ-έρε,	N. οἱ πατ-έρες,
G. τοῦ πατ-έρος, -ρός,	G. τοῖν πατ-έροιν,	G. τῶν πατ-έρων, -ρῶν,
D. τῷ πατ-έρι, -ρί,	D. τοῖν πατ-έροιν,	D. τοῖς πατ-ράσι,
A. τὸν πατ-έρα,	A. τὼ πατ-έρε,	A. τοὺς πατ-έρας,
V. πάτ-ερ.	V. πατ-έρε.	V. πατ-έρες.

ὁ ἀνήρ, "the man."

Singular.	Dual.
N. ὁ ἀν-ήρ,	N. τὼ ἀν-έρε, -δρε,
G. τοῦ ἀν-έρος, -δρός,	G. τοῖν ἀν-έροιν, -δροῖν,
D. τῷ ἀν-έρι, -δρί,	D. τοῖν ἀν-έροιν, -δροῖν,
A. τὸν ἀν-έρα, -δρα,	A. τὼ ἀν-έρε, -δρε,
V. ἄν-ερ.	V. ἀν-έρε, -δρε.

Plural.
N. οἱ ἀν-έρες, -δρες,
G. τῶν ἀν-έρων, -δρῶν,
D. τοῖς ἀν-δράσι,
A. τοὺς ἀν-έρας, -δρας,
V. ἀν-έρες, -δρες.

10. *Special Contractions.*

Some nouns are contracted by either dropping a vowel, or blending two vowels into one; and this contraction takes place in every case.

EXAMPLES.

τὸ ἔαρ, contracted *ἦρ*, "*the spring.*"	*ὁ κενεών*, contracted *κενών*, "*the belly.*"
Singular.	Singular.
N. τὸ ἔαρ contr. ἦρ,	N. ὁ κενε-ών, contr. κεν-ών,
G. τοῦ ἔαρ-ος, " ἦρ-ος,	G. τοῦ κενε-ῶνος, " κεν-ῶνος,
D. τῷ ἔαρ-ι, " ἦρ-ι, &c.	D. τῷ κενε-ῶνι, " κεν-ῶνι, &c.

XXXIII. CONTRACTED ADJECTIVES, FOLLOWING IN THE GENITIVE THE ANALOGY OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Termination in όεις, contracted οῦς.*

μελιτόεις, contracted *μελιτοῦς*, "*made of honey.*"

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	*μελιτ-όεις,*	*-όεσσα,*	*-όεν,*
	οῦς	*οῦσσα*	*οῦν,*
G.	*μελιτ-όεντος*	*-οέσσης*	*-όεντος,*
	οῦντος	*ούσσης*	*οῦντος,*
D.	*μελιτ-όεντι*	*-οέσσῃ*	*-όεντι,*
	οῦντι	*ούσσῃ*	*οῦντι,*
A.	*μελιτ-όεντα*	*-όεσσαν*	*-όεν,*
	οῦντα	*οῦσσαν*	*οῦν,*
V.	*μελιτ-όεν*	*-όεσσα*	*-όεν,*
	οῦν	*οῦσσα*	*οῦν.*

Dual.

	M.	F.	N
N.	*μελιτ-όεντε*	*-οέσσα*	*-όεντε,*
	οῦντε	*ούσσα*	*οῦντε,*
G.	*μελιτ-οέντοιν*	*-οέσσαιν*	*-οέντοιν,*
	ούντοιν	*ούσσαιν*	*ούντοιν,*
D.	*μελιτ-οέντοιν*	*-οέσσαιν*	*-οέντοιν,*
	ούντοιν	*ούσσαιν*	*ούντοιν,*
A.	*μελιτ-όεντε*	*-οέσσα*	*-όεντε,*
	οῦντε	*ούσσα*	*οῦντε,*
V.	*μελιτ-όεντε*	*-οέσσα*	*-όεντε,*
	οῦντε	*ούσσα*	*οῦντε*

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	*μελιτ-όεντες*	*-όεσσαι*	*-όεντα,*
	οῦντες	*οῦσσαι*	*οῦντα,*
G.	*μελιτ-οέντων*	*-οεσσῶν*	*-οέντων,*
	ούντων	*ουσσῶν*	*ούντων,*
D.	*μελιτ-όεσι*	*-οέσσαις*	*-όεσι,*
	οῦσι,	*ούσσαις*	*οῦσι,*
A.	*μελιτ-όεντας*	*-οέσσας*	*-όεντα,*
	οῦντας	*ούσσας*	*οῦντα,*
V.	*μελιτ-όεντες*	*-όεσσαι*	*-όεντα,*
	οῦντες	*οῦσσαι*	*οῦντα.*

2. *Termination in ύς.*

Adjectives in *ύς* make the feminine in *εῖα*, and the neuter in *ύ*. They contract *έϊ* into *εῖ*, and *έες* and *έας* into *εῖς*.

EXAMPLE.

ἡδύς, "*sweet.*"

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	*ἡδ-ύς*	*-εῖα*	*-ύ,*
G.	*ἡδ-έος*	*-είας*	*-έος,*
D.	*ἡδ-έϊ*	*-είᾳ*	*-έϊ,*
	εῖ		*εῖ,*
A.	*ἡδ-ύν*	*-εῖαν*	*-ύ,*
V.	*ἡδ-ύ*	*-εῖα*	*-ύ.*

Dual.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	*ἡδ-έε*	*-εία*	*-έε,*
G.	*ἡδ-έοιν*	*-είαιν*	*-έοιν,*
D.	*ἡδ-έοιν*	*-είαιν*	*-έοιν,*
A.	*ἡδ-έε*	*-εία*	*-έε,*
V.	*ἡδ-έε*	*-εία*	*-έε.*

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	*ἡδ-έες*	*-εῖαι*	*-έα,*
	εῖς,		
G.	*ἡδ-έων*	*-ειῶν*	*-έων,*
D.	*ἡδ-έσι*	*-είαις*	*-έσι,*
A.	*ἡδ-έας*	*-είας*	*-έα,*
	εῖς,		
V.	*ἡδ-έες*	*-εῖαι*	*-έα,*
	εῖς.		

3. *Termination in ής.*

Adjectives in *ής*, of two terminations, contract *έος* into *οῦς*; *έϊ* into *εῖ*; *έα* and *έε* into *ῆ*, &c.

EXAMPLE.

ἀληθής, "*true.*"

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἀληθ-ής	-ής	-ές,
G.	ἀληθ-έος	-έος	-έος,
	οῦς	οῦς	οῦς,
D.	ἀληθ-έϊ	-έϊ	-έϊ,
	εῖ	εῖ	εῖ,
A.	ἀληθ-έα	-έα	-ές,
	ῆ	ῆ	
V.	ἀληθ-ές	-ές	-ές.

Dual.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἀληθ-έε	-έε	-έε,
	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ,
G.	ἀληθ-έοιν	-έοιν	-έοιν,
	οῖν	οῖν	οῖν,
D.	ἀληθ-έοιν	-έοιν	-έοιν,
	οῖν	οῖν	οῖν,
A.	ἀληθ-έε	-έε	-έε,
	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ,
V.	ἀληθ-έε	-έε	-έε,
	ῆ	ῆ	ῆ.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἀληθ-έες	-έες	-έα,
	εῖς	εῖς	ῆ,
G.	ἀληθ-έων	-έων	-έων,
	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν,
D.	ἀληθ-έσι	-έσι	-έσι,
A.	ἀληθ-έας	-έας	-έα,
	εῖς	εῖς	ῆ,
V.	ἀληθ-έες	-έες	-έα,
	εῖς	εῖς	ῆ.

4. *Termination in υς (genitive -υος).*

Adjectives in *υς*, genitive *-υος*, contract *υες* and *υας* into *υς*. They differ from the adjectives in *ύς*, which we have already considered, in being of only two terminations.

EXAMPLE.

ἄδακρυς, "*tearless.*"

Singular.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἄδακρ-υς	-υς	-υ,
G.	ἀδάκρ-υος	-υος	-υος,
D.	ἀδάκρ-υϊ	-υϊ	-υϊ,
A.	ἄδακρ-υν	-υν	-υ,
V.	ἄδακρ-υ	-υ	-υ.

Dual.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἀδάκρ-υε	-υε	-υε,
G.	ἀδακρ-ύοιν	-ύοιν	-ύοιν,
D.	ἀδακρ-ύοιν	-ύοιν	-ύοιν,
A.	ἀδάκρ-υε	-υε	-υε,
V.	ἀδάκρ-υε	-υε	-υε.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ἀδάκρ-υες	-υες	-υα,
	υς	υς	
G.	ἀδακρ-ύων	-ύων	-ύων,
D.	ἀδάκρ-υσι	-υσι	-υσι,
A.	ἀδάκρ-υας	-υας	-υα,
	υς	υς	
V.	ἀδάκρ-υες	-υες	-υα,
	υς	υς.	

5. *Termination in ων.*

Under this head fall comparatives in *ων*, which are declined like *σώφρων* (page 57), except that they are syncopated and contracted in the accusative singular, and in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural. They are of two terminations.

EXAMPLE.

μείζων, "*greater.*"

Singular.

	M.		F.	N.
N.	μείζ-ων		-ων	-ον,
G.	μείζ-ονος		-ονος	-ονος,
D.	μείζ-ονι		-ονι	-ονι,
A.	μείζ-ονα		-ονα	-ον,
	-οα	syncope	-οα	
	-ω	crasis	-ω	
V.	μεῖζ-ον		-ον	-ον.

Dual.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	μείζ-ονε	-ονε	-ονε,
G.	μειζ-όνοιν	-όνοιν	-όνοιν,
D.	μειζ-όνοιν	-όνοιν	-όνοιν,
A.	μείζ-ονε	-ονε	-ονε,
V.	μείζ-ονε	-ονε	-ονε.

Plural.

	M		F.	N.
N.	μείζ-ονες		-ονες	-ονα,
	-οες	syncope	-οες	-οα,
	-ους	crasis	-ους	-ω,
G.	μειζ-όνων		-όνων	-όνων,
D.	μείζ-οσι		-οσι	-οσι,
A.	μείζ-ονας		-ονας	-ονα,
	-οας	syncope	-οας	-οα,
	-ους	crasis	-ους	-ω,
V.	μείζ-ονες		-ονες	-ονα,
	-οες	syncope	-οες	-οα,
	-ους	crasis	-ους	-ω.

XXXIV. ANOMALOUS ADJECTIVES.

I. Originally some adjectives had two forms, of both ot which certain cases have been retained in use; so that the cases which are wanting in one form are supplied by those of the other. Of this kind are *μέγας* or *μεγάλος*, and *πολύς* or *πολλός*.

II. From *μεγάλος*, the feminine *μεγάλη* has remained in use throughout, as well as the entire dual and plural, and the genitive and dative masculine, and neuter, of the singular number. The remaining cases, the nominative and accusative singular, masculine and neuter, are taken from *μέγας*.

III. In *πολύς*, the feminine and the dual and plural numbers are entirely taken from *πολλός*.[1]

EXAMPLES.

μέγας, "*great.*"

	Singular. M.	F.	N.		*Dual.* M.	F.	N.
N.	*μέγας*	*μεγάλη*	*μέγα,*	N.	*μεγάλω*	*μεγάλα*	*μεγάλω,*
G.	*μεγάλου*	*μεγάλης*	*μεγάλου,*	G.	*μεγάλοιν*	*μεγάλαιν*	*μεγάλοιν,*
D.	*μεγάλῳ*	*μεγάλῃ*	*μεγάλῳ,*	D.	*μεγάλοιν*	*μεγάλαιν*	*μεγάλοιν,*
A.	*μέγαν*	*μεγάλην*	*μέγα,*	A.	*μεγάλω*	*μεγάλα*	*μεγάλω,*
V.	*μέγας*	*μεγάλη*	*μέγα.*	V.	*μεγάλω*	*μεγάλα*	*μεγάλω*

	Plural. M.	F.	N.
N.	*μεγάλοι*	*μεγάλαι*	*μεγάλα,*
G.	*μεγάλων*	*μεγάλων*	*μεγάλων,*
D.	*μεγάλοις*	*μεγάλαις*	*μεγάλοις,*
A.	*μεγάλους*	*μεγάλας*	*μεγάλα,*
V.	*μεγάλοι*	*μεγάλαι*	*μεγάλα.*

πόλυς, "*much.*"

	Singular. M.	F.	N.		*Dual.* M.	F.	N.
N.	*πολύς*	*πολλή*	*πολύ,*	N.	*πολλώ*	*πολλά*	*πολλώ,*
G.	*πολλοῦ*	*πολλῆς*	*πολλοῦ,*	G.	*πολλοῖν*	*πολλαῖν*	*πολλοῖν,*
D.	*πολλῷ*	*πολλῇ*	*πολλῷ,*	D.	*πολλοῖν*	*πολλαῖν*	*πολλοῖν,*
A.	*πολύν*	*πολλήν*	*πολύ,*	A.	*πολλώ*	*πολλά*	*πολλώ,*
V.	*πολύ*	*πολλή*	*πολύ.*	V.	*πολλώ*	*πολλά*	*πολλώ.*

1. The adjective *ἄλλος* is anomalous only in this, that it has *ἄλλο* in the neuter instead of *ἄλλον*.

Plural.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	πολλοὶ	πολλαί	πολλά,
G.	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν,
D.	πολλοῖς	πολλαῖς	πολλοῖς,
A.	πολλούς	πολλάς	πολλά,
V.	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά.

XXXV. EXERCISES ON CONTRACTED NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION, AND ON CONTRACTED AND ANOMALOUS ADJECTIVES.

I.

Translate the following, and mention the number, gender, and case of each.

πολλαὶ τριήρεις,
εὐγενοῦς Ἡρακλοῦς,
βαθεῖ πένθει,
εὐρὺ τεῖχος,
εὐσεβῆ γένη,
γλυκέσιν ἄνθεσι,
βαθέων πελἄγῶν,
μείζω ὄρη,
πολλὰ μέρη,
μακροῖς σκέλεσι,
ἡδέος φέγγους,
γλυκείᾳ πειθοῖ,
γλυκὺν βότρυν,
θηλείας αἰδοῦς,
ἡδεῖα ἠώς,
ἀσθενέσι πόλεσι,
εὐσεβῆ μάντιν,
ἀσεβοῖν φυσέῳν,
ἀκρῖβεῖς τάξεις,
μεγἄλης πράξεως,
ὀξείαις ὄψεσι,
μεγάλους ὄφεις,
πολλῇ ὕβρει,
μεγάλα κέρα,
πολλῶν τερἄτων,
ἀσεβὲς γῆρας,
γλυκέσι γέρἄσι,
πολλῷ κρέᾳ,
εὐσεβεῖς πατέρας,
γλυκείᾳ μητρί,
εὐγενέσι θυγατρἄσι,
γλυκέα ἄνθη,
ἥμἴσυν βότρυν,
θῆλυ γένος,
μελιτοῦντα ἄρτον,
δριμέος πεπέρεος,
μείζοσιν ἰχθῦσι,
πολλαὶ πίτυς,
ἄδακρυ πάθος,
τιμῶντι ἀνθρώπῳ,
μεγάλα ὄρη,
ἀσθενέσι σκέλεσι,
πολυμἄθῆ πόσεε,
ἀκριβοῖν μαντέῳν,
πολλοὶ ἰχθῦς,
ἀσθενεῖ ὄψει,

εὐγενοῦς πόσεως,
ὀξὺ σίνηπι,
μείζονι βότρυϊ,
ἀδάκρυς ὀφθαλμοί,
μεγάλοιν νεκύοιν,
πολλαῖς χέλυσι,
μείζους δυνάμεις,
ὀξεῖ πελέκει,
ἡμίσεος πήχεως,
μεγάλω ἰχθύε,
ἀσεβέσι φονεῦσι,
εὐσεβῆ ἱερέα,
εὐγενῶν ἱππέων,
πολυμᾰθεῖ συγγρᾰφεῖ,
ἀκριβεῖς βραβεῖς,
ἀληθοῦς βασιλέως,
ἀσθενῆ ἄστη,
μέγα πῶϋ,
πολλῶν ἱππέων,
μεγάλην ὕβριν,
ἀσεβεῖς πράξεις,
θήλεια φύσις,
γλυκείας ἠοῦς,
πολλῇ αἰδοῖ,
μεγάλης Λητοῦς,
ὀξείᾳ ἠχοῖ,
πλήρεσι βότρυσι,
μείζονε φέγγη,
εὐρέων ὀρῶν,
ἡδείας θυγᾰτρός,
ἀσθενοῖν κερῷν,
πλήρη γέρα,
πλακοῦς ἄρτος,
τιμῶσα πόλις,
τιμώντοιν πατέροιν,
τιμῶσι παισί.

II.

Translate the following, and mention the agreement or government in each clause or phrase.

Ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως παῖς ἔχει πολλὰς τριήρεις.—εὐγενὲς παῖ εὐγενῶν γονέων!—τὸ τοῦ ἄστεος τεῖχός ἐστι μέγα καὶ ἰσχυρόν.—ἡ τῶν ἀνθῶν ἐν ἦρι ὀσμὴ γλυκεῖά ἐστι.—βαθὺ πένθος ἔχεις ὦ παῖ τοῦ εὐσεβοῦς ἱερέως.—πολυμαθεῖς συγγραφεῖς εἰσιν ἀεὶ ἐν τιμῇ μεγάλῃ.—ἔχουσι τὸν ὀξὺν πέλεκυν τῶν ἀσεβῶν φονέων.—νῦν ἡδὺ φέγγος ἔχεις, καὶ τὴν ἡδεῖαν ἀρχὴν μειζόνων ἀγαθῶν.—οἱ βραβεῖς ἔχουσι νοῦς δικαίους καὶ ἀληθεῖς.—ὁ τοῦ ῥήτορος λόγος πλήρης ἐστι γλυκείας πειθοῦς.—οἱ Δημοσθένους λόγοι ἦσαν ἀληθὴς ἐλπίδος ἀρχὴ τῇ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀσθενεῖ καὶ δυσθύμῳ πόλει.—ἔχεις ἐριαύχενα ὕβριν, ὦ Ἀλκιβιάδη, καὶ μείζω δύναμιν ἢ τῇ πόλει ἀγαθόν ἐστι.—μείζους πίτυς εἰσὶν ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι ἢ ἐν τοῖς πεδίοις.—οἱ νέκυς εἰσὶν ἐν τάφῳ μεγάλῳ καὶ βαθεῖ.—

εἰσὶ μεγάλοι ὄφεις ἐν ταῖς τῶν Ἰνδῶν ὕλαις.—ἔχεις ὀξεῖαν ὄψιν, ὦ Λυγκεῦ.—οἱ τοῦ πελάγους ἰχθῦς μείζους εἰσιν ἢ οἱ ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς.—ἡ γλυκεῖα ἠώς, ὡσπερεὶ θηλείᾳ αἰδοῖ, πολλὰ ἐρυθήματα ἔχει.

Οἱ τῶν Θεσσαλῶν ἱππεῖς ἦσαν ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τάξει, τὸ δὲ μεῖζον τοῦ στρατοῦ μέρος ἀσθενὲς ἦν καὶ δύσθυμον.—οἱ νησιῶται ἔχουσι πολλὰς χέλυς, καὶ τὰ κέρα μεγάλου ἐλάφου.—ἡ γῆ τῶν Ἰνδῶν πολλὰ ὄρη ἔχει, καὶ τέρατα πολλά.—ὁ λέβης πολλὰ κρέα ἔχει, αἱ δὲ Πελίου θυγάτερες ἐν μεγάλῳ πένθει καὶ ὀξείᾳ λύπῃ εἰσίν.—τὸ τοῦ εὐσεβοῦς ἀνδρὸς γῆρας πλῆρές ἐστι γέρων γλυκέων καὶ μεγάλων.—μελιτοῦντας καὶ πλακοῦντας ἄρτους ἔχουσιν.—εὐσεβεῖς πατέρες οὐκ ἀεὶ ἔχουσιν υἱοὺς εὐσεβεῖς.—Ἀπόλλων καὶ Ἄρτεμις, παῖδες Λητοῦς, ἦσαν μεγάλω θεώ.—ὁ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς πέλεκυς τὸ μῆκος ἔχει πέντε πηχέων καὶ ἡμίσεος.—γλυκεῖα μῆτερ εὐγενῶν παίδων, ποτνία Λητοῖ!—πολλαὶ ἱππέων ἶλαι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ, ταχεῖαί τε καὶ εὔοπλοι.—τοῖς τοῦ ἐλάφου κέρασι μῆκος ἦν ἓξ πηχέων.—ταῖς Δαναοῦ θυγάτρασι κόλασις ἦν ἀθάνατος.—ἐν ἄνθεσιν ἐαρινοῖς ἀηδόνες εἰσι.—οἱ εὐγενεῖς Ἡρακλοῦς παῖδες ἀδάκρυς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἔχουσιν.—εἰσὶ πλήρεις βότρυς ἐν τῷ Μεγακλοῦς ἀμπελῶνι.

Οἱ νόμοι εἰσὶν ἡ πόλεως ψυχή.—ἡ ὑδραυλίς ἐστιν εὕρημα Κτησιβίου, τοῦ κουρέως.—χρόνος ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις ὁ ἤθους βάσανος.—ὄφεις τὸν ἰὸν ἐν τοῖς ὀδοῦσιν ἔχουσιν.—Ὁ Νεῖλος ἔχει παντοῖα γένη ἰχθύων.—τὸ γῆρως βάρος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν ἀνθρώποις.—Ἴναχος, Ὠκεανοῦ καὶ Τηθύος παῖς, ἦν βασιλεὺς ἐν Ἄργει.—βραχεῖά ἐστιν ἡ τέρψις ἡδονῆς κακῆς.—Ἐπαμινώνδας ἦν ὁ υἱὸς πατρὸς ἀφανοῦς.—τά ὄρη πόῤῥωθεν ἀεροειδῆ τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς καὶ λεία ἐστὶ,[1] *ἐγγύθεν δὲ τραχέα.—ἑκάστῳ ζώῳ ὅπλα ἐστὶ, ταύροις κέρα, μελίσσαις κέντρα, ἀνδρὶ λόγος καὶ σοφία.—παιδεία ἔχει ῥίζας μὲν πικράς, καρποὺς δὲ γλυκεῖς καὶ ὑγιεινοῦς.—βότρυς*

1. Plural nouns of the neuter gender, nominative case, generally take after them singular verbs. When they refer, however, to persons, the verb is in the plural, not in the singular. The rule will soon be more formally given.

τρεῖς ἡ ἄμπελος ἔχει, τὸν μὲν πρῶτον ἡδονῆς, τὸν δεύτερον μέθης, τὸν δὲ τρίτον ὕβρεως.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

The seamen of the triremes were quick, and full of courage and hope.	Ὁ ὁ τριήρης ναύτης ταχὺς εἰμὶ, καὶ θύμος καὶ ἐλπὶς πλήρης.
Many parts of the mountains are rugged, and there are sharp stones in the roads.	Πολὺς μέρος ὁ ὄρος τραχὺς εἰμὶ, καὶ ἐν ὁ ὁδὸς εἰμι ὀξὺς λίθος.
Ah! daughter of sweet persuasion! the light of female modesty is ever pleasing.	Γλυκὺς πειθὼ θυγάτηρ, ὁ θηλὺς αἰδὼς φέγγος εἰμὶ ἀεὶ ἡδύς.
The maiden has tearless eyes, for her sorrow is deep and piercing.	Ὁ κόρη ὀφθαλμὸς ἄδακρυς ἔχω, ὁ γὰρ λύπη βαθὺς καὶ ὀξὺς εἰμὶ.
The two armies have swift and brave horsemen in the wings.	Ὁ στρατὸς ταχὺς καὶ ἀνδρεῖος ἱππεὺς ἐν ὁ κέρας ἔχω.
Many pieces of flesh are in the brazen caldron, and large fishes, and an abundance of pungent pepper and sharp mustard.	Πολὺς κρέας· ἐν ὁ χαλκέος λέβης εἰμι, καὶ μέγας ἰχθυς, καὶ δριμὺς πέπερι ὀξὺς δὲ σίνηπι ἀφθονία.
Euripides holds the female race in disesteem.	Εὐριπίδης ὁ θῆλυς γενεὰ ἐν ἀτιμία ἔχω.
Memnon, the son of Tithonus and Aurora, was the leader of a large force in the Trojan war.	Μέμνων, ὁ παῖς Τιθωνὸς καὶ Ἠὼς, ἡγεμὼν εἰμὶ μέγας δύναμις ἐν ὁ Τρωϊκὸς πόλεμος.
The contests of the elephants and snakes in India are dreadful and sharp.	Ὁ ὁ ἐλέφας καὶ ὄφις ἐν Ἰνδία μάχη δεινὸς εἰμὶ καὶ ὀξὺς.

The net contains large fishes, but larger tortoises.	Ὁ δίκτυον μέγας ἰχθυς, μείζων δὲ χέλυς ἔχω.
Ah unfortunate husband of a wicked woman!	Κακοδαίμων πόσις ἀσεβὴς γυνὴ!
Two large corpses were in the house, and many priests and divines were near.	Μέγας νέκυς ἐν δόμος εἰμι, πολὺς δὲ ἱερεὺς καὶ μάντις πέλας εἰμὶ.
The two horns of the stag were broad and long.	Ὁ ὁ ἔλαφος κέρας εἰμὶ πλατὺς καὶ μακρὸς.
The female race is ever frivolous.	Ὁ θηλὺς γένος ἀεὶ φλυαρωδὴς εἰμὶ.

XXXVI. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

I. Adjectives of one termination, namely, which express the masculine, feminine, and neuter by one and the same ending, are the cardinal numbers from πέντε, "*five*," to ἑκατόν, "*a hundred*," both inclusive.

II. Others have indeed only one termination, but for the masculine and feminine merely, since they are not used with substantives of the neuter gender, at least in the nominative and accusative singular and plural. They are properly of the common gender, wanting the neuter. Such are;

1. Adjectives compounded of substantives which remain unchanged; as, μακρόχειρ, "*long-handed*," from μακρός, "*long*," and χείρ, "*a hand;*" μακραύχην, "*long-necked*," from μακρός, "*long*," and αὐχήν, "*a neck;*" εὔριν, "*having an acute sense of smell*," from εὖ, "*well*," and ῥίν, "*a nostril*," &c. An exception to this rule, however, is found in those compounded of ποῦς and πόλις, which have two terminations.
2. Adjectives in ωρ, which are partly derived from πατήρ and μήτηρ; as, ἀπάτωρ, "*fatherless;*" ἀμήτωρ, "*motherless;*" and partly from verbs; as, παιδολέτωρ, "*a slayer of children*," from παῖς, "*a boy*," and ὄλλυμι, "*to destroy;*" μιάστωρ, "*one who pollutes*," from μιαίνω, "*to pollute*."

3. Adjectives in ής, genitive -ῆτος; and in ώς, genitive -ῶτος; as, ἀδμής, "*unsubdued;*" ἀγνώς, "*unknown.*"
4. Adjectives in πης and τής, according to the first declension; as, εὐώπης, "*having a pleasing aspect;*" ἐθελοντής, "*willing.*"
5. Adjectives in ξ and ψ; as, ἧλιξ, "*of the same age with another;*" αἰγίλιψ, "*inaccessible,*" &c.
6. Adjectives in άς, genitive -άδος; and in ις, genitive -ιδος; as, φυγάς, "*an exile;*" ἄναλκις, "*weak.*"

XXXVII. ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

I. Anomalous nouns are those which are inconsistent with the prescribed laws of formation; as, for example, when χάρις, though formed from a root χάριδ, makes χάριτος in the genitive, not χάριδος.

II. The greater part, however, of the actual deviations from regular declension consist in the interchange of forms. In the more ancient language, it often happened that a word had two or more terminations and modes of inflection, with only one and the same signification. Only one of these forms was, for the most part, retained as the language became improved; the other was merely employed now and then, when a more sonorous term was needed, especially in poetry. Thus δάκρυον has for its older form δάκρυ, genitive -ύος, "*a tear.*"

III. Sometimes the two forms remained more or less in common use, by the side of each other; as, υἱός, "*a son,*" genitive υἱοῦ; and also, υἱέος, from a nominative of the third declension in ευς.

IV. A noun is called an *Heteroclite* when it has two forms of declension, both originating from the same nominative; as, Οἰδίπους, genitive Οἰδίποδος and Οἰδίπου.

V. The noun ναῦς, "*a ship,*" is commonly declined as having in the genitive singular ναός and νηός, dative νηΐ, &c. The more accurate declension, according to dialects, is as follows:

ἡ ναῦς, "*the ship.*"

	Attic.		*Epic and Ionic.*		*Doric.*
Sing.	N. ναῦς,	*Sing.*	N. ναῦς,	*Sing.*	N. νᾶς,
	G. νεώς,		G. νηός and νεός,		G. ναός,
	D. νηΐ,		D. νηΐ,		D. ναΐ,
	A. ναῦν,		A. νῆα and νέα,		A. ναῦν and νᾶν,
	V. ναῦς.		V. ναῦς.		V. νᾶς.

	Attic.		Epic and Ionic.		Doric.
Dual.	N. *νῆε,*	*Dual.*	N. *νῆε,*	*Dual.*	N. *νᾶε,*
	G. *νεοῖν,*		G. *νεοῖν,*		G. *ναοῖν,*
	D. *νεοῖν,*		D. *νεοῖν,*		D. *ναοῖν,*
	A. *νῆε,*		A. *νῆε,*		A. *νᾶε,*
	V. *νῆε.*		V. *νῆε.*		V. *νᾶε.*
Plural.	N. *νῆες,*	*Plural.*	N. *νῆες* and *νέες,*	*Plural.*	N. *νᾶες,*
	G. *νεῶν,*		G. *νεῶν,*		G. *ναῶν,*
	D. *ναυσί,*		D. *νηυσί* and *νέεσσι,*		D. *ναυσί,*
	A. *ναῦς,*		A. *νῆας* and *νέας,*		A. *νᾶας,*
	V. *νῆες.*		V. *νῆες.*		V. *νᾶες.*

VI. The noun *βοῦς*, "*an ox*," makes *βοός* in the genitive, *βοῦν* in the accusative, and in the plural, nom. *βόες*, contracted *βοῦς*; dative *βουσί*; accusative *βόας*, contracted *βοῦς*.

VII. The declension of *Ζεύς* is also peculiar. Thus:

N. *Ζεύς,*
G. *Ζηνός* and *Διός,*
D. *Ζηνί* and *Διΐ,*
A. *Ζῆνα* and *Δία,*
V. *Ζεῦ.*

XXXVIII. ATTIC FORM OF DECLENSION.

I. The Attic form of declension belongs to the second declension of nouns, and makes the vocative like the nominative, and has *ω* in the termination of every case.

II. The final *ν* is often omitted in the accusative singular; as, *γάλω* for *γάλων*; *νέω* for *νέων*; *ἕω* for *ἕων*. This is particularly the case in proper names; as, Κῶ, Κέω, Τέω, Ἄθω, for Κῶν, Κέων, &c.

III. The declension is as follows:

ὁ λαγώς, "*the hare.*"

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
N.	*ὁ*	*λαγ-ώς,*	N.	*τὼ*	*λαγ-ώ,*	N.	*οἱ*	*λαγ-ῴ,*
G.	*τοῦ*	*λαγ-ώ,*	G.	*τοῖν*	*λαγ-ῷν,*	G.	*τῶν*	*λαγ-ῶν,*
D.	*τῷ*	*λαγ-ῷ,*	D.	*τοῖν*	*λαγ-ῷν,*	D.	*τοῖς*	*λαγ-ῷς,*
A.	*τὸν*	*λαγ-ών,*	A.	*τὼ*	*λαγ-ώ,*	A.	*τοὺς*	*λαγ-ώς,*
V.		*λαγ-ώς.*	V.		*λαγ-ώ.*	V.		*λαγ-ῴ.*

τὸ ἀνώγεων, "*the dining-room.*"

Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
N. τὸ ἀνώγε-ων,	N. τὼ ἀνώγε-ω,	N. τὰ ἀνώγε-ω,
G. τοῦ ἀνώγε-ω,	G. τοῖν ἀνώγε-ῳν,	G. τῶν ἀνώγε-ων,
D. τῷ ἀνώγε-ῳ,	D. τοῖν ἀνώγε-ῳν,	D. τοῖς ἀνώγε-ῳς,
A. τὸ ἀνώγε-ων,	A. τὼ ἀνώγε-ω,	A. τὰ ἀνώγε-ω,
V. ἀνώγε-ων.	V. ἀνώγε-ω.	V. ἀνώγε-ω.

IV. Only one neuter in ως is assigned to this form of declension, namely, τὸ χρέως, "*the debt.*" According to the ancient grammarians, it has χρέως not only in the accusative, but also in the genitive singular.

XXXIX. EXERCISES ON THE ATTIC FORM OF DECLENSION.

Convert the following into Greek, and name the case, number, and gender of each.

(ὁ νεώς, "*the temple*"),
to the temple,
of the temples,
the two temples,
for the temples,
O temples!
of the two temples,
of the temple.
(ὁ λεώς, "*the people*"),
of the people,
O people!
for the people.
(ὁ κάλως, "*the cable*"),
the two cables,
the cables,
to the cable,
O cable!
of the two cables,
of the cable,
for the cables.

(ὁ ταώς, "*the peacock*"),
O peacock!
O peacocks!
the peacocks,
the two peacocks,
to the peacock,
to the two peacocks,
to the peacocks,
of the peacocks,
of the peacock.
(ἡ ἅλως, "*the halo*"),
of the halo,
of the halos,
of the two halos,
the two halos,
O halo!
(τὸ χρέως, "*the debt*"),
of the debt,
the debts,
the two debts.

XL. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

I. Defective nouns are such as cannot, from their very nature, occur in more than one number. Thus, οἱ Ἐτήσιαι, "*the Etesian winds;*" τὰ Διονύσια, "*the festival of Bacchus.*"

II. Some again are only employed in the nominative and accusative; as the neuters, ὄναρ, "*a dream;*" ὕπαρ, "*a vision;*" δέμας, "*a body.*"

III. Others are only used in the nominative; as, ὄφελος, "*advantage;*" ἦδος, "*benefit.*"

IV. Many, from having been nouns, have become adverbs, in consequence of their being employed in only one particular case; as, ἐπίκλην, "*by name.*"

XLI. INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

I. Under this head are ranked most of the cardinal numbers, though in strictness merely indeclinable adjectives; as, πέντε, "*five;*" ἕξ, "*six;*" ἑπτά, "*seven,*" &c.

II. The names of letters; as, ἄλφα, βῆτα, &c.

III. The neuter participle τὸ χρεών, from the impersonal χρή.

IV. The noun θέμις, when it occurs in the formula θέμις ἐστί.

XLII. PATRONYMIC NOUNS.

I. Patronymics are nouns which designate a son or a daughter. They are derived from the proper name of the father, sometimes also from that of the mother.

II. The Masculine Patronymics are of two classes. The first class end in either ίδης, άδης, or ιάδης, and form the genitive in ου. The second end in ίων, and make the genitive in ωνος, rarely ονος.

III. Patronymics in ίδης and ίων are formed from nouns of the second declension in ος. Thus, from Κρόνος, "*Saturn,*" come the patronymics Κρονίδης and Κρονίων, both meaning "*the son of Saturn,*" i. e., Jupiter. So from Κόδρος we have Κοδρίδης; from Τάνταλος, Τανταλίδης; from Αἰακός, Αἰακίδης.

IV. Patronymics in ιάδης are formed from nouns in ιος; as, from Ἥλιος comes Ἡλιάδης; from Ἀσκλήπιος, Ἀσκληπιάδης; from Λαέρτιος, Λαερτιάδης, though Λαέρτης be the more regular form of the parent-name.

V. Patronymics in *άδης* come from nouns in *ης* and *ας* of the first declension. Thus, from Ἱππότης comes Ἱπποτάδης; from Ἀλεύας, Ἀλευάδης.

VI. In nouns of the third declension, the genitive serves as the basis of derivation. If the penult of the genitive be short, the patronymic from *ος* is formed in *ίδης*; as from Ἀγαμέμνων, gen. -ονος, comes Ἀγαμεμνονίδης; from Θέστωρ, gen. -ορος, comes Θεστορίδης. But if the penult of the genitive be long, the patronymic ends in *ιάδης*; as, from Τελαμών, gen. -ῶνος, comes Τελαμωνιάδης; from Ἀμφιτρύων, gen. -ωνος, comes Ἀμφιτρυωνιάδης.

VII. Nouns in *εύς*, which in Ionic have the genitive in -ηος, give rise to the patronymic form *ηϊάδης*. Thus, from Πηλεύς, gen. -ῆος, comes Πηληϊάδης; from Περσεύς, gen. -ῆος, comes Περσηϊάδης. But since these nouns in *εύς* have also the termination *έως* in the genitive, which continued to be the prevailing one in the Attic and common dialects, hence arose, from Περσεύς, gen. Περσέως, the patronymic form Περσεΐδης; from Ἀτρεύς, gen. Ἀτρέως, the form Ἀτρείδης.

VIII. The Female Patronymics have four terminations, namely, either *ιάς*, *ίς*, *ίνη*, or *ιώνη*. Thus, from Βρισεύς comes Βρισηΐς; from Ἄτλας, Ἀτλαντίς; from Ἄδρηστος, Ἀδρηστίνη; from Ἀκρίσιος, Ἀκρισιώνη.

IX. It is to be remarked, in the case of female patronymics, that the termination *ίνη* arises when the primitive has a consonant before its own termination; and the termination *ιώνη* when the primitive has before its ending the vowel *ι* or *υ*.

XLIII. EXERCISE ON PATRONYMICS.

Deduce male and female patronymic forms from each of the following proper names, according to the rules that have just been given.

Εὔμηλος,	Νικήτας, gen. -ου,
Ὕλλος,	Πίττακος,

Μελάνιππος,			Πρίαμος,		
Πρόξενος,			Καύκων,	gen.	-ωνος,
Σόσιος,			Λάχης,	"	-ητος,
Κτησίβιος,			Παρθένιος,		
Ναύπλιος,			Πευκέτιος,		
Φύσιος,			Φορμίων,	gen.	-ωνος,
Διοφάνης,	gen.	-ου,	Γηρυών,	"	-όνος,
Διαγόρας,	"	-ου,	Ἱέραξ,	"	-ᾰκος,
Ἀλήτης,	"	-ου,	Ὑλίας,	"	-ου,
Πρωτέας,	"	-ου,	Κύκνος,		
Χείλων,	"	-ωνος,	Λάβδακος,		
Ἰάσων,	"	-ονος,	Μαιόνιος,		
Ακάμας,	"	-αντος,	Μνεσθεύς,		
Ἀνθεύς,			Νικάνωρ,	gen.	-ορος,
Εὐρυσθεύς,			Παρμενίων,	"	-ωνος,
Καπανεύς,			Φυλεύς,		
Κηφεύς,			Τειρεσίας,	"	-ου.

XLIV. DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

I. There are two degrees of comparison, the *Comparative* and *Superlative*.

II. The *Comparative* indicates what one of two objects, that are brought by means of it into comparison with each other, possesses more or less, as the case may be, of a certain quality or property which is common to both.

III. The *Superlative* shows what one of more than two objects possesses, in the greatest or least degree, some quality or property that is common to them all.

IV. For the sake of uniformity, the simple form of the adjective has been called the *Positive* degree. Strictly speaking, however, the positive is no degree of comparison, but merely the primitive form on which the comparison is based.

Formation of the Degrees of Comparison.

I. The degrees of comparison are formed from the pos-

itive, or simple form of the adjective; namely, the comparative by appending the termination *-τερος, α, ον*; and the superlative by appending *-τατος, η, ον*.

II. These terminations are appended to the root of the positive in the following manner:

1. Adjectives in *-ός* and *-ύς* throw away *ς*; as, *δεινος, δεινότερος, δεινότατος*; *εὐρύς, εὐρύτερος, εὐρύτατος*. If the penultimate syllable of adjectives in *-ός* is short in the positive, then *ο* is changed into *ω* in the comparative and superlative; as, *σοφός, σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος*; *καθᾰρός, καθαρώτερος, καθαρώτατος*.
2. Adjectives in *-έος*, contracted *-οῦς*, form their comparative and superlative regularly from the uncontracted positive, and then undergo contraction; as, *πορφύρεος*, contracted *πορφυροῦς*, compar *ποοφυρεώτερος*, contracted *πορφυρώτερος*, superl. *πορφυρεώτατος*, contracted *πορφυρώτατος*.
3. Adjectives in *-οος*, contracted *-ους*, append *-έστερος, -έστατος*, to the root, and always contract this termination with the syllable that precedes; as, *εὔνοος*, contracted *εὔνους*, comparative (*εὐνοέστερος*) *εὐνούστερος*; superlative (*εὐνοέστατος*) *εὐνούστατος*.
4. Adjectives in *-ας, αινα, αν*, append *-τερος* and *-τατος* to the neuter; as, *μέλας, μελάντερος, μελάντατος*.
5. Adjectives in *-ής* and *-εις* shorten these terminations into *ες*, and then append *-τερος* and *-τατος*; as, *ἀληθής, ἀληθέστερος, ἀληθέστατος*; *χαρίεις, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος*.
6. But adjectives in *-ης*, genitive *-ου* of the first declen sion, annex *-ίστερος* and *-ίστατος* to the root; as, *κλέπτης, κλεπτίστερος, κλεπτίστατος*.
7. Adjectives in *-ων* append *-έστερος* and *έστατος* to the root; as, *σώφρων*, genitive *σώφρον-ος*, comparative *σωφρονέστερος*, superlative *σωφρονέστατος*.
8. Adjectives in *-ην* annex *-έστερος* and *-έστατος* to the

root; as, *τέρην*, genitive *τέρεν-ος*, comparative *τερεν-έστερος*, superlative *τερενέστατος*.

9. Adjectives in *-ξ* append *-ίστερος* and *-ίστατος* to the root, and sometimes *-έστερος* and *-έστατος*; as, *ἅρπαξ*, genitive *ἅρπαγ-ος*, comparative *ἁρπαγίστερος*, superlative *ἁρπαγίστατος*; and, on the other hand, *ἀφῆλιξ*, genitive *ἀφήλικ-ος*, comparative *ἀφηλικέστερος*, superlative *ἀφηλικέστατος*.
10. Some dissyllabic adjectives in *-ύς* and *-ρός* reject these terminations, and use in their stead *-ῑων* (neuter *ῑον*) for the comparative, and *-ιστος* for the superlative. Thus, *γλυκύς*, *γλυκῑων*, *γλύκιστος*; *αἰσχρός*, *αἰσχῑων*, *αἴσχιστος*.

    The adjectives compared in this latter way, however, are but few in number. Generally speaking, of those in *ρός*, the formation *ίων*, *ιστος*, predominates only in *αἰσχρός* and *ἐχθρός*; and of those in *ύς*, only in *ἡδύς* and *ταχύς*. In all the others the regular form must be regarded throughout as the more usual.

Exceptions to the Preceding Rules.

1. Some adjectives in *-ός* reject *ο* before *-τερος* and *-τατος*; as, *γεραιός*, *γεραίτερος*, *γεραίτατος*; *περαῖος*, *περαίτερος*, *περαίτατος*, &c.
2. The adjective *φίλος* has for its usual forms *φίλτερος*, *φίλτατος*; besides which, however, *φιλαίτερος*, and even the regular *φιλώτερος* and *φιλώτατος* are also found.
3. Other adjectives, instead of *ο* and *ω*, have more commonly *αι*, *ις* or *ες*, before the comparative and superlative terminations; as,

μέσος,	*μεσαίτερος*,	*μεσαίτατος*.
ἴδιος,	*ἰδιαίτερος*,	*ἰδιαίτατος*.
πρώϊος,	*πρωϊαίτερος*,	*πρωϊαίτατος*.
ἐῤῥωμένος,	*ἐῤῥωμενέστερος*,	*ἐῤῥωμενέστατος*.

ἄφθονος,	ἀφθονέστερος,	ἀφθονέστατος.
ἄσμενος,	ἀσμενέστερος,	ἀσμενέστατος.
λάλος,	λαλίστερος,	λαλίστατος.
πτωχός,	πτωχίστερος,	πτωχίστατος.

4. In some of the adjectives which make the comparative in *ίων* and the superlative in *ιστος*, the *ι* of the ending *ίων* is rejected, and the last letter of the root, if *δ*, *ϑ*, *κ*, or *χ*, changes into *σσ* (Attic *ττ*). Thus, *ταχύς* (old form *ϑαχύς*), comparative *ταχίων*, changed to *θάσσων* (Attic *ϑάττων*), superlative *τάχιστος*. So also, *ἐλαχύς*, comparative *ἐλαχίων*, changed to *ἐλάσσων* (Attic *ἐλάττων*), superlative *ἐλάχιστος*.

XLV. EXERCISES ON COMPARISON.

Preliminary Rules.

I. The comparative degree is generally followed by a genitive case; as, *μείζων πατρός*, "*greater than a father.*"

II. The superlative degree is also frequently followed by a genitive; as, *ἔχθιστος πάντων*, "*most hated of all.*"

I.

Form the comparative and superlative of each of the following adjectives, according to the rules of formation that have been just given.

δίκαιος, "*just.*"	*εὐγενής*, "*noble.*"
ἅγῐος, "*holy.*"	*ἀκριβής*, "*accurate.*"
κόσμῐος, "*orderly.*"	*ἀσθενής*, "*weak.*"
πονηρός, "*evil.*"	*εὐσεβής*, "*pious.*"
σκληρός, "*hard.*"	*αἰθαλόεις*, "*gleaming.*"
νέος, "*new.*"	*κητώεις*, "*vast.*"
τέλεος, "*perfect.*"	*πτερόεις*, "*winged.*"
τέλειος, "*perfect.*"	*εὐρώεις*, "*murky.*"
πλατύς, "*broad.*"	*κακοδαίμων*, "*unhappy.*"
βραχύς, "*short.*"	*εὐδαίμων*, "*happy.*"
τραχύς, "*rough.*"	*νοήμων*, "*intelligent.*"

βριθύς, "*ponderous.*"
εὔνοος, (contr. -ους), "*benevolent.*"
ἄνοος, (contr. -ους), "*silly.*"
τάλας, "*wretched.*"
εὐλαβής, "*cautious.*"
ἐνεργής, "*effective.*"
ἀηδής, "*displeasing.*"
μνήμων, "*mindful.*"
ἄῤῥην, "*manly.*"
ἐριαύχην, "*proud.*"
στεναύχην, "*narrow-necked.*"
πολύῤῥην, "*rich in sheep.*"
φιλέλλην, "*loving Greek.*"
εὐλίμην, "*fair-harboured.*"

II.

Translate the following, and trace the comparatives and superlatives to the positive form of the adjective.

Εἰρηναιότεροι ἀρνῶν.—οἰκτρότατοι ἁπάντων.—προθυμότεροι τῶν κακῶν.—λαμπρότατον θεαμάτων.—σκοτιώτερος τῆς νυκτός.—στενώτατος πάντων τόπων.—στυγερώτεροι δρακόντων.—εὐρύτερος τῆς θαλάσσης.—βραχύτατος ἀνδρῶν.—τραχυτέρα Κιλικίας.—κακονούστερος τυράννου.—ἀνούστερος παιδὸς.—ταλάντερος Ταντάλου.—ἀσεβέστατοι ἀνθρώπων.—ἀληθέστατοι φιλοσόφων.—ἀφρονέστατοι τῶν βαρβάρων.—κακοδαιμονέστεροι τῶν Θηβαίων.—καρτερώτερος Ἡρακλοῦς.—αἰδημονεστάτη παρθένων.—ἀκρατέστατοι τῶν νεωτέρων ἀνθρώπων.—θηλυτάτη ἁπάσων γυναικῶν.—μαλθακώτεροι τῶν Λυδῶν.—πονηρότεροι τῶν γιγάντων.—βραδύτεροι χελώνων.—ἡδίστη γυναικῶν.—ὠκυτέρα Ἀταλάντης.—τερενεστάτη μητρῶν.

Ἀψίνθιον μέν ἐστι πικρότατον, μέλι δὲ γλυκύτατον.—τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὕδωρ καθαρώτατόν ἐστι καὶ ἥδιστον.—ψεῦδός ἐστιν αἴσχιστον.—οὐδεὶς ἦν σωφρονέστερος Σωκράτους.—Κριτίας τε καὶ Ἀλκιβιάδης ἦσαν βιαιότατοι καὶ ὑβριστότατοι πάντων τῶν Ἀθηναίων.—οἱ μὲν γεραίτεροι ἦσαν ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ, οἱ δὲ νεώτεροι ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.—ἡ κορυδαλλίς ἐστι πρωϊαιτάτη ὀρνίθων.—οἱ ἀθληταί εἰσιν ἐῤῥωμενέστατοι.—ὁ παῖς ἦν λαλίστερος ψιττάκης.—ὁ ἄνθρωπός ἐστι πτωχίστατος τῶν πτωχῶν.—μέλι ἐστὶν ἡδὺ, φιλοσοφία ἡδίων, ἀρετὴ ἡδίστη.—βίος ἐστὶ ταχὺς, κάλλος

θᾶσσον, εὐδαιμονία ταχίστη.—τὸ τοῦ Ἀδώνιδος αἷμα ἦν πορφυρώτατον.—ἐνταῦθα οἶνος ἦν ἀφθονέστερος ὕδατος.

Οὐδέν ἐστιν ὀργῆς ἀδικώτερον.—πόλεμος ἔνδοξος εἰρήνης αἰσχρᾶς αἱρετώτερός ἐστιν.—οὐδὲν κτῆμα σοφίας τιμιώτερόν ἐστιν.—σοφία πλούτου κτῆμα ἥδιόν ἐστιν.—οὐδέν ἐστι μέλιτος γλυκύτερον.—δόξα ἐστὶν ἀσθενὴς ἄγκυρα, πλοῦτος ἔτι ἀσθενεστέρα, κάλλος δὲ ἡ ἀσθενεστάτη.—ἀρετῆς οὐδὲν χρῆμα σεμνότερόν ἐστι.—οὐδέν ἐστι μητρὸς ἥδιον.—ὁ μέλας οἶνός ἐστι θρεπτικώτατος, ὁ δὲ λευκὸς λεπτότατος.—ἡ Βακτριανὴ χώρα εὐδαιμονεστάτη ἐστὶ καὶ εὐφορωτάτη.—ὁ πονηρὸς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ κακοδαιμονέστερός ἐστιν.—λόγος πολλάκις ἰσχυρότερός ἐστι χρυσοῦ.—τὸ τῆς ὠτίδος κρέας ἦν τοῖς στρατιώταις ἥδιστον.—τὸ τῶν ἀγρίων ὄνων κρέας ἦν ἁπαλώτερον τοῦ τῶν ἐλάφων.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

A wound from a sword is lighter than an evil tongue.	*Πληγὴ ἀπὸ ξίφος κοῦφός εἰμι κακὸς γλῶσσα.*
The Deity has not a more suitable place on earth than a pure spirit.	*Ψυχὴ ἅγνος τόπος οἰκεῖος ἐπὶ γῆ* (gen.) *οὐκ ἔχω ὁ Θεός.*
Virtue is the shortest, as well as safest and fairest road of all.	*Ἀρετή εἰμὶ ὁ σύντομός τε καὶ ἀσφαλὴς καὶ καλὸς ὁδὸς ἅπας.*
The elder men are more pious and discreet than the younger ones.	*Ὁ γεραιὸς εὐσεβὴς καὶ σώφρων ὁ νέος εἰμί.*
He has more useful, and pleasing, and valuable possessions.	*Ὠφέλῖμος, καὶ ἡδὺς, καὶ ἔντῖμος κτῆμα ἔχω.*
The two most renowned and ambitious men of all the Athenians.	*Ὁ ὀνομαστὸς καὶ φιλότῖμος* (dual number) *πᾶς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος.*

The Muses are sweeter than the Sirens, and instruction is more useful than idleness and pleasure.	Ὁ Μοῦσα ὁ Σειρὴν ἡδύς εἰμί, καὶ παιδεία ὠφέλῐμός εἰμι ἀεργία καὶ ἡδονή.
Nothing is more useful than a good friend, nothing more hurtful than a bad one.	Οὐδεὶς ἀγαθὸς φίλος ὠφέλιμός εἰμι, οὐδεὶς κακὸς βλαβερός.
Socrates was a most wise and just man, most temperate as well as most enduring.	Σωκράτης εἰμὶ φρόνιμος καὶ δίκαιος ἀνὴρ, ἐγκρατής τε καὶ καρτερικός.

XLVI. IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

I. The comparative and superlative remain in several adjectives whose positive has grown into disuse. These are generally compared in connexion with some extant positive, to which they approximate the nearest in respect of signification. Hence the following list:

Good. ἀγαθός,	ἀμείνων,	
	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος.
	βελτίων,	βέλτιστος.
	βέλτερος,	βέλτατος.
	κρείσσων, κρείττων, κάῤῥων,	κράτιστος.
	λωΐων,	λωΐστος.
	λῴων,	λῷστος.
	φέρτερος,	φέρτατος. φέριστος. φέρτιστος.
Bad. κακός,	κακώτερος,	κακώτατος.
	κακίων,	κάκιστος.
	χερείων,	χέριστος.
	χείρων,	χείριστος.
Long. μακρός,	μακρότερος,	μακρότατος.
	μάσσων,	μήκιστος.
Great. μέγας,	μέσσων, μέζων, μείζων,	μέγιστος.

Small.	μικρός, (ἐλαχύς),	μικρότερος, μειότερος, μείων, ἐλάσσων, ἥσσων,	μικρότατος. μειότατος. μεῖστος. ἐλάχιστος. ἥκιστος.
Much.	πολύς,	πλέων, πλείων,	πλεῖστος.
Easy.	ῥᾴδιος,	ῥᾷων,	ῥᾷστος.

II. Some comparatives and superlatives are evidently derived from substantives, adverbs, and prepositions. Thus:

Compar.	*Superl.*		
πρότερος,	πρῶτος,	from	πρό.
ὑπέρτερος,	ὑπέρτατος,	"	ὑπέρ.
ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος,	"	ἄνω.
ὕστερος,	ὕστατος,	"	ὑπό.
κλεπτίστερος,	κλεπτίστατος,	"	κλέπτης.
	ἑταιρότατος,	"	ἑταῖρος.
δουλότερος,		"	δοῦλος.
βασιλεύτερος,		"	βασιλεύς.

III. To these may be added the following comparisons of adverbs. Thus:

Pos.	*Compar.*	*Superl.*
ἄνω,	ἀνωτέρω,	ἀνωτάτω.
κάτω,	κατωτέρω,	κατωτάτω.
ἔξω,	ἐξωτέρω,	ἐξωτάτω.
ἔσω,	ἐσωτέρω,	ἐσωτάτω.
πόῤῥω,	ποῤῥωτέρω,	ποῤῥωτάτω.

XLVII. EXERCISES ON IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

I.

Translate the following, and give the irregular comparison in the case of each.

ἀμείνονος πατρός, κακωτέρων φίλων,
ἀμείνονες ἄνδρες, κακώτατοι κλέπτων,
ἀμεινόνων θεῶν, χερείονος ἀσπίδος,

ἀμείνους δέσποται,[1]
ἄμεινον δῶρον,
ἀμείνω δῶρα,
ἀμείνονα πράγματα,
ἀμείνοσιν ἀνθρώποις,
ἀμείνω ἄνδρα.
ἀμείνονε ἀνθρώπω,
ἀμεινόνοιν ἵπποιν,
βελτίονες στρατιῶται,
βελτίους φρένας,
βελτίονα τέκνα,
βέλτιστοι φίλων,
βέλτιστα δώρων,
βελτίω δώματα,
βελτίω ἄνθρωπον,
βελτίω γυναῖκα,
βελτίοσιν ὅπλοις,
βελτίονι παιδί,
κρείσσονα θεάματα,
κρείσσω λόγον,
κρείσσονε ἄνδρε,
κρείσσω ὁμιλίαν,
κρειττόνων ἔργων,
κράτιστοι ὁπλίτων,
κρατίστη γυναικῶν,
κρείσσω πάλτα,
λῷον κέαρ,
λῴονος πατρός,
λῳόνων ἡμέρων,
λῷστοι φίλων,
λωΐστε πάντων,
φερτέρου ἀδελφοῦ,
φερίστη παρθένων,
φέρτατε ποταμῶν,
κακίστη ὁδῶν,
χείριστος δούλων,
κακιόνων ἔργων,
κακίω πράγματα,
χείρω δώματα,
μακρότερος ποδός,
μ κιστε ποταμῶν,
μάσσονα δώματα,
μακρόταται ῥάβδων,
μάσσονι πάλτῳ,
μείζων ἀδελφός,
μείζονε κύνε,
μέγιστε γιγάντων,
μείζω ὅπλα,
μείζω ἄνδρα,
μείζω παρθένον,
μεγίστων παίδων,
μειόνων ἔργων,
μείω δῶρα,
ἔλασσον πλοῖον,
ἥσσονα νάματα,
μικροτέρων πηγῶν,
ἐλάχιστος ἀνθρώπων,
ἡκίστη φυλῶν,
ἐλάσσω ἀγάλματα,
πλειόνων στρατιώτων,
πλείους ἄνθρωποι,
πλείους δούλους,
πλείω ὅπλα,
πλεῖστοι παίδων,
πλέον δακρύματος,
ῥᾳόνων μόχθων,
ῥᾷον πρᾶγμα,
ῥᾷστοι πόνων,

1. Both the contracted and uncontracted forms are given.

φερτέρων πλοίων, ῥᾴονα πηδήματα,
φερτίστη πατρίδων, ῥᾴστων ὁδῶν,
φερτέροιν λόγοιν, ῥᾴων λόγος.

II.

Translate the following, and trace the respective comparatives and superlatives to the positives under which they are ranked.

Δικαία πενία ἀμείνων ἐστὶ κέρδων ἀδίκων.—τὸ ᾠὸν τοῦ κροκοδείλου μεῖζόν ἐστιν ᾠοῦ χηνείου.—ὁ τῶν πλείστων βίος ἐστὶ λυπηρός.—θάνατος κοινὸς τοῖς χειρίστοις καὶ τοῖς βελτίστοις.—ἡ Ἀντιμάχου θυγάτηρ ἔχει ἀμείνονα τύχην.—Ζεύς ἐστιν ὁ λῷστος τῶν θεῶν.—ὁ βασιλεὺς ἔχει τὴν τῆς Χερσονήσου ἀρίστην πλάκα.—οὐδέν ἐστι κρεῖσσον ἀνάγκης.—χρυσὸς κρείσσων ἐστὶ μυρίων λόγων.—οἱ πλεῖστοι τῶν στρατιώτων ἦσαν Ἕλληνες.—ἡ Πτολεμαίου ναῦς ἐστι θαῦμα μέγιστον.—ἄριστός ἐστιν ἀθλητὴς, καὶ μεγίστων ἐπαίνων ἄξιος.—ἡ ὁδός ἐστι μακροτέρα τῆς παλαιᾶς ὁδοῦ.—ἡ σάρισσα ἦν μακροτάτη τῶν Μακεδόνων λόγχη.—νῦν ἐστιν ὁ ἀγώνων μέγιστος, καὶ μεγίστου θαύματος ἀξιώτατος.—ἔχουσι πόλιν ἐλάσσονα Κλεωνῶν.—λόγοι ἐλάσσονες ἔργων εἰσί.—οἱ ἥσσονές εἰσι πολλάκις τοῖς κρείσσοσι δοῦλοι.—οἱ βάρβαροι ἦσαν φέριστοι, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες χείριστοι.

Ἀρετὴ πλούτου κρείττων ἐστὶ, χρησιμωτέρα δὲ εὐγενείας.—εὐτυχία ἐστὶν ἀνθρώποις κράτιστον τῶν θεῶν δῶρον.—πολλῶν χρημάτων κρείττων ἐστὶν ὁ παρὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔπαινος.—νοῦς ἀγαθὸς, ἐν ἀνθρώπου σώματί, ἐστι μέγιστον χρῆμα ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ περιβόλῳ.—πλεονεξία ἐστὶ μέγιστον ἀνθρώποις κακόν.—οὐδέν ἐστι κρεῖσσον ἀγαθοῦ φίλου.—οὐδέν ἐστι κάκιον δουλείας.—Μενέλαος, ὦ Πυλάδη, ἐστὶν ὁ κάκιστος ἀνθρώπων.—κάκιστός ἐστι πασῶν αἰσχρῶν ἐπιθυμίων δοῦλος.—πλείους ἦσαν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἢ ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει.—οἱ πλεῖστοι τῶν ξένων ἦσαν Καππαδόκες.—Ὅμηρος ἦν ὁ λῷστος ποιητῶν, Δημοσθένης δὲ ῥητόρων.—οὐδέν ἐστι χεῖρον γήρως λυπηροῦ.—τὰ χείρονα πλείω βροτοῖς ἐστι τῶν ἀμεινόνων.

III.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

He has a flame more powerful than the thunderbolt.	Φλὸξ ἔχω ὁ κεραυνὸς ἀγαθός.
Virtue is the best of all possessions.	Ἀρετὴ πᾶς κτῆμα εἰμὶ ἀγαθός.
Most excellent son of a most excellent father.	Ἀγαθὸς υἱὸς ἀγαθὸς πατήρ.
The men are worse than the boys, and the boys have the greatest gifts of all.	Ὁ ἄνθρωπος κακὸς εἰμὶ ὁ παῖς, ὁ δὲ παῖς ἔχω μέγας δῶρον ἅπας.
He has easier questions, and more honours, and smaller burdens.	Ῥᾴδιος ἐρώτημα ἔχω, καὶ πολὺς τιμὴ, καὶ μικρὸς ἄχθος.
The labours of the Greeks were easier and more pleasing.	Ὁ ὁ Ἕλλην πόνος εἰμὶ ῥᾴδιος καὶ ἡδύς.
For the Lacedæmonians all things were worse than before.	Ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος πᾶς εἰμὶ κακὸς ἢ πρότερον.
The roads were longer, the dangers greater, the foes more numerous, the pay less; the soldiers, however, were most valiant, the commanders better, and the crossings of the rivers easier.	Ὁ ὁδὸς εἰμὶ μακρὸς, ὁ κίνδυνος μέγας, ὁ πολέμιος πολὺς, ὁ μισθὸς μικρός· ὁ δὲ στρατιώτης εἰμὶ ἀγαθὸς, ὁ ἡγεμὼν ἀγαθὸς, καὶ ὁ ὁ ποταμὸς διάβασις ῥᾴδιος.

XLVIII. NUMERALS.

I. Numerals are either *Cardinal* or *Ordinal.*

II. The *Cardinal* numbers answer to the question, "*how many?*" as, εἷς, "*one;*" δύο, "*two;*" τρεῖς, "*three,*" &c.

III. The *Ordinal* numbers answer to the question, "*which in order?*" as, πρῶτος, "*first;*" δεύτερος, "*second;*" τρίτος, "*third,*" &c.

IV. For marks of number, the Greeks employ the letters of the alphabet; but, to make the number complete, they insert therein a ϛ after ε, called ἐπίσημον, or Fαῦ, and answering to our 6; and they also adopt two Oriental characters, namely, Κόππα, marked Ϟ, for 90; and Σαμπῖ, marked ϡ, for 900.

V. When the letters are employed to denote numbers, a mark resembling an accent is placed *over* them; but to designate the *thousands*, the same mark is placed *below*. Thus, ά is "*one*," but ͵α "*one thousand;*" so κ' is "*twenty*," but ͵κ "*twenty thousand*."

VI. These marks above and below the letters, are not, however, expressed in the case of every letter, when we have several letters placed side by side, and indicating a series of numbers, but in such a case they are put only *over* or *below* the last of each series. Thus we write ν͵γχβ' for 53,602; and ͵αωλθ', for 1839.

VII. The following combinations may serve as examples of the Greek system of notation:

͵αυιέ,	1415.	͵γωμϛ',	3846.
͵θσξέ,	9265.	κ͵αφέ,	21,505.
͵γφπθ',	3589.	ρ͵νεσγ',	155,203.
͵ζωλβ',	7832.	π͵θδ',	89,004.

Declension of the first four Numerals.

Singular.

εἷς, "*one.*"

N.	εἷς,	μία,	ἕν,
G.	ἑνός,	μιᾶς,	ἑνός,
D.	ἑνί,	μιᾷ,	ἑνί,
A.	ἕνα,	μίαν,	ἕν.

δύο, "*two.*"

Dual.	*Plural.*
N. δύο and δύω,	N. ——,
G. δυοῖν and δυεῖν,	G. δυῶν,
D. δυοῖν,	D. δυσί,
A. δύο.	A. ——.

Plural.

τρεῖς, "*three.*"

N.	τρεῖς,	τρεῖς,	τρία,
G.	τριῶν,	τριῶν,	τριῶν,
D.	τρισί,	τρισί,	τρισί,
A.	τρεῖς,	τρεῖς,	τρία.

Plural.

τέσσαρες, "*four.*"

N.	τέσσαρες,	τέσσαρες,	τέσσαρα,
G.	τεσσάρων,	τεσσάρων,	τεσσάρων,
D.	τέσσαρσι,	τέσσαρσι,	τέσσαρσι,
A.	τέσσαρας,	τέσσαρας,	τέσσαρα.

Synopsis of Numerals.

1	α′	εἷς,	1st	πρῶτος,
2	β′	δύο,	2d	δεύτερος,
3	γ′	τρεῖς,	3d	τρίτος,
4	δ′	τέσσαρες,	4th	τέταρτος,
5	ε′	πέντε,	5th	πέμπτος,
6	ϛ′	ἕξ,	6th	ἕκτος,
7	ζ′	ἑπτά,	7th	ἕβδομος,
8	η′	ὀκτώ,	8th	ὄγδοος,
9	ϑ′	ἐννέα,	9th	ἔνατος,
10	ι′	δέκα,	10th	δέκατος,
11	ια′	ἕνδεκα,	11th	ἑνδέκατος,
12	ιβ′	δώδεκα,	12th	δωδέκατος,
13	ιγ′	τρισκαίδεκα,	13th	τρισκαιδέκατος,
14	ιδ′	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	14th	τεσσαρακαιδέκατος,
15	ιε′	πεντεκαίδεκα,	15th	πεντεκαιδέκατος,
16	ιϛ′	ἑκκαίδεκα,	16th	ἑκκαιδέκατος,
17	ιζ′	ἑπτακαίδεκα,	17th	ἑπτακαιδέκατος,
18	ιη′	ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	18th	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος,
19	ιϑ′	ἐννεακαίδεκα,	19th	ἐννεακαιδέκατος,
20	κ′	εἴκοσι,	20th	εἰκοστός,
21	κα′	εἴκοσιν εἷς,	21st	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος,
22	κβ′	εἴκοσι δύο, &c.,	22d	εἰκοστὸς δεύτερος,
30	λ′	τριάκοντα,	30th	τριακοστός,
31	λα′	τριάκοντα εἷς,	31st	τριακοστὸς πρῶτος,
40	μ′	τεσσαράκοντα,	40th	τεσσαρακοστός,
50	ν′	πεντήκοντα,	50th	πεντηκοστός,
60	ξ′	ἑξήκοντα,	60th	ἑξηκοστός,
70	ο′	ἑβδομήκοντα,	70th	ἑβδομηκοστός,
80	π′	ὀγδοήκοντα,	80th	ὀγδοηκοστός,
90	ϟ′	ἐνενήκοντα,	90th	ἐνενηκοστός,
100	ρ′	ἑκατόν,	100th	ἑκατοστός,
200	σ′	διακόσιοι,	200th	διακοσιοστός,
300	τ′	τριακόσιοι,	300th	τριακοσιοστός,
400	υ′	τεσσαρακόσιοι,	400th	τεσσαρακοσιοστός,
500	φ′	πεντακόσιοι,	500th	πεντακοσιοστός,
600	χ′	ἑξακόσιοι,	600th	ἑξακοσιοστός,
700	ψ′	ἑπτακόσιοι,	700th	ἑπτακοσιοστός,
800	ω′	ὀκτακόσιοι,	800th	ὀκτακοσιοστός,
900	ϡ′	ἐννακόσιοι,	900th	ἐννακοσιοστός,
1000	͵α	χίλιοι,	1000th	χιλιοστός,
2000	͵β	δισχίλιοι,	2000th	δισχιλιοστός,
3000	͵γ	τρισχίλιοι,	3000th	τρισχιλιοστός,
4000	͵δ	τετρακισχίλιοι,	4000th	τετρακισχιλιοστός,
5000	͵ε	πεντακισχίλιοι,	5000th	πεντακισχιλιοστός,
6000	͵ϛ	ἑξακισχίλιοι,	6000th	ἑξακισχιλιοστός,
7000	͵ζ	ἑπτακισχίλιοι,	7000th	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός,
8000	͵η	ὀκτακισχίλιοι,	8000th	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός,
9000	͵ϑ	ἐννακισχίλιοι,	9000th	ἐννακισχιλιοστός,
10,000	͵ι	μύριοι,	10,000th	μυριοστός,
20,000	͵κ	δισμύριοι,	20,000th	δισμυριοστός.

REMARKS ON THE NUMERALS.

I. In compound numbers, either the less are put after the greater without a conjunction; as, *εἴκοσιν εἷς*, 21, *τριάκοντα πέντε*, 35; or, what is more usual, the less precedes, and is connected with the greater by *καὶ*; as, *τρεῖς καὶ εἴκοσι*, 23; *πέντε καὶ πεντήκοντα*, 55.

II. So also in the more complicated numbers, the several parts are united in such a manner as to proceed from the less to the greater; as, *τέτταρα καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἐνακόσιοι καὶ τρισχίλιοι καὶ ἑξακισμύριοι*, 63,974.

III. In place of a compound ending in *μύριοι*, to express tens of thousands, &c., the noun *μυριάς* is often employed in the plural number, with a numeral of the cardinal class preceding; as, *πέντε μυριάδες*, 50,000; *ὀκτὼ μυριάδες*, 80,000; *ἑκατὸν μυριάδες*, 1,000,000.

IV. Of the cardinal numbers, the first four, and the round numbers from 200, are declined; all the rest are indeclinable. The round numbers just mentioned are declined like the plural of adjectives in *-ος*, with three terminations; as, *διακόσιοι*, *διακόσιαι*, *διακόσια*, &c.

V. The ordinal numbers are all declined like adjectives in *-ος*.

VI. Besides the forms of ordinal numbers, which have been given in the list of numerals, two ordinals are also frequently connected by *καὶ*; as, *πέμπτος καὶ δέκατος*, 15th; *ὄγδοος καὶ δέκατος*, 18th, &c.

XLIX. EXERCISES ON THE NUMERALS.

Preliminary Rules.

I. The period of time at which a thing takes place, or during which a thing continues or exists, is put in the dative; as, *τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ*, "*on the third day.*"

II. Time *how long*, or continuance of time, is put in the accusative; as, *ἦν δοῦλος τρεῖς ἡμέρας*, "*he was a slave for three days.*"

III. Distance and space are put in the accusative; as, *ἀπέχει ὀκτὼ ἡμέρων ὁδὸν ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος*, "*it is distant eight days' journey from Babylon.*"

1. *Cardinal Numbers.*

I.

Convert the following numbers into Greek characters.

5	10	325	1250	10,385
50	100	484	1542	20,452
500	1000	536	1675	15,666
5000	10,000	792	1989	18,000
6	9000	871	2050	19,999
60	900	944	3001	20,020
600	90	390	4055	15,555
6000	9	996	5005	16,421

II.

The Greek mode of addition with letters was the same as our modern process with figures; as will appear from the following examples:

κ ϐ′,	22.	ω ν δ′,	854.	͵η φ ξ ϐ′,	8562.
ι θ′,	19.	τ κ ς′,	326.	͵δ σ κ ϐ′,	4222.
λ ά,	31.	φ ξ ά,	561.	͵ε σ π έ,	5285.
ο γ′,	73.	ψ μ ή,	748.	͵ϐ ω λ ά,	2831.
ρ μ έ,	145.	͵β υ π θ′,	2489.	͵κ ϡ′ . .	20,900.

Set down in Greek characters the respective amounts of the following sums in addition.

τ μ έ	ρ ν ά	͵α ω λ θ′	͵δ σ κ ϐ′	͵ζ ω π ή
σ ι ά	σ κ ϐ′	͵γ φ ο ϐ′	͵ε τ λ γ′	͵η χ ν θ′
φ ξ δ′	υ μ έ	͵θ ψ ν έ	͵γ υ μ δ′	͵θ φ μ γ′
υ π ϐ′	χ ν ζ′	͵η χ κ ς′	͵η φ ν έ	͵α υ ο δ′
ω π ή	ψ λ α′	͵ϐ υ ν ά	͵ς χ ξ ς′	͵ϐ τ ξ ϐ′

III.

The Greek mode of subtraction with letters was the same as our modern process with figures, as will appear from the following examples:

͵θ σ ξ έ, 9265.	͵κ ω ν γ΄, 20,853.	͵λ φ μ ά, 30,541.
͵α υ ι ά, 1411.	͵ζ ω λ β΄, 7832.	κ ϙ φ ά, 21,501.
͵ζ ω ν δ΄, 7854.	ι ͵γ κ ά, 13,021.	͵θ μ΄, 9040.

Set down in Greek characters the results of the following subtractions respectively.

͵δ σ κ β΄	͵ϛ φ ο ή	κ ͵δ ψ μ δ΄	ν ͵ε φ ν έ	ρ ͵ε σ λ ά
͵β τ λ γ΄	͵ε ρ κ ά	͵δ ψ μ δ΄	͵ν ω κ β΄	͵π ω π ή

IV.

In multiplying, the Greeks began at the left, contrary to our mode of proceeding. They put down separately the results obtained by multiplying each figure of the multiplier into the multiplicand, and then classified and summed up these several results. Thus,

τ κ έ	325
κ δ΄	24
͵ϛ υ΄ ρ΄	6000 400 100
͵α σ΄ π΄ κ΄	1200 80 20
͵ζ ώ	7800

σ κ β΄	222
ρ κ δ΄	124
͵κ ͵β σ΄	20,000 2000 200
͵δ ύ μ΄	4000 400 40
ώ π΄ ή	800 80 8
κ ͵ζ φ κ ή	27,528

Give, in the following, the Greek process of multiplying, and state the results in Greek characters.

π ϛ΄	͵ϛ λ β΄	φ λ θ΄	͵α ω λ θ΄	͵θ φ ν γ΄	κ ϙ ω λ δ΄
ι ϛ΄	ω π ά	χ ν ή	μ ά	ώ	ϟ΄

V.

Translate the following sentences :

Πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ διακόσιοι καὶ δισχίλιοι.—ἑπτὰ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑξακόσιοι καὶ δισμύριοι.—ὀκτὼ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα.—ἑξακισχίλιοι καὶ ἑπτὰ μυριάδες.—τρεῖς καὶ ἑξήκοντα καὶ ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ ἐνναკισχίλιοι καὶ εἴκοσι μυριάδες.—ἐννέα καὶ τριάκοντα καὶ ὀκτακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.—ἓξ καὶ ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ ἑπτακόσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.—ἐννέα καὶ ἐνενήκοντα καὶ ἐνακόσιοι καὶ ἐννακισχίλιοι.—ὀκτὼ μυριάδες.—τριάκοντα μυριάδες.—ἑκατὸν μυριάδες.

Πρόξενος ἔχει πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους ὁπλίτας.—ἦσαν ὁπλῖται μὲν μύριοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ τεσσαρακόσιοι.—Κῦρος ἦν ἐνταῦθα τρεῖς μῆνας καὶ ἡμέρας τεσσαρεςκαίδεκα.—ἡ πόλις ἀπέχει σταθμὸν ἕνα, παρασάγγας ὀκτώ.—Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἔχει ὁπλίτας χιλίους, καὶ πελταστὰς Θρᾷκας ὀκτακοσίους, καὶ τοξότας Κρῆτας διακοσίους.—ἦσαν ὁπλῖται μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι.—ὁ ἀριθμὸς πάσης τῆς ὁδοῦ ἦν σταθμοὶ διακόσιοι δεκαπέντε, παρασάγγαι χίλιοι ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα πέντε, στάδια τρισμύρια τετρακισχίλια ἑξακόσια πεντήκοντα.

Ordinal Numbers.

Translate the following sentences :

Τῷ τοῦ πολέμου δεκάτῳ ἔτει.—τῇ ἑκατοστῇ ἡμέρᾳ.—τῷ πέμπτῳ καὶ δεκάτῳ ἔτει.—ἡ τρίτη καὶ ἐνενηκοστὴ Ὀλυμπιάς.—Θράσυλλος ἦν ὁ τῶν στρατιωτῶν εἰκοστὸς δεύτερος, Ἑρμοκράτης δὲ ὁ ἑπτακαιδέκατος.—ὁ ἕκτος στρατιώτης, ἐν τῇ τῶν πολεμίων τρίτῃ τάξει, ἐστὶν ὁ ἑνδέκατος υἱὸς Εὐρυπτολέμου.—ἡ ἑκατοστὴ ἡμέρα ἦν μεγάλη ἑορτὴ, καὶ ὁμοίως ἡ ἑκατοστὴ καὶ εἰκοστή.—ἐν τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, πρῶτος ἦν ὁ βασιλεὺς, δεύτερος ὁ πολέμαρχος, τρίτος ὁ λοχαγὸς, τέταρτος ὁ πεντηκοντήρ.—τὸ τρίτον κῦμά ἐστι τὸ τῶν τριῶν μέγιστον.—τὸ τοῦ κόσμου ἔτος πεντακισχιλιοστόν.—τῷ τρίτῳ ἔτει τῆς ὀγδόης καὶ ἐνενηκοστῆς Ὀλυμπιάδος.—ἡ πρώτη τῶν Μουσῶν ἦν Καλλιόπη, ἡ δευ-

τέρα Κλειὼ, ἡ τρίτη Μελπομένη, ἡ τετάρτη Εὐτέρπη, ἡ πέμπτη Ἐρατὼ, ἡ ἕκτη Τερψιχόρη, ἡ ἑβδόμη Οὐρανία, ἡ ὀγδόη Θάλεια, ἡ ἐννάτη Πολύμνια.

L. PRONOUNS.

All pronouns serve to supply the place of a noun, but, at the same time, they give different relations of the substantive which they represent. According to these relations so expressed by them, they are divided into the following classes:

1. *Personal Pronouns*, which express the simple idea of person, and directly represent the same. These are,

ἐγώ,	*I.*
σύ,	*thou.*
οὗ,	*of him.*

2. *Possessive Pronouns*, which are formed from the personal, and indicate the property of an individual; as,

ἐμ-ός,	-ή,	-όν,	*mine.*[1]
σός,	σή,	σόν,	*thine.*
ὅς, or ἑ-ός,	-ἥ,	-ὅν,	*his.*[2]
ἡμέτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	*our.*
ὑμέτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	*your.*
σφέτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	*their.*
νωΐτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	*of us both.*
σφωΐτερ-ος,	-α,	-ον,	*of you both.*

3. *Definite Pronoun*, for the nearer and stronger distinction of one subject from another; as, αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, "*he himself*," "*she herself*," "*itself*." This pronoun has three peculiarities.

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1. A peculiarity must be noticed in the case of the possessive pronoun. Thus, ἐμὸς υἱός, is "*a son of mine*;" but, ὁ ἐμὸς υἱός, "*my son*," who is already known from the context; the article being here added to give a more precise definition.

2. The possessives of the third person, namely, ὅς or ἑός and σφέτερος, are little used, but instead of them the *genitive* of the pronoun αὐτός; as, τὰ χρήματα αὐτοῦ, "*his property*;" τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν, "*their deeds*," &c.

I. When joined to another noun, so as to stand as if in apposition with it, whether that noun precede or come after, it means *self;* as, *τὸν θάνατον αὐτόν*, "*death itself;*" *αὐτὸν τὸν βασιλέα*, "*the king himself.*"

II. In the oblique cases, *if it stand first in a clause or sentence*, it still has the meaning of *self;* but otherwise it merely signifies *him, her, it, of him, of her*, &c., taking the place of the pronoun of the third person; as, *αὐτὸν ἑώρακα*, "*I have seen the man himself;*" but *ἑώρακα αὐτόν*, "*I have seen him.*"

III. When the article precedes, the phrase has the meaning of *same;* as, *ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνήρ*, "*the same man.*"

4. ***Reflexive Pronouns***, for the more accurate indication and separation of a person; as,

ἐμαυτοῦ,	*ἐμαυτῆς*,	*of myself.*
σεαυτοῦ, or *σαυτοῦ*,	*σαυτῆς*,	*of thyself.*
ἑαυτοῦ, or *αὑτοῦ*,	*αὑτῆς*, *αὑτοῦ*,	*of himself*, &c.

In translating, we commonly employ in English the possessive, to express these pronouns; as, *τὰ ἐμαυτοῦ ἔργα*, "*my own deeds*," &c. When the Attics wish to give a strongly reflexive meaning, they separate and transpose; as, *αὐτόν σε*, "*thee thyself.*"

5. ***Demonstrative Pronouns***, which distinctly point out the object of which we are discoursing, with the accessory idea of place. These are,

οὗτος,	*αὕτη*,	*τοῦτο*,	*this.*[1]
ὅδε,	*ἥδε*,	*τόδε*,	
ἐκεῖν-ος,	*-η*,	*-ο*,	

1. Other and more special meanings will be found in the Lexicon, at the end of the volume. *Ὅδε* properly means "*this one here.*" *Ἐκεῖνος*, has frequently the meaning of "*he*," "*him*," &c.

6. *Relative Pronouns*, which refer to an object already mentioned, and give it a nearer definition; as,

ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ,	*who.*
ὅστις,	ἥτις,	ὅτι,	*whoever.*

7. *Indefinite Pronouns*, which merely indicate an object generally, without farther definition; as,

τὶς, (enclitic),	τὶς,	τὶ,	*any.*
δεῖνα,	δεῖνα,	δεῖνα,	*some one.*

8. *Interrogative Pronoun;* as,

τίς, τίς, τί, *who? what?*

9. *Reciprocal Pronoun*, which designates the mutual action of different persons upon each other; as, ἀλλήλοιν, dual; ἀλλήλων, plural, "*of each other.*"

INFLEXION OF PRONOUNS.

1. *Personal.*

Ἐγώ, *I.*

Singular.			*Dual.*			
N. ἐγώ		*I,*	N. νῶϊ,	contr.	νώ,	*we two,*
G. ἐμοῦ	or μοῦ	*of me,*	G. νῶϊν,	"	νῷν,	*of us two,*
D. ἐμοί	or μοί	*to me,*	D. νῶϊν,	"	νῷν,	*to us two,*
A. ἐμέ	or μέ	*me.*	A. νῶϊ,	"	νώ,	*us two.*

Plural.

N. ἡμεῖς	*we,*
G. ἡμῶν	*of us,*
D. ἡμῖν	*to us,*
A. ἡμᾶς	*us.*

Σύ, *thou.*

Singular.		*Dual.*			
N. σύ	*thou,*	N. σφῶϊ,	contr.	σφώ,	*you two,*
G. σοῦ	*of thee,*	G. σφῶϊν,	"	σφῷν,	*of you two,*
D. σοί	*to thee,*	D. σφῶϊν,	"	σφῷν,	*to you two,*
A. σέ	*thee.*	A. σφῶϊ,	"	σφώ,	*you two.*

Plural.

N. ὑμεῖς	*you,*
G. ὑμῶν	*of you,*
D. ὑμῖν	*to you,*
A. ὑμᾶς	*you.*

Οὗ, *of him*.

Singular.		*Dual.*	
N. Wanting.		N. *σφωέ* . .	*they two,*
G. *οὗ* . . .	*of him,*	G. *σφωῖν* . .	*of them two,*
D. *οἷ* . . .	*to him,*	D. *σφωῖν* . .	*to them two,*
A. *ἕ* . . .	*him.*	A. *σφωέ* . .	*them two.*

Plural.

N. *σφεῖς*, neuter *σφέα*,	*they,*
G. *σφῶν*,	*of them,*
D. *σφίσι*,	*to them,*
A. *σφᾶς*, neuter *σφέα*,	*them.*

2. *Reflexive.*

Ἐμαυτοῦ, *of myself.*

Singular.		*Plural.*	
N. (*ἐγὼ αὐτός*),	(*ἐγὼ αὐτή*),	N. *ἡμεῖς αὐτοί,*	*ἡμεῖς αὐται,*
G. *ἐμαυτοῦ,*	*ἐμαυτῆς,*	G. *ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,*	*ἡμῶν αὐτῶν,*
D. *ἐμαυτῷ,*	*ἐμαυτῇ,*	D. *ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς,*	*ἡμῖν αὐταῖς,*
A. *ἐμαυτόν,*	*ἐμαυτήν.*	A. *ἡμᾶς αὐτούς,*	*ἡμᾶς αὐτάς.*

Σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself.*

Singular.

N. (*σὺ αὐτός*),	(*σὺ αὐτή*),
G. *σεαυτοῦ* or *σαυτοῦ,*	*σεαυτῆς* or *σαυτῆς,*
D. *σεαυτῷ* or *σαυτῷ,*	*σεαυτῇ* or *σαυτῇ,*
A. *σεαυτόν* or *σαυτόν,*	*σεαυτήν* or *σαυτήν.*

Plural.

N. *ὑμεῖς αὐτοί,*	*ὑμεῖς αὐταί,*
G. *ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,*	*ὑμῶν αὐτῶν,*
D. *ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς,*	*ὑμῖν αὐταῖς,*
A. *ὑμᾶς αὐτούς,*	*ὑμᾶς αὐτάς.*

Ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself.*

Singular.

N. (*αὐτός*),	(*αὐτή*),	(*αὐτό*),
G. *ἑαυτοῦ* or *αὑτοῦ,*	*ἑαυτῆς* or *αὑτῆς,*	*ἑαυτοῦ* or *αὑτοῦ,*
D. *ἑαυτῷ* or *αὑτῷ,*	*ἑαυτῇ* or *αὑτῇ,*	*ἑαυτῷ* or *αὑτῷ,*
A. *ἑαυτόν* or *αὑτόν,*	*ἑαυτήν* or *αὑτήν,*	*ἑαυτό* or *αὑτό.*

Plural.

N. (*σφεῖς αὐτοί*),	(*σφεῖς αὐταί*),	(*σφέα αὐτά*),
G. *ἑαυτῶν* or *αὑτῶν,*	*ἑαυτῶν* or *αὑτῶν,*	*ἑαυτῶν* or *αὑτῶν,*
D. *ἑαυτοῖς* or *αὑτοῖς,*	*ἑαυταῖς* or *αὑταῖς,*	*ἑαυτοῖς* or *αὑτοῖς,*
A. *ἑαυτούς* or *αὑτούς,*	*ἑαυτάς* or *αὑτάς,*	*ἑαυτά* or *αὑτα.*

3. *Demonstrative.*

Οὗτος, *this.*

	Singular.				*Dual.*		
N.	οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,	N.	τούτω,	ταύτα,	τούτω,
G.	τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,	G.	τούτοιν,	ταύταιν,	τούτοιν,
D.	τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,	D.	τούτοιν,	ταύταιν,	τούτοιν,
A.	τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.	A.	τούτω,	ταύτα,	τούτω.

Plural.

N.	οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
G.	τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,
D.	τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A.	τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

4. *Relative.*

Ὅς, *who, which, what.*

	Singular.				*Dual.*				*Plural.*		
N.	ὅς,	ἥ,	ὅ,	N.	ὥ,	ἅ,	ὥ,	N.	οἵ,	αἵ,	ἅ,
G.	οὗ,	ἧς,	οὗ,	G.	οἷν,	αἷν,	οἷν,	G.	ὧν,	ὧν,	ὧν,
D.	ᾧ,	ᾗ,	ᾧ,	D.	οἷν,	αἷν,	οἷν,	D.	οἷς,	αἷς,	οἷς,
A.	ὅν,	ἥν,	ὅ.	A.	ὥ,	ἅ,	ὥ.	A.	οὕς,	ἅς,	ἅ.

Ὅστις, *whoever.*

	Singular.				*Dual.*		
N.	ὅστις,	ἥτις,	ὅτι,	N.	ὥτινε,	ἅτινε,	ὥτινε,
G.	οὗτινος,	ἧστινος,	οὗτινος,	G.	οἷντινοιν,	αἷντινοιν,	οἷντινοιν,
D.	ᾧτινι,	ᾗτινι,	ᾧτινι,	D.	οἷντινοιν,	αἷντινοιν,	οἷντινοιν,
A.	ὅντινα,	ἥντινα,	ὅτι.	A.	ὥτινε,	ἅτινε,	ὥτινε

Plural.

N.	οἵτινες,	αἵτινες,	ἅτινα,
G.	ὧντινων,	ὧντινων,	ὧντινων,
D.	οἷστισι,	αἷστισι,	οἷστισι,
A.	οὕστινας,	ἅστινας,	ἅτινα.

5. *Indefinite.*

τὶς, *any.*

	Singular.				*Dual.*				*Plural.*		
N.	τὶς,	τὶς,	τὶ,	N.	τινέ,	τινέ,	τινέ,	N.	τινές,	τινές,	τινά
G.	τινός,	τινός,	τινός,	G.	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	G.	τινῶν,	τινῶν,	τινῶ
D.	τινί,	τινί,	τινί,	D.	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	τινοῖν,	D.	τισί,	τισί,	τισί,
A.	τινά,	τινά,	τί.	A.	τινέ,	τινέ,	τινέ.	A.	τινάς,	τινάς,	τινά.

Δεῖνα, *a certain one.*

Singular.				Dual.			
N. ὁ,	ἡ,	τὸ,	δεῖνα,	N. τὼ,	τὰ,	τὼ,	δεῖνε,
G. τοῦ,	τῆς,	τοῦ,	δεῖνος,	G. τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν,	δείνοιν,
D. τῷ,	τῇ,	τῷ,	δεῖνι,	D. τοῖν,	ταῖν,	τοῖν,	δείνοιν,
A. τὸν,	τὴν,	τὸ,	δεῖνα.	A. τὼ,	τὰ,	τὼ,	δεῖνε.

Plural.		
N. οἱ,	αἱ,	δεῖνες,
G. τῶν,	τῶν,	δείνων,
D. τοῖς,	ταῖς,	δεῖσι,
A. τοὺς,	τὰς,	δεῖνας.

6. *Interrogative.*

The interrogative differs from the indefinite τὶς merely in the position of the accent. The indefinite is always enclitic, and, in the oblique cases, takes the accent on its ending. On the contrary, the interrogative, even in a connected discourse, remains always acuted in the nominative, and in the oblique cases preserves the accent on the radical syllable.

τίς, *who?*

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
N. τίς,	τίς,	τί,	N. τίνε,	τίνε,	τίνε,	N. τίνες,	τίνες,	τίνα,
G. τίνος,	τίνος,	τίνος,	G. τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,	G. τίνων,	τίνων,	τίνων,
D. τίνι,	τίνι,	τίνι,	D. τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,	τίνοιν,	D. τίσι,	τίσι,	τίσι,
A. τίνα,	τίνα,	τί.	A. τίνε,	τίνε,	τίνε.	A. τίνας,	τίνας,	τίνα.

7. *Reciprocal.*

Dual.			Plural.		
N. Wanting. ——	——		N. ——	——	——
G. ἀλλήλοιν,	ἀλλήλαιν,	ἀλλήλοιν,	G. ἀλλήλων,	ἀλλήλων,	ἀλλήλων,
D. ἀλλήλοιν,	ἀλλήλαιν,	ἀλλήλοιν,	D. ἀλλήλοις,	ἀλλήλαις,	ἀλλήλοις,
A. ἀλλήλω,	ἀλλήλα,	ἀλλήλω.	A. ἀλλήλους,	ἀλλήλας,	ἀλλῆλα.[1]

LI. VERB.

I. Greek verbs are of two kinds, those ending in ω and those in μι.

II Verbs in ω are of two classes: 1. Those that have a

1. The exercises on the pronouns will be given after the verb εἰμί.

consonant before ω; as, τύπτω, "*I strike*;" λέγω, "*I say*;" and, 2. Those which have a vowel, α, ε, ο, before it; as, τιμάω, "*I honour*;" φιλέω, "*I love*;" χρυσόω, "*I gild.*"

III. Verbs in ω, with a consonant preceding the termination, are called *Barytone Verbs*, because, as they have the acute accent on the penult of the present, the grave accent (βαρὺς τόνος) necessarily falls on the last syllable.

IV. Verbs in ω, preceded by a vowel, are called *Contracted Verbs*, because the ω is contracted by the Attics, together with the preceding vowel, into one vowel; and as, after this contraction, a circumflex is placed over the ω, they are also styled by some *Circumflex Verbs*.

V. These contracted verbs, however, are not at all different from the barytones, since it is only necessary to contract them in the present and imperfect.

PARTS OF THE VERB.

I. The Greek verb has three voices, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Middle*; and five moods, the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Optative*, *Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive*.

II. The tenses are nine in number, namely, the Present, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, First and Second Future, First and Second Aorist, and, in the passive, the Third Future, or, as it is less correctly styled, the *Paulo-post-futurum*.

III. The numbers are three, *Singular*, *Dual*, and *Plural*.

LII. THE VERB Εἰμί, *to be*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing.	εἰμί, *I am*,	εἷς or εἶ, *thou art*,	ἐστί, *he is*.
Dual.		ἐστόν, *you two are*,	ἐστόν, *they two are*.
Plur.	ἐσμέν, *we are*,	ἐστέ, *ye are*,	εἰσί, *they are*.

Imperfect, ἦν, *I was*.

S.	ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ or ἦν,
D.		ἦτον,	ἤτην,
P.	ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

Future, *ἔσομαι, I will be.*

S.	*ἔσομαι,*	*ἔσει,*[1]	*ἔσεται,*[2]
D.	*ἐσόμεθον,*	*ἔσεσθον,*	*ἔσεσθον,*
P.	*ἐσόμεθα,*	*ἔσεσθε,*	*ἔσονται.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, *ἴσθι, be thou.*

S.		*ἴσθι* or *ἔσο,*	*ἔστω,*
D.		*ἔστον,*	*ἔστων,*
P.		*ἔστε,*	*ἔστωσαν.*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, *εἴην, may I be.*

S.	*εἴην,*	*εἴης,*	*εἴη,*
D.		*εἴητον,*	*εἰήτην,*
P.	*εἴημεν,*	*εἴητε,*	*εἴησαν* or *εἶεν.*

Future, *ἐσοίμην, may I be about to be.*

S.	*ἐσοίμην,*	*ἔσοιο,*	*ἔσοιτο,*
D.	*ἐσοίμεθον,*	*ἔσοισθον,*	*ἐσοίσθην,*
P.	*ἐσοίμεθα,*	*ἔσοισθε,*	*ἔσοιντο.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, *ὦ, I may be.*

S.	*ὦ,*	*ᾖς,*	*ᾖ,*
D.		*ἦτον,*	*ἦτον,*
P.	*ὦμεν,*	*ἦτε,*	*ὦσι.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

εἶναι, to be.

Future.

ἔσεσθαι, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

N.	*ὤν,*	*οὖσα,*	*ὄν,*
G.	*ὄντος,*	*οὔσης,*	*ὄντος,* &c.[3]

Future.

N.	*ἐσόμενος,*	*ἐσομένη,*	*ἐσόμενον,*
G.	*ἐσομένου,*	*ἐσομένης,*	*ἐσομένου,* &c.

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1. The form *ἔσει* is more correct than the common one *ἔσῃ*, given in many grammars.
2. Most commonly contracted into *ἔσται.*
3. Declined like *δούς* (page 47), and differing from it only in the form of the nominative masculine, singular number.

LIII. EXERCISES ON THE PRONOUNS AND THE VERB εἰμί.

Preliminary Rules.

I. The nominative of the personal pronoun is usually omitted with the personal terminations of verbs, as in Latin, except where there is an emphasis required; as, ἔχω, "*I have;*" ἔχουσι, "*they have;*" but, ἀλλὰ πάντως σὺ ἔχεις τοῦτο, "*but most assuredly you have this.*"

II. The possessive pronouns are only employed when an emphasis is required; in all other cases the personal pronouns are used in their stead; as, πατὴρ ἡμῶν, "*our father*" (literally, "*father of us*"); but, πατὴρ ἡμέτερος, "*our own father.*"

III. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; as, ὁ ἀνὴρ ὃν τύπτεις, "*the man whom you strike;*" ἡ γυνὴ ἣν εἴδεις, "*the woman whom you see;*" τὸ δῶρον ὃ ἔχεις, "*the gift which you have.*"

IV. The relative, however, often agrees with its antecedent in case also, by what is called *attraction;* as, ἀπὸ τῶν πολέων, ὧν ἔπεισε, "*from the cities which he persuaded;*" where ὧν is put for ἃς, the accusative, which latter case, ἔπεισε, as an active verb, ought properly to govern.

1. *Personal and Possessive Pronouns.*[1]

I.

Translate the following, and supply the personal pronoun wherever it is omitted with the verb.

Ἦμεν ἐν τῷ τοῦ θεοῦ ἱερῷ, καὶ ὁ σὸς πατὴρ ἦν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.—ἐσμὲν περίλυποι ὦ βασιλεῦ ἡμέτερε.—ὑμέτεροι παῖδές εἰσιν ἀγαθοὶ, ἡμέτεροι δὲ κακοί.—σφωΐτερον δῶρόν ἐστιν ἥδιστον.—ἐγώ εἰμι ναύτης, σύ δὲ ῥήτωρ.—σφέτεροι οἶκοί εἰσιν ἐν τῇ εὐρείᾳ ὁδῷ, καὶ ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ ἔχει αὐτόθι ἑὸν ἐργαστήριον.—τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν

1. Consult the remarks on pages 106 and 107.

ἀθέμιστα.—ἡμέτερος ἀδελφός ἐστι σοφώτατος, ὑμέτερος δὲ ἀνούστατος.—οἱ ἡμῶν πρόγονοι ἦσαν ἀνίκητοι.—αὐτός ἐστιν ὁ τῶν ἀνθρώπων σωτὴρ ἀληθέστατος.—ἔχουσιν ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ αὐτῷ ἡμέτερα ὑποζύγια, καὶ σφωΐτερον θησαυρόν.—ὁ ἐμὸς ἵππος ἔσται αὔριον ἐν τῷ ἱπποδρόμῳ, σὸς δὲ ἱπποκόμος ἐν τῷ δεσμωτηρίῳ.—ἔχουσιν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τὰ αὐτὰ ὤνια ὥσπερ ἐγὼ ἔχω.—νωϊτέρα νίκη ἐστὶν ἐνδοξοτάτη.—αὐτὸν ἔχουσιν, οὐκ ἐμὲ οὐδέ σε.—ἔχουσιν αὐτὸν καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν ἀδελφὸν, αὐτὸς δέ εἰμι ἐν μεγάλῳ κινδύνῳ.

2. *Reflexive and Demonstrative Pronouns.*

Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ εἰκὼν σεαυτῆς.—ἐκεῖνός ἐστιν ἐμαυτῷ ἐχθρὸς, καὶ τὰ αὐτοῦ ἐμοῦ κτήματα ἔχει.—ἐν ταύτῃ νηὶ ἐστι παντοῖα ὤνια, καὶ ὁ ἔμπορος αὐτὸς ἔχει μεγάλους θησαυροὺς ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ υἱοῦ κιβωτῷ σιδηρᾷ.—ἡ τούτου ἀνθρώπου θυγάτηρ ἐστὶ καλλίστη, καὶ κάλλισταί εἰσιν αἱ ἐμαυτοῦ θύγατρες καὶ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτῶν.—ὦ Σώκρατες, παῖ Σωφρονίσκου σοφώτατε, αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ ἀληθεστάτη φιλοσοφία.—ἐκεῖνοι ἄνθρωποι εἰσὶ κλέπται, καὶ κακονούστατοι.—τοῦτο ἔσται τὸ ἐμὸν καύχημα.—ὅδε ἀνὴρ ἔχει παντοῖα χρήματα ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ οἰκίᾳ.—ταῦτά ἐστιν ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς.

3. *Relative and Indefinite Pronouns.*

Ὅδε ἐστὶν ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὃν ἔχουσιν ἐν δεσμοῖς.—οὗτός ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος ὁ φιλόσοφος οὗ ἡ γυνή ἐστι Ξανθίππη.—σὺ εἶς ἐκεῖνος ᾧ πάντα δυνατά ἐστιν ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.—ἡμεῖς ἐσμὲν Ἀθηναῖοι, ὧν ἡ πατρίς ἐστιν ἀεὶ ἐλευθερωτάτη.—ὑμεῖς ἐστε δοῦλοι, οἷς ἐλευθερία οὐδὲν ἡδὺ καὶ μέλιφρον ἔχει.—τινὲς ἦσαν ἐν τῷ πλοίῳ οἷς οὐδεμία ἐλπὶς ἦν ἔτι τῆς ἑαυτῶν σωτηρίας.—ἄνθρωπός τις ἔχει πεντακόσια τάλαντα.—τῶν Ἀθηναίων τινές εἰσιν οἷς πάντα ἐστὶ βελτίω δουλοσύνης.—κλέπται τινὲς τὸν ἐμὸν δοῦλον ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσιν ἔχουσι.—βουκόλος τις, ᾧ Ἄργος ἐστὶν ὄνομα, τὴν Ἰνάχου παῖδα ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀκαταπαύστως ἔχει, πολυόμματος γάρ ἐστι.

4. *Interrogative and other Pronouns.*

Τί ἐστι σοφώτατον; πεῖρα.—τί ἐστιν ἀγαθὸς φίλος; ἀνδριὰς χρυσοῦς.—τί ἐστι πολέμιον ἀνθρώποις; αὐτοὶ ἑαυτοῖς.—τίς ἐστιν αὕτη ἡ τέχνη ἣν ἔχεις ἀκόλουθόν σοι;—τίνες εἰσὶν οἵδε οἱ ξένοι οὓς ἔχουσιν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ σου;—τίνας καρποὺς ἔχεις, ὦ γλῶσσα πονηρά;—τίνων ἀνθρώπων ἐστὶν ὁ βίος πάντοτε δύστηνος;—Χαιρέφων καὶ Χαιρεκράτης, ἀδελφὼ ὄντε ἀλλήλοιν, Σωκράτει δὲ γνωρίμω, ἔχθραν καὶ μῖσος καὶ ἀπιστίαν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔχουσι.—κορῶναι ἀλλήλαις εἰσὶ πιστόταται.—τίνος θεοῦ ἔχει ὁ κλέπτης τὸν θησαυρόν;—τίς ἐστιν Ἀγαθοκλῆς; τίς ἐστιν ἐκεῖνος; τίνων προγόνων ἐστί; τίνας ἔχει ἐν τοῖς πολίταις τιμάς;

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English words opposite.

But I and thou are foes to the wicked, and to those who have nothing pure in their own bosoms.	*Ἀλλ' ἐγώ τε καὶ σὺ ἐχθρός εἰμι ὁ πονηρὸς, καὶ ἐκεῖνος ὃς οὐδεὶς καθαρὸς ἐν ὁ στῆθος αὐτὸς ἔχω.*
These are the actions of a man, for whom there will be all that praise which the good have from the good.	*Οὗτός εἰμι ὁ ἔργον ἀνὴρ, ὃς εἰμι πᾶς ἐκεῖνος εὐφημία ὃς ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἔχω ἀπὸ ὁ ἀγαθός.*
Whom have they in the forum? Demosthenes.—What persons have they in the government? Those whose courage is weak.—What confidence have they in one another? None.—What will be the end of these things? Slavery, and the disgraceful toils of slavery.	*Τίς ἐν ὁ ἀγορὰ ἔχω; Δημοσθένης.—τίς ἐν ὁ ἀρχὴ ἔχω; ἐκεῖνος ὃς ὁ ἀρετή εἰμι ἀσθενής.—τίς θάρσος ἐν ἀλλήλων ἔχω; οὐδεις.—τίς ὅδε ὁ τέλος εἰμί; δουλεία, καὶ ὁ αἰσχρὸς ὁ δουλεία πόνος.*

Oh our father, we will ever be thy true and faithful children.	Ὦ πατὴρ ἐγὼ, ἀεί εἰμι ὁ σὸς ἀληθὴς καὶ πιστὸς τέκνον.
Thou hast certain soldiers in thy army, unto whom death is more pleasing than disgraceful flight.	Ἔχω τὶς στρατιώτης ἐν ὁ στράτευμα σὺ, ὅς θάνατος αἰσχρὸς φυγὴ αἱρετός εἰμι.

LIV. VERBS IN ω.

There are four conjugations of verbs in ω, which are distinguished by the termination of the first future active.

The First Conjugation ends in ψω; as, τύπτω, τύψω.
The Second " " in ξω; as, λέγω, λέξω.
The Third " " in σω; as, τίω, τίσω.
The Fourth, in a liquid before ῶ; as, ψάλλω, ψᾰλῶ, the penult being at the same time shortened.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I. When the first person plural ends in μεν, the dual has no first person. The tenses to which this rule applies are all those of the Active Voice, together with the Aorists of the Passive.

II. In the Present, Perfect, and Future of the Indicative, and in all the Subjunctive, the second and third persons dual are the same, and end in ον. And this rule applies to all the three voices.

III. But in the Imperfect, Pluperfect, and the two Aorists of the Indicative, and throughout all the Optative, the third person dual ends always in ην.

IV. The Present, Perfect, and Future are called *Primary* tenses. The Imperfect, Pluperfect, and two Aorists of the Indicative are called *Historical* tenses, as relating to something that is past.

AUGMENTS.

I. The Augments are two in number, the *Syllabic* and *Temporal.*

II. The syllabic augment belongs to verbs that begin with a consonant, and is so called because it adds a syllable to the verb.

III. The temporal augment belongs to verbs that begin with a vowel, and is so called because it increases the *time* or quantity of the initial vowel.

IV. Three of the tenses have an augment, which is continued through all the moods, viz., the *Perfect, Pluperfect,* and *Third Future,* or Paulo-post-futurum.

V. Three receive an augment in the indicative only, viz., the *Imperfect* and the *two Aorists.*

VI. Three receive no augment, viz., the *Present* and the *First* and *Second Futures.*

VII. The augment originally was the same in the case of all verbs, namely, an ε was prefixed, whether the verb began with a vowel or a consonant. Traces of this old augment are found in the early Ionic poets, and occasionally in Ionic prose; as, *ἑάφθη* for *ἥφθη*; *ἑάνδανε* for *ἥνδανε.*

VIII. Afterward the usage was so determined, that ε was only prefixed to verbs beginning with a consonant; whereas, in others, it coalesced with the initial vowel, and became a long vowel or diphthong. Thus, *τύπτω* has in the imperfect *ἔ-τυπτον,* but *ἄγω* has *ἦγον* (from *ἔ-αγον*), and *οἰκίζω* has *ᾤκιζον* (from *ἐ-οίκιζον*).

IX. The Attics retained this old augment in the following cases: 1. In such words as *ἔαξα, ἐάγην, ἐαγώς,* from *ἄγω,* "*to break;*" to distinguish them from *ἦξα, ἦχα,* &c., from *ἄγω,* "*to carry.*" 2. In *ἑάλωκα, ἑάλω*; *ἔοικα, ἔολπα, ἔοργα,* in which the characteristic of the perfect middle (*οι* and *ο*) could not be effaced. 3. In verbs which begin with a vowel not capable of being lengthened; as, *ἐώθουν,* from *ὠθέω*; *ἔωσμαι,* from the same; *ἐωνούμην,* from *ὠνέομαι*; *ἐούρουν,* from *οὐρέω.*

RULES FOR THE SYLLABIC AUGMENT.

I. The augment of the imperfect and the two aorists, in verbs beginning with a consonant, is formed by merely prefixing ε; as, ἔτυπτον, ἔτυψα, ἔτυπον. If, however, the verb begin with ῥ, the ρ is doubled after the augment; as, ἔῤῥιπτον, from ῥίπτω; ἔῤῥεον, from ῥέω.

II. The augment of the perfect is formed by repeating the initial consonant of the verb, and annexing to it an ε; as, τέτυφα, τέτυπα; λέλοιπα, &c.

III. This repetition of the inital consonant is called by the grammarians *Reduplication* (διπλασιασμός), and is subject to the following rules:

(A.) If the verb begins with an aspirated consonant, then in the reduplication the corresponding smooth or *lenis* is put; as, φιλέω, perfect πεφίληκα; χρυσόω, perfect κεχρύσωκα.

(B.) If the verb begins with ῥ, the perfect does not take the reduplication, but the ρ is doubled and ε prefixed; as, ῥίπτω, perfect ἔῤῥιφα.

(C.) If the verb begins with a double consonant, ζ, ξ, ψ, or with two consonants, the latter of which is not a liquid, the perfect does not receive the reduplication, but only the augment ε; as, ζητέω, perfect ἐζήτηκα; ξυρέω, perfect ἐξύρηκα; ψάλλω, perfect ἔψαλκα; σπείρω, perfect ἔσπαρκα; στέλλω, perfect ἔσταλκα.

To this rule, however, there are the following exceptions: 1. The syncopated forms which begin with πτ; as, πέπταμαι (for πεπέταμαι); but not so the other verbs in πτ; as, πτερόω, ἐπτερώκα; πτήσσω, ἔπτηχα. 2. The verb κτάομαι, of which the perfect κέκτημαι is more used by the Attics, and ἔκτημαι by the Ionians and older Attics.

(D.) If the verb begins with a mute and liquid, the reduplication appears in some cases, but in others not. Thus,

μνάω always makes μέμνημαι; and verbs whose second initial consonant is ρ receive the reduplication regularly; as, δρέμω, perfect δεδράμηκα; θραύω, perfect τέθραυκα; τρέφω, perfect τέτροφα. On the other hand, it is generally wanting in verbs whose second initial consonant is λ; as, γλύπτω, perfect ἔγλυφα.

IV. The augment of the pluperfect is formed by prefixing ε to the reduplication of the perfect; as, τέτυφα, pluperfect ἐτετύφειν.

V. The third future passive, being formed from the perfect of the same voice, has, like that tense, the reduplication; as, τετύψομαι.

RULES FOR THE TEMPORAL AUGMENT.

I. By the contraction of the augment ε with the initial vowel of the verb, the following results are obtained:

α	becomes	η;	as,	ἀκούω,	imp.	ἤκουον.
ε	"	η;	"	ἐγείρω,	"	ἤγειρον.
ῐ	"	ῑ;	"	ἱκάνω,	"	ῑκανον.
ο	"	ω;	"	ὀνομάζω,	"	ὠνόμαζον.
ῠ	"	ῡ;	"	ὑβρίζω,	"	ῡβριζον.
αι	"	ῃ;	"	αἶρω,	"	ᾖρον.
αυ	"	ηυ;	"	αὐξάνω,	"	ηὔξανον.
ευ	"	ηυ;	"	εὔχομαι,	"	ηὐχόμην.
οι	"	ῳ;	"	οἰκίζω,	"	ᾤκιζον.

II. In some verbs, however, ε becomes ει; as, ἔχω, εἶχον; ἐάω, εἴων; ἕλω, εἷλον, &c.

III. When a verb or verbal form begins with εο, the second vowel takes the augment; as, ἑορτάζω, ἑώρταζον. So, also, in the pluperfects formed from the three perfects ἔοικα, ἔολπα, and ἔοργα, namely, ἐῴκειν, ἐώλπειν, and ἐώργειν.

IV. Of vowels which are already long in themselves, ᾱ becomes η, as already mentioned; but the others, η, ω, ῑ,

ῡ, are wholly incapable of being augmented; as, ἡττάομαι, imperfect ἡττώμην, perfect ἥττημαι, pluperfect ἡττήμην.

REMARKS ON THE TWO AUGMENTS.

1. *Syllabic.*

I. The Attics prefix the temporal instead of the syllabic augment to βούλομαι, δύναμαι, and μέλλω; as, ἠβουλόμην, ἠδυνάμην, ἤμελλον. Here a form ἐβούλομαι, ἐδύναμαι, ἐμέλλω, is assumed, like θέλω and ἐθέλω.

II. The initial augment in the pluperfect is sometimes omitted by the Attics; as, πεπόνθειν for ἐπεπόνθειν; γεγενήμην for ἐγεγενήμην.

III. In verbs beginning with λ and μ, the Ionians, Attics, and others are accustomed to put ει for λε or με; as, λαμβάνω, perfect εἴληφα, for λέληφα; λαγχάνω, perfect εἴληχα.

2. *Temporal.*

I. Many verbs beginning with a diphthong neglect the augment. Those in ου never take it; as, οὐτάζω, οὔταζον. Those in ει also have no augment; as, εἴκω, εἶκον, εἶξα, with the single exception of εἰκάζω, which is now and then augmented by the Attics; as, εἰκάζω, εἴκασα, εἴκασμαι, Attic ᾔκασα, ᾔκασμαι. Verbs in ευ have the augment ηυ with the Attics, though the usage is variable. Thus we have ηὐχόμην and εὐχόμην; εὑρέθην, and very rarely ηὑρέθην.

II. The verbs ὠθέω, ὠνέομαι, and οὐρέω, not being susceptible of the temporal augment, take ε before their initial vowel or diphthong. In other words, they retain the early augment; as, ὠθέω, ἐώθουν; ὠνέομαι, ἐωνούμην; οὐρέω, ἐούρουν.

III. As the syllabic augment in βούλομαι, δύναμαι, and μέλλω, is increased by the temporal, in the same manner the temporal augment in the verb ὁράω is increased by the syllabic; as, ὁράω, imperfect ἑώρων.

ATTIC REDUPLICATION.

I. Verbs beginning with a vowel, not being able to take a reduplication like that in verbs with the syllabic augment, have in the perfect, occasionally, what is called the Attic Reduplication.

II. The Attic reduplication is when the first two letters of the root are repeated before the temporal augment, the initial vowel remaining unchanged. Thus:

ἀγείρω,	*ἤγερκα,*	Att. Red.	*ἀγήγερκα.*
ἐμέω,	*ἤμεκα,*	"	*ἐμήμεκα.*
ὄλλυμι,	*ὤλεκα,*	"	*ὀλώλεκα.*
ἔρχομαι,	*ἤλυθα,*	"	*ἐλήλυθα.*
ὄζω,	*ὦδα,*	"	*ὄδωδα.*

III. The pluperfect sometimes prefixes to this reduplication a new temporal augment; most commonly in *ἀκήκοα, ἠκηκόειν.*

IV. A similar reduplication is formed in some verbs in the second aorist, only that here the temporal augment comes first; as, *ἤραρον*, *ὤρορον*, *ἤγαγον.*

AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. When the verb is compounded with a preposition, the augment comes between the preposition and the verb; as, *προσφέρω, προσέφερον.*

II. Verbs compounded with other words have the augment usually at the beginning; as, *μελοποιέω, ἐμελοποίουν*; *πλημμελέω, πεπλημμέληκα.*

III. Verbs compounded with *εὖ* and *δυς* take the temporal augment in the middle when these verbs commence with a vowel that can be changed; as, *εὐεργετέω, εὐηργέτουν*; *δυσαρεστέω, δυσηρέστουν.*

IV. But when these particles are joined to verbs commencing with an immutable vowel or a consonant, they take the augment at the beginning; as, *δυσωπέω, ἐδυσώπουν*; *δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχησα.*; *εὐδοκιμέω, ηὐδοκίμουν.* In compounds with *ευ*, however, the augment in such cases is commonly omitted; as, *εὐωχέομαι, εὐωχούμην*, &c.

REMARKS ON THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERBS.

I. The prepositions, excepting *περί,* lose their final vowel before the syllabic augment; as, *ἀπέδωκε, ἀμφέβαλλεν*; but *περιέθηκα*, not *περέθηκα.* In the case of *προ*, however, the *ο* is usually contracted with *ε*; as, *προὔβη, προὔθηκα*, &c.

II. The prepositions *σύν* and *ἐν*, whose final consonant is changed by

the laws of euphony into γ, λ, μ, ρ, σ, resume ν before the syllabic augment; as, ἐγγίγνομαι, ἐνεγιγνόμην; συλλέγω, συνέλεγον; ἐμμένω, ἐνέμενον, &c.

FORMATION OF THE ACTIVE TENSES.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present by changing the termination ω into ον, and prefixing the augment; τύπτω, ἔτυπτον; λέγω, ἔλεγον; ἄγω, ἦγον.

The First Future

is formed from the present by changing the last syllable in the

First conjugation	into ψω;	as, τύπτω,	τύψω;
Second conjugation	" ξω;	" λέγω,	λέξω;
Third conjugation	" σω;	" τίω,	τίσω;

and in the fourth conjugation by circumflexing the last syllable, and shortening the penult; as, ψάλλω, ψᾰλῶ.

Verbs in άω and έω generally change α and ε into η, and verbs in όω change ο into ω; as, τιμάω, τιμήσω; φιλέω, φιλήσω; δηλόω, δηλώσω.

Four verbs, commencing with a smooth syllable, change the smooth into an aspirate in the future; as,

ἔχω,	ἕξω.	τρέχω,	θρέξω.
τρέφω,	θρέψω.	τύφω,	θύψω.[1]

The First Aorist

is formed from the first future by prefixing the augment and changing ω into α; as, τύψω, ἔτυψα.

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1. These apparent anomalies admit of a very easy explanation. The old form of ἔχω was ἕχω, which was changed to ἔχω, because two successive syllables cannot well have each an aspiration. But in the future the aspirate reappears, in consequence of the χ being removed, in order to make way for the termination of the future, ξω. In like manner, the old presents of τρέφω, τρέχω, and τύφω were respectively θρέφω, θρέχω, and θύφω, changed to τρέφω, &c., in order that two successive syllables might not each begin with an aspirate; while in the future the first aspirate reappears, the latter having been changed.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, namely, those ending in *λω*, *μω*, *νω*, *ρω*, the short vowel of the penult is again made long by changing

α	into	*η*;	as	*ψάλλω*,	*ψᾰλῶ*,	*ἔψηλα*.
			"	*φαίνω*,	*φᾰνῶ*,	*ἔφηνα*.
ε	"	*ει*;	"	*στέλλω*,	*στελῶ*,	*ἔστειλα*.
ῐ	"	*ῑ*;	"	*κρίνω*,	*κρῐνῶ*,	*ἔκρῑνα*.
ῠ	"	*ῡ*;	"	*ἀμύνω*,	*ἀμῠνῶ*,	*ἤμῡνα*.

But verbs in *-ραίνω* and *-ιαίνω* have only a long *α* in the penult of the first aorist, without changing it into *η*; as, *περαίνω*, *περᾰνῶ*, *ἐπέρᾱνα*; *πιαίνω*, *πιᾰνῶ*, *ἐπίᾱνα*.

Later writers form also many others with long *α*, where, according to the general rule, the *η* should be employed; as, *ἐσήμᾱνα*, from *σημαίνω*; *ἐκοίλᾱνα*, from *κοιλαίνω*.

Some verbs, which have *σ* in the future, lose it in the first aorist; as, *χέω*, *χεύσω*, *ἔχευα*; *σεύω*, *σεύσω*, *ἔσευα*; *καίω*, *καύσω*, *ἔκηα*.

The Perfect

is formed from the first future by prefixing the continued augment, and changing, in the

First conjugation,	*ψω*	into	*φα*;	as,	*τύψω*, *τέτῠφα*.
Second conjugation,	*ξω*	"	*χα*;	"	*λέξω*, *λέλοχα*.
Third conjugation,	*σω*	"	*κα*;	"	*τίσω*, *τέτῑκα*.
Fourth conjugation,	*ῶ*	"	*κα*;	"	*ψαλῶ*, *ἔψαλκα*.

Dissyllables in *-λω* and *-ρω* change the *ε* of the first future into *α*; as, *στέλλω*, *στελῶ*, *ἔσταλκα*; *σπείρω*, *σπερῶ*, *ἔσπαρκα*. But polysyllables, on the contrary, retain the *ε*; as, *ἀγγέλλω*, *ἀγγελῶ*, *ἤγγελκα*.

Verbs in *-ίνω*, *-ύνω*, and *-είνω* reject *ν* before *κ*, and retain the short vowel of the future; as, *κρίνω*, *κρῐνῶ*, *κέκρῐκα*, *πλύνω*, *πλῠνῶ*, *πέπλῠκα*; but those in *είνω* change the *ε* of the first future into *ᾰ*; as, *τείνω*, *τενῶ*, *τέτᾰκα*.

Verbs in *-αίνω* change *ν* before *κ* into *γ*; as, *φαίνω*, *φᾰνῶ*, *πέφαγκα*; *μιαίνω*, *μιᾰνῶ*, *μεμίαγκα*.

In some verbs the ε is changed into ο; as, τρέφω, θρέψω, τέτροφα; κλέπτω, κλέψω, κέκλοφα; λέγω, λέξω, λέλοχα, &c., and even before two consonants; as, πέμπω, πέμψω, πέπομφα.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect by prefixing ε to the continued augment, if there be a reduplication, and changing the termination α into ειν; as, τέτυφα, ἐτετύφειν.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the present by prefixing the augment, shortening the penult, and changing ω into ον; as, τύπτω, ἔτῠπον; λείπω, ἔλῐπον; κάμνω, ἔκᾰμον.

The penult of the present is shortened for this purpose by the following changes:

Vowels.

αι	into	ᾰ;	as,	πταίρω,	ἔπτᾰρον.
η	"	ᾰ;	"	λήθω,	ἔλᾰθον.
ε	"	ᾰ;	"	τρέπω,	ἔτρᾰπον.
ευ	"	ῠ;	"	φεύγω,	ἔφῠγον.
ει	"	ῐ;	"	λείπω,	ἔλῐπον.
ει	"	ε or α, in verbs ending in λω, μω, νω, ρω.			

Consonants.

λλ	into	λ;	as,	βάλλω,	ἔβᾰλον.
πτ	"	π;	"	τύπτω,	ἔτῠπον.
πτ	"	β;	"	κρύπτω,	ἔκρῠβον.
πτ	"	φ;	"	ῥάπτω,	ἔῤῥᾰφον.
σσ, ττ,	"	γ;	"	τάσσω,	ἔτᾰγον.
ζ	"	δ;	"	φράζω,	ἔφρᾰδον.
ζ	"	γ;	"	κράζω,	ἔκρᾰγον.
χ	"	γ;	"	σμύχω,	ἔσμῠγον.

Verbs in -ζω and -σσω of the second conjugation form the second aorist in γον; as, κράζω, ἔκρᾰγον; πράσσω,

ἔπρᾰγον; but those of the third conjugation form it in δον; as, φράζω, ἔφρᾰδον.

The verb πλήσσω makes ἔπληγον in the second aorist; but the α appears in the compounds that signify "to frighten;" as, κατέπλαγον, ἐξέπλαγον.

The Second Future

is formed from the second aorist by dropping the augment, and changing ον into circumflexed ῶ; as, ἔτυπον, τυπῶ.

The Attic Future

is formed by throwing out σ in -ᾰσω, -έσω, ΐσω, -όσω, of the future, and then contracting the vowels thus brought into contact; as, ἐξελῶ for ἐξελάσω; ἐλῶ for ἐλάσω; διασκεδῶ for διασκεδάσω; κομιῶ for κομίσω; ὀμοῦμαι for ὀμόσομαι; μαχεῖσθαι for μαχέσεσθαι, &c.

LIV. CONJUGATION OF VERBS IN ω.

I. To *conjugate a verb*, in a general sense, is to carry it through all the moods, tenses, numbers, and persons of the three voices, or of as many voices as it may chance to have.

II. To *conjugate* in a special sense, is, whenever a verb is named, to give the present, first future, and perfect; or, in place of the perfect, the first aorist.

ACTIVE VOICE.

τύπτω, "*I strike.*"

PRESENT, τύπτω; FIRST FUTURE, τύψω; PERFECT, τέτῠφα.[1]

A Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present,	τύπτ-ω, }	τύπτ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-ειν,	-ων,
Imperfect,	ἔτυπτ-ον, }					
First Future,	τύψ-ω,		-οιμι,		-ειν,	-ων,
First Aorist,	ἔτυψ-α,	τύψ-ον,	-αιμι,	-ω,	-αι,	-ας,
Perfect,	τέτυφ-α, }	τέτυφ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
Pluperfect,	ἐτετύφ-ειν, }					
Second Aorist,	ἔτυπ-ον,	τύπ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-εῖν,	-ών,
Second Future,	τυπ-ῶ,		-οῖμι,		-εῖν,	-ῶν.

1. The special form of conjugating. The pupil should give this whenever a verb is named.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *I strike.*

Sing.	τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-εις,	τύπτ-ει,
Dual.		τύπτ-ετον,	τύπτ-ετον,
Plur.	τύπτ-ομεν,	τύπτ-ετε,	τύπτ-ουσι.

IMPERFECT, *I was striking.*

S.	ἔτυπτ-ον,	ἔτυπτ-ες,	ἔτυπτ-ε,
D.		ἐτύπτ-ετον,	ἐτυπτ-έτην,
P.	ἐτύπτ-ομεν,	ἐτύπτ-ετε,	ἔτυπτ-ον.

FIRST FUTURE, *I shall or will strike.*

S.	τύψ-ω,	τύψ-εις,	τύψ-ει,
D.		τύψ-ετον,	τύψ-ετον,
P.	τύψ-ομεν,	τύψ-ετε,	τύψ-ουσι.

FIRST AORIST, *I (once) struck.*[1]

S.	ἔτυψ-α,	ἔτυψ-ας,	ἔτυψ-ε,
D.		ἐτύψ-ᾰτον,	ἐτυψ-ᾰτην,
P.	ἐτύψ-ᾰμεν,	ἐτύψ-ᾰτε,	ἔτυψ-αν.

PERFECT, *I have struck.*

S.	τέτῠφ-α,	τέτῠφ-ας,	τέτῠφ-ε,
D.		τετύφ-ᾰτον,	τετύφ-ᾰτον,
P.	τετύφ-ᾰμεν,	τετύφ-ᾰτε,	τετύφ-ᾱσι.

PLUPERFECT, *I had struck.*

S.	ἐτετῠφ-ειν,	ἐτετῠφ-εις,	ἐτετῠφ-ει,
D.		ἐτετύφ-ειτον,	ἐτετυφ-είτην,
P.	ἐτετύφ-ειμεν,	ἐτετύφ-ειτε,	ἐτετύφ-εισαν.

SECOND AORIST, *I (once) struck.*

S.	ἔτῠπ-ον,	ἔτῠπ-ες,	ἔτῠπ-ε,
D.		ἐτύπ-ετον,	ἐτυπ-έτην,
P.	ἐτύπ-ομεν,	ἐτύπ-ετε,	ἔτῠπ-ον.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall or will strike.*

S.	τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-εῖς,	τυπ-εῖ,
D.		τυπ-εῖτον,	τυπ-εῖτον,
P.	τυπ-οῦμεν,	τυπ-εῖτε,	τυπ-οῦσι.

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1. This is the ordinary meaning of the Aorist. It has others besides.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *be striking.*

S.	τύπτ-ε,	τυπτ-έτω,
D.	τύπτ-ετον,	τυπτ-έτων,
P.	τύπτ-ετε,	τυπτ-έτωσαν

FIRST AORIST, *strike.*

S.	τύψ-ον,	τυψ-ἄτω,
D.	τύψ-ἄτον,	τυψ-ἄτων,
P.	τύψ-ἄτε,	τυψ-ἄτωσαν.

PERFECT, *have struck.*

S.	τέτυφ-ε,	τετυφ-έτω,
D.	τετύφ-ετον,	τετυφ-έτων,
P.	τετύφ-ετε,	τετυφ-έτωσαν.

SECOND AORIST, *strike.*

S.	τύπ-ε,	τυπ-έτω,
D.	τύπ-ετον,	τυπ-έτων,
P.	τύπ-ετε,	τυπ-έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.[1]

PRESENT, *may I be striking.*

S.	τύπτ-οιμι,	τύπτ-οις,	τύπτ-οι,
D.		τύπτ-οιτον,	τυπτ-οίτην,
P.	τύπτ-οιμεν,	τύπτ-οιτε,	τύπτ-οιεν.

FIRST FUTURE, *may I hereafter strike.*

S.	τύψ-οιμι,	τύψ-οις,	τύψ-οι,
D.		τύψ-οιτον,	τυψ-οίτην,
P.	τύψ-οιμεν,	τύψ-οιτε,	τύψ-οιεν.

FIRST AORIST, *may I have struck.*

S.	τύψ-αιμι,	τύψ-αις,	τύψ-αι,
D.		τύψ-αιτον,	τυψ-αίτην,
P.	τύψ-αιμεν,	τύψ-αιτε,	τύψ-αιεν.

ÆOLIC FIRST AORIST.

S.	τύψ-εια,	τύψ-ειας,	τύψ-ειε,
D.		τυψ-είατον,	τυψ-ειάτην,
P.	τυψ-είαμεν,	τυψ-είατε,	τύψ-ειαν.

1. We have here given to the optative its genuine meaning, as indicating a wish. The other meanings, "*might,*" "*could,*" "*would,*" &c., are only attached to it when connected with the particle ἄν, &c.

Perfect, *may I have struck.*

S.	τετύφ-οιμι,	τετύφ-οις,	τετύφ-οι,
D.		τετύφ-οιτον,	τετυφ-οίτην,
P.	τετύφ-οιμεν,	τετύφ-οιτε,	τετύφ-οιεν

Second Aorist, *may I have been striking.*

S.	τύπ-οιμι,	τύπ-οις,	τύπ-οι,
D.		τύπ-οιτον,	τυπ-οίτην,
P.	τύπ-οιμεν,	τύπ-οιτε,	τύπ-οιεν.

Second Future, *may I hereafter strike.*

S.	τυπ-οῖμι,	τυπ-οῖς,	τυπ-οῖ,
D.		τυπ-οῖτον,	τυπ-οίτην,
P.	τυπ-οῖμεν,	τυπ-οῖτε,	τυπ-οῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present, *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτ-ω,	τύπτ-ῃς,	τύπτ-ῃ,
D.		τύπτ-ητον,	τύπτ-ητον,
P.	τύπτ-ωμεν,	τύπτ-ητε,	τύπτ-ωσι.

First Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S.	τύψ-ω,	τύψ-ῃς,	τύψ-ῃ,
D.		τύψ-ητον,	τύψ-ητον,
P.	τύψ-ωμεν,	τύψ-ητε,	τύψ-ωσι.

Perfect, *I may have been striking.*

S.	τετύφ-ω,	τετύφ-ῃς,	τετύφ-ῃ,
D.		τετύφ-ητον,	τετύφ-ητον,
P.	τετύφ-ωμεν,	τετύφ-ητε,	τετύφ-ωσι.

Second Aorist, *I may have struck.*

S.	τύπ-ω,	τύπ-ῃς,	τύπ-ῃ,
D.		τύπ-ητον,	τύπ-ητον,
P.	τύπ-ωμεν,	τύπ-ητε,	τύπ-ωσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, *τύπτ-ειν, to strike.*
First Future, *τύψ-ειν, to be going to strike.*
First Aorist, *τύψ-αι, to have struck.*
Perfect, *τετυφ-έναι, to have been striking.*
Second Aorist, *τυπ-εῖν, to have struck.*
Second Future, *τυπ-εῖν, to be going to strike.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT, *striking.*

N.	τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G.	τύπτοντος,	τυπτούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

FIRST FUTURE, *going to strike.*

N.	τύψων,	τύψουσα,	τύψον,
G.	τύψοντος,	τυψούσης,	τύψοντος.

FIRST AORIST, *having struck.*

N.	τύψ-ας,	τύψασα,	τύψαν,
G.	τύψαντος,	τυψάσης,	τύψαντος.

PERFECT, *who has been striking.*

N.	τετυφώς,	τετυφυῖα,	τετυφός,
G.	τετυφότος,	τετυφυίας,	τετυφότος.

SECOND AORIST, *having struck.*

N.	τυπών,	τυποῦσα,	τυπόν,
G.	τυπόντος,	τυπούσης,	τυπόντος.

SECOND FUTURE, *going to strike.*

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυποῦν,
G.	τυποῦντος,	τυπούσης,	τυποῦντος.

LV EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω.[1]

I.

Translate the following:

I. *Βραχεῖα ἡδονὴ πολλάκις τίκτει[1] μακρὰν λύπην.—σταγόνες ὕδατος πέτρας κοιλαίνουσιν.[2]—γυναιξὶ[3] κόσμον σιγὴ φέρει.[4]—ξίφος τιτρώσκει τὸ σῶμα, τὸν δὲ νοῦν λόγος.—Ἡρακλῆς τῇ χολῇ τῆς Λερναίας ὕδρας τοὺς[5] ὀϊστοὺς ἔβαψεν.[6]—Ἀκρίσιος τὴν ἑαυτοῦ θυγατέρα Δανάην, μετὰ τοῦ[7] παιδὸς Περσέως, ἐν λάρνακι, εἰς θάλασσαν ἔῤῥιψεν.[8]*

II. *Χείρων, ὁ Κένταυρος, Ἀχιλλέα, παῖδα[1] ἔτι ὄντα,[2] ἔτρεφε[3] τοῖς σπλάγχνοις λεόντων[4] καὶ συῶν ἀγρίων, καὶ τῷ μυελῷ ἄρκτων.—ἡ μυῖα, ἑξάπους οὖσα, τέσσαρσι[5] μὲν ποσὶ βαδίζει μόνον, τοὺς δὲ προσθίους δύο[6] ὡς χεῖρας ἔχει.*

1. The numbers in the Greek text refer to the notes at the end of the volume, before the Lexicon.

—Φιλήμων, ὁ κωμικὸς, ἔγραψε[7] δράματα ἑπτὰ καὶ ἐνενήκοντα.—Ζεὺς Ἀθηνᾶν ἔφυσεν[8] ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς.—οἱ πονηροὶ πρὸς κέρδος μόνον ἀποβλέπουσιν.[4]

III. Πᾶσα δύναμις καὶ πᾶς πλοῦτος ὑπείκει[1] ἀρετῇ.—εὖ θνήσκοις,[2] ὅταν θάνατος ἔλθῃ.[3]—θάπτουσιν[4] οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τοὺς νεκροὺς ταριχεύοντες[5] αὐτούς.—Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἴκαζε[6] τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς,[7] στόμα μόνον ἔχουσιν.[8]—Θεμιστοκλῆς καὶ Ἀριστείδης ἐστασιαζέτην[9] ἔτι παῖδε ὄντε.[10]—Θησεὺς Ἀριάδνην ἐν Νάξῳ κατέλιπε,[11] καὶ ἐξέπλευσε.[12]—ἡ γλῶσσα πολλοὺς εἰς ὄλεθρον ἤγαγεν.[13]

IV. Ἐπρώτευσε[1] Λακεδαίμων Ἑλλάδος χρόνον[2] ἐτῶν πεντακοσίων.—κύνες τοὺς[3] ἐχθροὺς δάκνουσιν,[4] ἐγὼ[5] δὲ τοὺς φίλους, ἵνα σώσω.[6]—οὐπώποτε ἐγὼ ὑπέμεινα[7] τοσοῦτον χειμῶνα.—Κάδμος ἀποκτείνει τὸν δράκοντα,[8] τὸν τῆς Ἄρεος[9] κρήνης φύλακα,[10] καὶ τοὺς ὀδόντας αὐτοῦ σπείρει, ἐκ δὲ τῆς γῆς ἀνέτειλαν[11] ἄνδρες ἔνοπλοι.—οὔτε πῦρ ἱματίῳ περιστεῖλαι[12] δυνατόν ἐστι, οὔτε αἰσχρὸν ἁμάρτημα χρόνῳ.

V. Ἡρακλῆς τὸ ῥόπαλον, ὃ ἔφερε,[1] αὐτὸς ἔτεμεν[2] ἐκ Νεμέας.—Ἀταλάντη ἐπεφύκει[3] ὠκίστη[4] τοὺς πόδας.[5]—Δαίδαλος, ἀρχιτέκτων ὤν, ἐν Κρήτῃ κατεσκεύασε[6] Λαβύρινθον, πεφευγὼς[7] ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐπὶ[8] φόνῳ.—ὁ κροκόδειλος ἔχει ὀφθαλμοὺς μὲν ὑός, ὀδόντας δὲ μεγάλους καὶ χαυλιόδοντας.[9]—οἱ θεοὶ οὔτε σῖτον ἔδουσιν, οὔτε πίνουσιν οἶνον.—θυσίας ἄλλοι ἄλλας[10] τοῖς θεοῖς προσάγουσι, βοῦν μὲν ὁ γεωργός,[11] ἄρνα δὲ ὁ ποιμήν, καὶ αἶγα ὁ αἰπόλος.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

Juno sent two serpents to destroy Hercules.	Ἥρα δύο δράκων ἀποστέλλω (1st aor.) ἀναλίσκω (fut. part.) Ἡρακλῆς.
In this same battle Epaminondas fell.	Ἐν οὗτος ὁ μάχη Ἐπαμινώνδας πίπτω (2d aor.).

What pestilence or earthquake destroyed cities of so large a size?

Τίς λοιμὸς ἢ σεισμὸς τοσοῦτος πόλις ἀφανίζω; (1st aor.).

The two sons of Aloeus, being impious, suffered punishment.

Ὁ Ἀλωεὺς παῖς, ἀτάσθαλος ὢν, δίκη (plural) τίω (1st aor.).

Solon, having lost a son, wept.

Σόλων, ἀποβάλλω (2d aor. part.) υἱὸς, κλαίω (1st aor.).

Hercules endured great toils and dangers.

Ἡρακλῆς ὑπομένω μέγας πόνος καὶ κίνδυνος.

Medea slew the children whom she had by Jason, and fled to Athens.

Μήδεια ὁ παῖς ὅς ἔχω (imp.) ἐξ Ἰάσων ἀποκτείνω (1st aor.), καὶ εἰς Ἀθῆναι φεύγω (2d aor.).

Herodotus wrote a general history of Grecian and Barbarian transactions.

Ἡρόδοτος κοινὸς Ἑλληνικὸς καὶ Βάρβαρος πρᾶξις ἱστορία γράφω (1st aor.).

The kings of the Egyptians built the pyramids.

Ὁ ὁ Αἰγύπτιος βασιλεὺς ὁ πυραμὶς κτίζω (1st aor.).

The rose blooms for a little while, and then you will find, not a rose, but a bramble.

Ὁ ῥόδον ἀκμάζω βαιὸς χρόνος (accus.), καὶ ἔπειτα εὑρίσκω οὐ ῥόδον, ἀλλὰ βάτος.

The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage bearing both peace and war.

Ὁ Ῥωμαῖος πρέσβυς εἰς Καρχηδὼν πέμπω (1st aor.), καὶ ὁ εἰρήνη καὶ ὁ πόλεμος φέρω.

Orpheus by singing led stones and trees. The same man persuaded Pluto to send back Eurydice from Hades.

Ὀρφεὺς ᾄδω (pres. part.) λίθος τε καὶ δένδρον ἄγω (2d aor.). Ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ Πλούτων πείθω (1st aor.) Εὐρυδίκη ἐξ ᾅδης ἀναπέμπω (1st aor.).

LVI. PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω.

Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present, Imperfect,	τύπτομαι, ἐτυπτόμην, }	τύπτ-ου,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
Perfect, Pluperfect,	τέτυμμαι, ἐτετύμμην, }	τέτυ-ψο,	-μμένος εἰήν,	-μμένος ὦ,	-φθαι,	-μμένος,
1st Aorist,	ἐτύφθην,	τύφ-θητι,	-θείην,	-θῶ,	-θῆναι,	-θείς,
1st Future,	τυφθήσ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Aorist,	ἐτύπην,	τύπ-ηθι,	-είην,	-ῶ,	-ῆναι,	-είς,
2d Future,	τυπήσ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
3d Future,	τετύψ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present, ***I am struck.***

S.	*τύπτ-ομαι,*	*τύπτ-ει,*[1]	*τύπτ-εται,*
D.	*τυπτ-όμεθον,*	*τύπτ-εσθον,*	*τύπτ-εσθον,*
P.	*τυπτ-όμεθα,*	*τύπτ-εσθε,*	*τύπτ-ονται.*

Imperfect, ***I was in the act of being struck.***

S.	*ἐτυπτ-όμην,*	*ἐτύπτ-ου,*	*ἐτύπτ-ετο,*
D.	*ἐτυπτ-όμεθον,*	*ἐτύπτ-εσθον,*	*ἐτυπτ-έσθην,*
P.	*ἐτυπτ-όμεθα,*	*ἐτύπτ-εσθε,*	*ἐτύπτ-οντο.*

Perfect, ***I have been struck.***

S.	*τέτυμ-μαι,*	*τέτυψ-αι,*	*τέτυπτ-αι,*
D.	*τετύμ-μεθον,*	*τέτυφ-θον,*	*τέτυφ-θον,*
P.	*τετύμ-μεθα,*	*τέτυφ-θε,*	*τετυμ-μένοι εἰσί.*

Pluperfect, ***I had been struck.***

S.	*ἐτετύμ-μην,*	*ἐτέτυψ-ο,*	*ἐτέτυπτ-ο,*
D.	*ἐτετύμ-μεθον,*	*ἐτέτυφ-θον,*	*ἐτετύφ-θην,*
P.	*ἐτετύμ-μεθα,*	*ἐτέτυφ-θε,*	*τετυμ-μένοι ἦσαν.*

First Aorist, ***I was struck.***

S.	*ἐτύφ-θην,*	*ἐτύφ-θης,*	*ἐτύφ-θη,*
D.		*ἐτύφ-θητον,*	*ἐτυφ-θήτην,*
P.	*ἐτύφ-θημεν,*	*ἐτύφ-θητε,*	*ἐτύφ-θησαν.*

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1. We have given in this, and the other second persons, the Attic termination in *ει*, as more correct than the common termination in *η*.

M

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφ-θήσομαι,	τυφ-θήσει,	τυφ-θήσεται,
D.	τυφ-θησόμεθον,	τυφ-θήσεσθον,	τυφ-θήσεσθον,
P.	τυφ-θησόμεθα,	τυφ-θήσεσθε,	τυφ-θήσονται.

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπ-ην,	ἐτύπ-ης,	ἐτύπ-η,
D.		ἐτύπ-ητον,	ἐτυπ-ήτην,
P.	ἐτύπ-ημεν,	ἐτύπ-ητε,	ἐτύπ-ησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπ-ήσομαι,	τυπ-ήσει,	τυπ-ήσεται,
D.	τυπ-ησόμεθον,	τυπ-ήσεσθον,	τυπ-ήσεσθον,
P.	τυπ-ησόμεθα,	τυπ-ήσεσθε,	τυπ-ήσονται.

Third Future, *I shall continue to be struck.*

S.	τετύψ-ομαι,	τετύψ-ει,	τετύψ-εται,
D.	τετυψ-όμεθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,	τετύψ-εσθον,
P.	τετυψ-όμεθα,	τετύψ-εσθε,	τετύψ-ονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present, *be struck.*

S.	τύπτ-ου,	τυπτ-έσθω,
D.	τύπτ-εσθον,	τυπτ-έσθων,
P.	τύπτ-εσθε,	τυπτ-έσθωσαν.

Perfect, *have been struck.*

S.	τέτυψ-ο,	τετύφ-θω,
D.	τέτυφ-θον,	τετύφ-θων,
P.	τέτυφ-θε,	τετύφ-θωσαν.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύφ-θητι,	τυφ-θήτω,
D.	τύφ-θητον,	τυφ-θήτων,
P.	τύφ-θητε,	τυφ-θήτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύπ-ηθι,	τυπ-ήτω,
D.	τύπ-ητον,	τυπ-ήτων,
P.	τύπ-ητε,	τυπ-ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present, *may I be in the act of being struck.*

S.	τυπτ-οίμην,	τύπτ-οιο,	τύπτ-οιτο,
D.	τυπτ-οίμεθον,	τύπτ-οισθον,	τυπτ-οίσθην,
P.	τυπτ-οίμεθα,	τύπτ-οισθε,	τύπτ-οιντο.

PERFECT, *may I have been struck.*

S.	τετυμ-μένος εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D.	τετυμ-μένω,	εἴητον,	εἰήτην,
P.	τετυμ-μένοι εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν.

FIRST AORIST, *may I have been struck.*

S.	τυφ-θείην,	τυφ-θείης,	τυφ-θείη,
D.		τυφ-θειήτον,	τυφ-θειήτην,
P.	τυφ-θείημεν,	τυφ-θείητε,	τυφ-θείησαν.

FIRST FUTURE, *may I be struck hereafter.*

S.	τυφ-θησοίμην,	τυφ-θήσοιο,	τυφ-θήσοιτο,
D.	τυφ-θησοίμεθον,	τυφ-θήσοισθον,	τυφ-θησοίσθην,
P.	τυφ-θησοίμεθα,	τυφ-θήσοισθε,	τυφ-θήσοιντο.

SECOND AORIST, *may I have been struck.*

S.	τυπ-είην,	τυπ-είης,	τυπ-είη,
D.		τυπ-είητον,	τυπ-ειήτην,
P.	τυπ-είημεν,	τυπ-είητε,	τυπ-είησαν.

SECOND FUTURE, *may I be struck hereafter.*

S.	τυπ-ησοίμην,	τυπ-ήσοιο,	τυπ-ήσοιτο,
D.	τυπ-ησοίμεθον,	τυπ-ήσοισθον,	τυπ-ησοίσθην,
P.	τυπ-ησοίμεθα,	τυπ-ήσοισθε,	τυπ-ήσοιντο.

THIRD FUTURE, *may I continue to be struck hereafter.*

S.	τετυψ-οίμην,	τετύψ-οιο,	τετύψ-οιτο,
D.	τετυψ-οίμεθον,	τετύψ-οισθον,	τετυψ-οίσθην,
P.	τετυψ-οίμεθα,	τετύψ-οισθε,	τετύψ-οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT, *I may be struck.*

S.	τύπ-τωμαι,	τύπ-τῃ,	τύπτ-ηται,
D.	τυπ-τώμεθον,	τύπ-τησθον,	τύπτ-ησθον,
P.	τυπ-τώμεθα,	τύπ-τησθε,	τύπτ-ωνται.

PERFECT, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμ-μένος ὦ,	ᾖς,	ᾖ,
D.	τετυμ-μένω,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,
P.	τετυμ-μένοι ὦμεν,	ἦτε,	ὦσι.

FIRST AORIST, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυφ-θῶ,	τυφ-θῇς,	τυφ-θῇ,
D.		τυφ-θῆτον,	τυφ-θῆτον,
P.	τυφ-θῶμεν,	τυφ-θῆτε,	τυφ-θῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τυπ-ῶ,	τυπ-ῇς,	τυπ-ῇ,
D.		τυπ-ῆτον,	τυπ-ῆτον,
P.	τυπ-ῶμεν,	τυπ-ῆτε,	τυπ-ῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, τύπτ-εσθαι, *to be struck.*
Perfect, τετύφ-θαι, *to have been struck.*
First Aorist, τυφ-θῆναι, *to have been struck.*
First Future, τυφ-θήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*
Second Aorist, τυπ-ῆναι, *to have been struck.*
Second Future, τυπ-ήσεσθαι, *to be going to be struck.*
Third Future, τετύψ-εσθαι, *to be going to be continually struck*

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being struck.*

N.	τυπτ-όμενος,	τυπτ-ομένη,	τυπτ-όμενον,
G.	τυπτ-ομένου,	τυπτ-ομένης,	τυπτ-ομένου.

Perfect, *having been struck.*

N.	τετυμ-μένος,	τετυμ-μένη,	τετυμ-μένον,
G.	τετυμ-μένου,	τετυμ-μένης,	τετυμ-μένου.

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυφ-θείς,	τυφ-θεῖσα,	τυφ-θέν,
G.	τυφ-θέντος,	τυφ-θείσης,	τυφ-θέντος.

First Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυφ-θησόμενος,	τυφ-θησομένη,	τυφ-θησόμενον,
G.	τυφ-θησομένου,	τυφ-θησομένης,	τυφ-θησομένου.

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυπ-είς,	τυπ-εῖσα,	τυπ-έν,
G.	τυπ-έντος,	τυπ-είσης,	τυπ-έντος.

Second Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυπ-ησόμενος,	τυπ-ησομένη,	τυπ-ησομένον,
G.	τυπ-ησομένου,	τυπ-ησομένης,	τυπ-ησομένου.

Third Future, *going to be continually struck.*

N.	τετυψ-όμενος,	τετυψ-ομένη,	τετυψ-όμενον,
G.	τετυψ-ομένου,	τετυψ-ομένης,	τετυψ-ομένου

FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE TENSES.

The Present

is formed from the present active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι*, as, *τύπτω*, *τύπτομαι*.

The Imperfect

is formed from the imperfect active, by changing *ον* into *όμην*; as, *ἔτυπτον*, *ἐτυπτόμην*.

The Perfect

is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

First conjugation,	*φα* pure	into *μμαι*;	as, *τέτυφα*,	*τέτυμμαι*.
	φα impure	" *μαι*;	" *τέτερφα*,	*τέτερμαι*.
Second conjugation,	*χα*	" *γμαι*;	" *πέπλεχα*,	*πέπλεγμαι*.
Third conjugation,	*κα*	" *σμαι*;	" *πέφρακα*,	*πέφρασμαι*.
Fourth conjugation,	*κα*	" *μαι*;	" *ἔψαλκα*,	*ἔψαλμαι*.

In verbs of the third conjugation, however, *κα* is changed into *μαι* when a long vowel or *ρα* precedes the final syllable; as, *σπειράω*, *σπειράσω*, *ἐσπείρᾱκα*, *ἐσπείρᾱμαι*; *δράω*, *δράσω*, *δέδρᾱκα*, *δέδρᾱμαι*; *φιλέω*, *φιλήσω*, *πεφίληκα*, *πεφίλημαι*, &c.

But there are exceptions to this rule in the case of some verbs, which have a diphthong before the final *ω* of the active, where diphthongs have arisen from the short vowel made long; as, *ἀκούω*, *ἤκουσμαι*; *παίω*, *ἔπαισμαι*; *θραύω*, *τέθραυσμαι*, &c.

Verbs in *αίνω*, which have *-γκα* in the perfect active, make, after rejecting *γ*, the termination of the perfect passive in *σμαι*; as, *φαίνω*, *πέφαγκα*, *πέφασμαι*.

In some verbs the quantity is changed; as, *πέπωκα*, *πέπομαι*, from *πίνω*; and *δέδωκα*, *δέδομαι*, from *δίδωμι*.

The vowel *ο* in the perfect active, which was derived from *ε* of the present, is again changed to *ε* in the perfect passive; as, *κλέπτω*, *κέκλοφα*, *κέκλεμμαι*; *πέμπω*, *πέπομφα*, *πέπεμμαι*.

But if *ρ* with another consonant precede the *ο*, it is

changed in the perfect passive into *α*; as, *στρέφω*, *ἔστροφα*, *ἔστραμμαι*; *τρέπω*, *τέτροφα*, *τέτραμμαι*.

The third person plural of the perfect is formed from the third person singular, by inserting *ν* before *ται*; as, *πεφιλήνται*, from *πεφιλήται*. But if the first person of the perfect passive end in *μαι* impure, that is, with a consonant preceding it, the third person plural is formed by a periphrasis of the verb *εἰμί* and the perfect participle; as, *τέτυμμαι*, *τετυμμένοι εἰσί*.[1]

This same periphrasis is employed in the optative and subjunctive moods, when the perfect ends in *μαι* impure; as, *τετυμμένος εἴην*, *τετυμμένος ὦ*. But not when the perfect ends in *μαι* pure; as, *τετιμῄμην*, *τετιμῶμαι*.

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing *ε* to the continued augment, if there be a reduplication; as, *τέτυμμαι*, *ἐτετύμμην*.

The third person plural of the pluperfect is formed by a periphrasis of *εἰμί* and the perfect participle, whenever the perfect from which it is derived ends in *μαι* impure; as, *τετυμμένοι ἦσαν*.

The First Aorist

is formed from the third person singular of the perfect by dropping the reduplication, changing *ται* into *θην*, and the preceding smooth into an aspirated mute; as, *τέτυπται*, *ἐτύφθην*.

Four verbs take *σ* before the termination *θην*, although it is not found in the third person of the perfect; as, *μέμνηται*, *ἐμνήσθην*; *κέχρηται*, *ἐχρήσθην*; *ἔῤῥωται*, *ἐῤῥώσθην*; *πέπληται*, *ἐπλήσθην*. On the contrary, *σέσωσται* makes *ἐσώθην*.

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1. This is done from a principle of euphony, since *τέτυπνται* would be too harsh for the ear. The same remark applies to the pluperfect, and to the optative and subjunctive moods.

Some which have η in the perfect passive receive an ε in the first aorist; as, *εὕρηται*, *εὑρέθην*; *ἐπῄνηται*, *ἐπῃνέθην*; *ἀφῄρηται*, *ἀφῃρέθην*. From *εἴρηται* the aorist is *ἐῤῥήθην* and *ἐῤῥέθην*.

Verbs which change ε of the future into ο of the perfect active, and into α in the perfect passive, take ε again in the first aorist; as, *ἔστραπται*, *ἐστρέφθην*; *τέτραπται*, *ἐτρέφθην*; *τέθραπται*, *ἐθρέφθην*.

The First Future

is formed from the first aorist, by dropping the augment, and changing *θην* into *θήσομαι*; as, *ἐτύφθην*, *τυφθήσομαι*.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *ην*; as *ἔτυπον*, *ἐτύπην*.

No second aorist passive occurs in *δην*, *θην*, *τhν*; or from verbs in ω pure, except *ἐκάην*, *ἐδάην*, *ἐῤῥύην*, *ἐφύην*.

The Second Future

is formed from the second aorist, by dropping the augment, and changing *ην* into *ησομαι*; as, *ἐτύπην*, *τυπήσομαι*.

The Third Future,

or ***Paulo-post-futurum***, is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι*; as, *τέτυψαι*, *τετύψομαι*.

LVI. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω.

I.

Translate the following:

I. *Κολάζονται μετὰ*[1] *θάνατον πάντες οἱ κακοί.—Πυθαγόρας πρῶτον ἑαυτὸν φιλόσοφον ὠνόμασεν·*[2] *οἱ δὲ παλαιότεροι σοφοὶ ὠνομάσθησαν.—Ἥφαιστος ἐῤῥίφη*[3] *ὑπὸ Διὸς ἐξ οὐρανοῦ.—μόνοι καταλελειμένοι ἦσαν.*[4]*—συνήχθησαν*[5] *τὰ*

ἔθνη τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—ἀπεστάλη[6] ὁ ἄγγελος ἀπὸ Θεοῦ.—Ἀντώνιος ἐκέλευσε[7] τὴν τοῦ ῥήτορος κεφαλὴν ἀποκοπῆναι.[8]—ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν παρόντων[9] ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ διατετάραγμαι[10] τὴν γνώμην,[11] καὶ ἡ γλῶττα ἐμπεπεδημένη[12] εἶναι ἔοικε.[13]—Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ ἐτάφη.[14]

II. Ἀνθρώπου ἡ καρδία τῷ μαζῷ τῷ λαιῷ προσήρτηται.[1]—ἐν τοῖς Δράκοντος νόμοις μία ὥριστο[2] ζημία, θάνατος.—Πυθαγόρας, κατὰ[3] τὴν αὐτὴν τῆς ἡμέρας ὥραν, ὤφθη[4] ἐν Μεταποντίῳ καὶ ἐν Κρότωνι.—Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Μακεδονίας βασιλεύς, ὑπὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν ἐσφάγη,[5] καὶ πᾶσα ἡ Μακεδονικὴ δύναμις κατεκόπη[6] καὶ διεφθάρη.[7]—τιθῆναι ἐμπτύουσι τοῖς παιδίοις, ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶσιν[8]—εἰ τοῦτο πράττῃς, κολασθήσει.

III. Ἀκταίων, τραφεὶς[1] παρὰ[2] Χείρωνι, κυνηγὸς εἶναι ἐδιδάχθη,[3] καὶ ὕστερον κατεβρώθη[4] ἐν τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων κυνῶν.—Λίνος ὑπὸ Ἡρακλοῦς τῇ κιθάρᾳ πληγεὶς[5] ἀπέθανεν.[6]—Ἀναξαγόρας λέγεται ἀσεβείας κριθῆναι,[7] διότι τὸν ἥλιον μύδρον διάπυρον ἔλεγεν εἶναι.—Λητὼ κατὰ[8] τὴν γῆν ἅπασαν ὑφ' Ἥρας ἠλαύνετο.[9]—Φινεύς, ἀπαλλαγεὶς[10] τῶν Ἁρπυιῶν, ἐμήνυσε[11] τὸν πλοῦν τοῖς Ἀργοναύταις.

IV. Σαλμωνεὺς διὰ τὴν ἀσέβειαν ἐκολάσθη.—οἱ Κύρου ἑξακόσιοι ἱππεῖς διασπείρονται· πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν.[1]—μέμνησο[2] ὅτι θνητὸς εἶς.—Σαρδανάπαλος, ἐν βασιλείοις κατακεκλεισμένος,[3] οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐδίωκεν ἢ ἡδονήν.—Τυφὼν ὑπὸ Ζηνὸς ἐκολάσθη.—αἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων γυναῖκες οἴκοι μένειν οὐκ εἰθισμέναι εἰσὶν,[4] ὥσπερ αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων.—οὗτος ὁ νόμος ἐφυλάχθη ὑπὸ Περικλέους, καὶ ἐθαυμάσθη ὑπὸ Ἀλκιβιάδου.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

But nevertheless it shall be said, and this shall be done.	Ἀλλ' ὁμῶς λέγω (3d fut.) καὶ οὗτος πράσσω (3d fut.).

The name of the Deity is written upon the universe.	Ὁ ὁ Θεὸς ὄνομα ἐπὶ ὁ κόσμος (gen.) ἐπιγράφω (perf.).
Let this robber be cast into Pyriphlegethon, and let the tyrant be lacerated by vultures.	Ὁ μὲν λῃστὴς οὗτος ἐς Πυριφλεγέθων ἐμβάλλω (perf. imper.)· ὁ δὲ τύραννος ὑπὸ γὺψ (gen.) κείρω (pres. imper.).
When first a camel was seen, men, having been struck at its size, fled.	Ὅτε πρῶτον κάμηλος ὄπτομαι (1st aor.), ἄνθρωπος, ἐπὶ ὁ μέγεθος (acc.) αὐτὸς καταπλήσσω, (2d aor. part.) φεύγω (imperf.).
They say that Actæon was devoured by his own hounds.	Λέγω Ἀκταίων (acc.) ὑπὸ ὁ ἴδιος κύων καταβιβρώσκω (1st aor. inf.).
Apollo, having been condemned on account of the death of the Cyclōpes, was sent down to earth.	Ἀπόλλων, καταδικάζω (1st aor. part.) ἐπὶ ὁ ὁ Κύκλωψ θάνατος (dat.), καταπέμπω (1st aor.) ἐς γῆ.
All shall be satisfied, and shall be sent away happy.	Πᾶς χορτάζω (1st fut.) καὶ ἀποπέμπω (1st fut.) μακάριος.
Thence, in after days, rivers of fire shall be made to burst forth.	Ἔνθεν ποτὲ ἐκρήσσω (2d fut.) ποταμὸς πῦρ.

LVII. MIDDLE VOICE.

Synopsis of the Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present, Imperfect,	τύπτ-ομαι, ἐτυπτ-όμην,	τύπτ-ου,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
Perfect, Pluperfect,	τέτυπ-α, ἐτετύπ-ειν,	τέτυπ-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
1st Future,	τύψ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
1st Aorist,	ἐτυψ-άμην,	τύψ-αι,	-αίμην,	-ωμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος,
2d Aorist,	ἐτυπ-όμην,	τυπ-οῦ,	-οίμην,	-ωμαι,	-έσθαι,	-όμενος,
2d Future,	τυπ-οῦμαι,		-οίμην,		-εῖσθαι,	-ούμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

The only tenses of the middle voice that differ from those of the active and passive of verbs in ω are the first aorists of the indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future of the indicative.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *I struck myself.*

S.	ἐτυψ-άμην,	ἐτύψ-ω,	ἐτύψ-ατο,
D.	ἐτυψ-άμεθον,	ἐτύψ-ασθον,	ἐτυψ-άσθην,
P.	ἐτυψ-άμεθα,	ἐτύψ-ασθε,	ἐτύψ-αντο.

SECOND FUTURE, *I shall or will strike myself.*

S.	τυπ-οῦμαι,	τυπ-εῖ,	τυπ-εῖται,
D.	τυπ-ούμεθον,	τυπ-εῖσθον,	τυπ-εῖσθον,
P.	τυπ-ούμεθα,	τυπ-εῖσθε,	τυπ-οῦνται

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *strike thyself.*

S.	τύψ-αι,	τυψ-άσθω,
D.	τύψ-ασθον,	τυψ-άσθων,
P.	τύψ-ασθε,	τυψ-άσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

FIRST AORIST, *may I have been struck.*

S.	τυψ-αίμην,	τύψ-αιο,	τύψ-αιτο,
D.	τυψ-αίμεθον,	τύψ-αισθον,	τυψ-αίσθην,
P.	τυψ-αίμεθα,	τύψ-αισθε,	τύψ-αιντο.

PARTICIPLES.

FIRST AORIST, *having struck myself.*

N.	τυψ-άμενος,	τυψ-αμένη,	τυψ-αμένον,
G.	τυψ-αμένου,	τυψ-αμένης,	τυψ-αμένου.

FIRST FUTURE, *being about to strike myself.*

N.	τυψ-όμενος,	τυψ-ομένη,	τυψ-ομένον,
G.	τυψ-ομένου,	τυψ-ομένης,	τυψ-ομένου.

SECOND FUTURE, *being about to strike myself.*

N.	τυπ-ούμενος,	τυπ-ουμένη,	τυπ-ούμενον
G.	τυπ-ουμένου,	τυπ-ουμένης,	τυπ-ουμένου.

FORMATION OF THE MIDDLE TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect

are the same in form as those of the passive voice, and are similarly formed.

The Perfect

is formed from the second aorist active, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing *ον* into *α*; as, *ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.*

If the second aorist has *α* or *ε* in the penult, the perfect middle changes this into *ο*; as, *σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα*; *ἐγείρω, ἤγερον, ἤγορα.*

But if the *α* in the penult of the second aorist comes from *αι* or *η* in the present, or is long there by position, the perfect changes it into *η*; as, *μαίνομαι, ἐμάνην, μέμηνα*; *πλήσσω, ἔπλαγον, πέπληγα*; *θάλλω, ἔθαλον, τέθηλα*; *κλάζω, ἔκλαγον, κέκληγα.*

The exceptions to this rule are the following: *κράζω, ἔκραγον, κέκρᾱγα*; *πράσσω, ἔπραγον, πέπρᾱγα*; *φράζω, ἔφραδον, πέφρᾰδα*; *ἅδω, ἕᾱδα*; *ἄγω*, "to break," *ἐᾱγα.*

If the second aorist has *ι* in the penult from a present in *ει*, the perfect middle changes it into *οι*; as, *πείθω, ἔπιθον, πέποιθα*; *λείπω, ἔλιπον, λέλοιπα*; *εἴδω, ἴδον, οἶδα.*

But if the *ι* be already in the present, the perfect merely lengthens it after having been short in the second aorist; as, *τρίζω ἔτρῐγον, τέτρῑγα.*

In some verbs the penult of the perfect middle remains short; as, *ἀκήκοα*, from *ἀκούω*; *ἐλήλῠθα*, from *ἐλεύθω.* On the other hand, we have *πέφευγα*, from *φεύγω*; *κέκευθα*, from *κεύθω*; *τέτευχα*, from *τεύχω.*

The verb *ῥήσσω* makes *ἔῤῥωγα*; so, also, we have *ἔολπα*, from *ἔλπω*; *ἔοργα*, from *ἔργω*; *εἴωθα*, from *ἔθω.*

Some perfects appear to be formed immediately from the present, by changing *ω* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication; as, *δούπω, δέδουπα*; *δίω, δέδια*; and so, also, *ἄνωγα*, for *ἤνωγα.*

The Pluperfect

is formed from the perfect, by prefixing ε, and changing α into ειν; as, *τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.*

The First Aorist

is formed from the first aorist active, by adding μην; as, *ἔτυψα, ἐτυψάμην.*

The First Future

is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into ομαι; as, *τύψω, τύψομαι.*

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, ῶ is changed into οῦμαι; as, *ψαλῶ, ψαλοῦμαι.*

The Second Aorist

is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ον into ομην; as, *ἔτυπτον, ἐτυπτόμην.*

The Second Future

is formed from the second future active, by changing ῶ into οῦμαι; as, *τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι.*

REMARKS ON THE MIDDLE VOICE.

1. The *Middle Voice* has been so called by grammarians, as having a *middle* signification between the active and passive, implying neither action nor passion simply, but a union in some degree of both.

2. The principal usages of the middle voice are five in number. The first four may be called usages of *reflexive*, the fifth the usage of *reciprocal*, signification.

I. Where A does the act on himself, or on what belongs to himself; or, in other words, is the object of his own action; as, *ἀπήγξατο*, "*he hung himself;*" *κεφαλὴν ἐκόψατο*, "*he wounded his own head.*"

II. Where A does the act on some other object M, relatively to himself, and not for another person; as, *κατεστρέψατο τὸν Μῆδον*, "*he made the Median subject to himself.*"

III. Where A gets an act done for himself, or for those belonging to him, by B. Thus of Chryses it is said, in the Iliad, that he came to the Grecian camp, *λυσόμενος θύγατρα*, "*to get his daughter released by Agamemnon, on the payment of a ransom;*" that is,

briefly, "*to ransom his daughter.*" Whereas, of Agamemnon it is said, οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα, "*he did not release her,*" namely, to Chryses. Under this same head may be ranked the following instances: διδάξασθαι τὸν υἱόν, "*to get one's son instructed;*" δανείζω, "*to lend;*" δανείζομαι, "*to get a loan for one's self,*" "*to borrow.*"

IV. Where, in such verbs as κόπτομαι, "*to mourn;*" σεύομαι, "*to urge one's self on,*" the direct action is done by A on himself, but an accusative or other case follows of B, whom that action farther regards. Thus, ἐκόψαντο αὐτόν, "*they mourned for him;*" i. e., they cut or lacerated themselves for him. Σεύονται αὐτόν, "*they stir themselves in pursuit of him.*" 'Ετιλλέσθην αὐτόν, "*they tore their hair in mourning for him.*" So, also, φυλάξαι τὸν παῖδα, "*to guard the boy;*" but φυλάξασθαι τὸν λέοντα, "*to guard one's self against the lion.*" And again, where, in the Iliad, it is said of Hector, ὣς εἰπὼν, οὗ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο, "*thus having spoken, he stretched out his arms to receive his son.*"

V. Where the action is reciprocal between two persons or parties, and A does to B what B does to A; as in verbs signifying to *contract*, *quarrel*, *fight*, *converse*, &c. Thus, in Demosthenes, it is said, ἕως ἂν διαλυσώμεθα τὸν πόλεμον, "*until we shall have put an end to the war, by treaty mutually agreed upon.*" To this head belong such verbs as μάχεσθαι, σπένδεσθαι, διαλέγεσθαι, &c.

In many verbs, the perfect, pluperfect, and aorist passive are used in a middle sense, besides the ordinary meaning of the passive. Thus, ἐπιδεδειγμένος τὴν πονηρίαν, "*having openly manifested his wickedness;*" μεμισθωμένος χῶρον, "*having hired a piece of ground;*" κατεκλίθη, "*he laid himself down;*" ἀπηλλάγη, "*he departed.*" The regular middle form of the aorist in such verbs is unusual or obsolete. In some it has a special signification; as, σταλῆναι, "*to travel;*" but στείλασθαι, "*to array one's self.*"

LVIII. EXERCISES ON THE MIDDLE VOICE OF VERBS IN ω.

I.

Translate the following:

I. Νῦν μέγα θαῦμα φαίνεται,[1] οἱ γὰρ 'Αθηναῖοι ποικίλους ἐνδύονται[2] χιτῶνας.—'Αριστομένης θυσάμενος[3] ἠλείψατο.[4] —λούσας[5] τὸ ἐμὸν σῶμα, ἀπῆλθε[6] καὶ ἐλούσατο.—τὴν τῶν

Θηβαίων πόλιν ὠρέξατο[7] λαβεῖν.—ἐνίψατο[8] χεῖρας, καὶ ἐλθὼν ἐκαθίσατο[9] ἐπὶ τῆς κλίνης.—Νέαρχος ἐγράψατο[10] αὐτὸν ἀσεβείας.—γεγόναμεν[11] ἅπαξ· δὶς δ' οὐκ ἐξεστὶ γενέσθαι.—ἔοικε[12] βίος θεάτρῳ.—παύσωμεν[13] τὴν τῶν πολεμίων βοὴν, καὶ ἡμεῖς τότε θρήνων καὶ γόων, καὶ πολλῶν μόχθων παυσόμεθα.

II. Τοῦτο *ἐγένετο ὅτὲ* Κῦρος *ὁ μέγας κατεστρέφετο τοὺς Λυδούς.—ἀνάγκη παισίν ἐστι πατρὸς λόγῳ πείθεσθαι.—λόγισαι[1] πρὸ ἔργου.—φυλαττώμεθα τοὺς κακοὺς, μὴ φυλάττωμεν αὐτούς.—οἱ* 'Αθηναῖοι *ἐψηφίσαντο[2] ναῦς τε καὶ χρήματα πέμπειν.—ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς γῆς ἀπαλλάττου.—ἀπέχου τῶν ἀσεβῶν· ὄρεξαι τῆς ἀρετῆς, καὶ πάντων μάλιστα σεαυτὸν αἰσχύνου.[3]—δεδοίκασιν[4] αἱ μέλισσαι οὐ τοσοῦτον τὸ κρύος, ὅσον τὸν ὄμβρον.—ἐλπὶς ἐγρηγορότος[5] ἐνύπνιόν ἐστι.*

III. 'Ημύνασθε[1] *τοὺς πολεμίους καλῶς, ὦ στρατιῶται.—ὁ μέγας ὄλβος* Πριάμου *ἀπώλετο.[2]—γεῦσαι,[3] καὶ εὑρήσεις[4] ὡς ἡδύ ἐστι.—τῆς μὲν διαστάσεως σὺ ἦρξω,[5] τῆς δὲ διαλύσεως ἐγὼ ἠρξάμην.*—Μίλων, *ὁ ἐκ* Κρότωνος *ἀθλητὴς, ταῦρον ἀράμενος[6] ἔφερε διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου.—ἐπειδὴ οἱ θεοὶ, οἱ σωτῆρες, ἐκ κυμάτων καὶ κινδύνου ἐμὲ ἐξείλοντο,[7] ἐπ' ἀρετὴν τρέψομαι.—ἀπολοίμην[8] εἰ μή σε τιμωρησαίμην.*—'Ιάσων *τοῦτο ἀκούσας ἐχρίσατο[9] τῷ φαρμάκῳ.*

IV. 'Απεκρίνατο[1] Θεόπομπος *καὶ εἶπεν· ἀπόλωλα,[2] ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ κατ'[3] ἐμαυτοῦ θάνατον δικάζομαι.—οἱ* 'Αθηναῖοι *καὶ οἱ βάρβαροι ἠγωνίζοντο ἐν* Μαραθῶνι.—*διαλεγώμεθα περὶ τούτων, καὶ καταλυώμεθα τὴν ἔχθραν.—ἐδάνεισα[4] τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἐδανεισάμην ἀπό σου.—ἐγὼ δικάζω, ὑμεῖς δὲ δικάζεσθε.*—Πελίᾳ *ἐθέσπισεν[5] ὁ θεὸς, τὸν μονοσάνδαλον φυλάξασθαι.[6]—ἐθέλεις, ὦ* Ζεῦ, *τοῦτον προκατακλίνεσθαί μου;—ὁ πατὴρ τὸν υἱὸν διδάσκεται.—οὐκοῦν καὶ ὑπὲρ ἐμαυτοῦ ἀποκρινοῦμαι.*

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

The stolen fountain of fire has appeared a teacher of every art unto mortals.	Ὁ κλοπαῖος πῦρ πηγὴ πᾶς τέχνη διδάσκαλος βροτὸς φαίνω (perf.).
You had all cried out together, but yet the Syracusans had done this.	Ἅπας ἅμα κράζω (pluperf.), ἀλλ' ὅμως οὗτος ὁ Συρακούσιος πράττω (pluperf.).
So many evils did he contrive, and so many good things did he cause to cease.	Τόσος κακὸς μήδομαι (1st aor.), καὶ τόσος ἀγαθὸς παύω (1st aor.).
Cease, friends, uttering foolish words, and beware of the sharp-mouthed griffons, dumb hounds of Jove.	Παύω (1st aor.), φίλος, λέγω μάταιος λόγος, καὶ φυλάττω (1st aor.) ὁ ὀξύστομος γρὺψ, ὁ Ζεὺς ἀκραγὴς κύων.
May he perish, with his children, for I also am undone.	Ἀπόλλυμι (2d aor. opt.) σὺν ὁ τέκνον, ἐγὼ γὰρ καὶ ἀπόλλυμι (perf.).
You might have done this for yourself, since you did it once for me.	Οὗτος ἂν πράσσω (1st aor. opt.), ἐπεὶ ἐγώ ποτε πράσσω (1st aor. ind.).
Reach out to your mother your right hand to salute.	Ἐκτείνω (1st aor.) ὁ μήτηρ ὁ δεξιὸς χεὶρ ἀσπάζομαι (1st aor. infin.).
It is a fit time to consult together about these things, since, having obeyed the god, I slew my mother.	Καιρός εἰμι περὶ οὗτος βουλεύω (1st aor. infin.), ἐπεὶ, πείθω (2d aor. part.) ὁ θεὸς (dat.) ὁ μήτηρ κτείνω (1st aor.).

LIX. CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. Verbs in *άω*, *έω*, and *όω* correspond entirely, in their general formation, to the rules and examples already given for verbs in *ω*.

II. But in the present and imperfect of the active and passive forms, where the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο* stand immediately before the vowels of the flexible endings, there arises in the Attic and common language a contraction, the rules for which are as follows:

III. Verbs in *άω* contract *άω*, *άο*, and *άου* into *ῶ*; as, *τιμάω*, *τιμῶ*; *τιμάομεν*, *τιμῶμεν*; *τιμάουσι*, *τιμῶσι*. Otherwise they contract into *α*; as, *τίμαε*, *τίμα*. They also subscribe *ι*; as, *τιμάοιμι*, *τιμῷμι*; *τιμάεις*, *τιμᾷς*.

IV. Verbs in *έω* contract *εε* into *ει*, and *έο* into *οῦ*; as, *φίλεε*, *φίλει*; *φιλέομεν*, *φιλοῦμεν*. Otherwise they drop *ε*; as, *φιλέω*, *φιλῶ*; *φιλέεις*, *φιλεῖς*.

V. Verbs in *όω* contract *ο*, with a long vowel, into *ῶ*, as, *δηλόω*, *δηλῶ*; with a short vowel, or *ου*, into *οῦ*; as, *δηλόετε*, *δηλοῦτε*; *δηλόουσι*, *δηλοῦσι*. Otherwise into *οῖ*; as, *δηλόῃς*, *δηλοῖς*. In the infinitive *όειν* is contracted into *οῦν*.

VI. Four verbs in *άω*, namely, *ζάω*, *πεινάω*, *διψάω*, and *χράω*, contract *άε* into *ῆ*, and *άει* into *ῇ*; as, *ζάω*, *ζῇς*, *ζῇ*, *ζῆτε* *ζῆν*; imperfect, *ἔζων*, *ἔζης*, *ἔζη*. So, also, *πεινῆν*, *διψῆν*, *χρῆσθαι*, *χρῆται*.

VII. Dissyllables in *έω* are contracted in the imperative and infinitive only. Thus we say, *πλέω*, *πλέομεν*, and not *πλῶ*, *πλοῦμεν*.

Examples of Contracted Verbs.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

I honour.	*I love.*	*I manifest.*
S. τιμάω,	S. φιλέω,	S. δηλόω,
τιμῶ,	φιλῶ,	δηλῶ,
τιμάεις,	φιλέεις,	δηλόεις,
τιμᾷς,	φιλεῖς,	δηλοῖς,
τιμάει,	φιλέει,	δηλόει,
τιμᾷ.	φιλεῖ.	δηλοῖ.
D. τιμάετον,	D. φιλέετον,	D. δηλόετον,
τιμᾶτον,	φιλεῖτον,	δηλοῦτον,
τιμάετον,	φιλέετον,	δηλόετον,
τιμᾶτον.	φιλεῖτον.	δηλοῦτον.
P. τιμάομεν,	P. φιλέομεν,	P. δηλόομεν,
τιμῶμεν,	φιλοῦμεν,	δηλοῦμεν,
τιμάετε,	φιλέετε,	δηλόετε,
τιμᾶτε,	φιλεῖτε,	δηλοῦτε,
τιμάουσι,	φιλέουσι,	δηλόουσι,
τιμῶσι.	φιλοῦσι.	δηλοῦσι.

Imperfect.

S. ἐτίμαον,	S. ἐφίλεον,	S. ἐδήλοον,
ἐτίμων,	ἐφίλουν,	ἐδήλουν,
ἐτίμαες,	ἐφίλεες,	ἐδήλοες,
ἐτίμας,	ἐφίλεις,	ἐδήλους,
ἐτίμαε,	ἐφίλεε,	ἐδήλοε,
ἐτίμα.	ἐφίλει.	ἐδήλου.
D. ἐτιμάετον,	D. ἐφιλέετον,	D. ἐδηλόετον,
ἐτιμᾶτον,	ἐφιλεῖτον,	ἐδηλοῦτον,
ἐτιμαέτην,	ἐφιλεέτην,	ἐδηλοέτην,
ἐτιμάτην.	ἐφιλείτην.	ἐδηλούτην.
P. ἐτιμάομεν,	P. ἐφιλέομεν,	P. ἐδηλόομεν,
ἐτιμῶμεν,	ἐφιλοῦμεν,	ἐδηλοῦμεν,
ἐτιμάετε,	ἐφιλέετε,	ἐδηλόετε,
ἐτιμᾶτε,	ἐφιλεῖτε,	ἐδηλοῦτε,
ἐτίμαον,	ἐφίλεον,	ἐδήλουν,
ἐτίμων.	ἐφίλουν.	ἐδήλουν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

S. τιμάω,	S. φιλέω,	S. δηλόω,
τιμῶ,	φιλῶ,	δηλῶ,
τιμάῃς,	φιλέῃς,	δηλόῃς,
τιμᾷς,	φιλῇς,	δηλοῖς,
τιμάῃ,	φιλέῃ,	δηλόῃ,
τιμᾷ.	φιλῇ.	δηλοῖ.

I honour.	*I love.*	*I manifest.*
D. τιμάητον,	D. φιλέητον,	D. δηλόητον,
τιμᾶτον,	φιλῆτον,	δηλῶτον,
τιμάητον,	φιλέητον,	δηλόητον,
τιμᾶτον.	φιλῆτον.	δηλῶτον.
P. τιμάωμεν,	P. φιλέωμεν,	P. δηλόωμεν,
τιμῶμεν,	φιλῶμεν,	δηλῶμεν,
τιμάητε,	φιλέητε,	δηλόητε,
τιμᾶτε,	φιλῆτε,	δηλῶτε,
τιμάωσι,	φιλέωσι,	δηλόωσι,
τιμῶσι.	φιλῶσι.	δηλῶσι.

OPTATIVE MOOD.[1]—*Present.*

S. τιμάοιμι,	S. φιλέοιμι,	S. δηλόοιμι,
τιμῷμι,	φιλοῖμι,	δηλοῖμι,
τιμάοις,	φιλέοις,	δηλόοις,
τιμῷς,	φιλοῖς,	δηλοῖς,
τιμάοι,	φιλέοι,	δηλόοι,
τιμῷ.	φιλοῖ.	δηλοῖ.
D. τιμάοιτον,	D. φιλέοιτον,	D. δηλόοιτον,
τιμῷτον,	φιλοῖτον,	δηλοῖτον,
τιμαοίτην,	φιλεοίτην,	δηλοοίτην,
τιμῴτην.	φιλοίτην.	δηλοίτην.
P. τιμάοιμεν,	P. φιλέοιμεν,	P. δηλόοιμεν,
τιμῷμεν,	φιλοῖμεν,	δηλοῖμεν,
τιμάοιτε,	φιλέοιτε,	δηλόοιτε,
τιμῷτε,	φιλοῖτε,	δηλοῖτε,
τιμάοιεν,	φιλέοιεν,	δηλόοιεν,
τιμῷεν.	φιλοῖεν.	δηλοῖεν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

S. τίμαε,	S. φίλεε,	S. δήλοε,
τίμα,	φίλει,	δήλου,
τιμαέτω,	φιλεέτω,	δηλοέτω,
τιμάτω.	φιλείτω.	δηλούτω.
D. τιμάετον,	D. φιλέετον,	D. δηλόετον,
τιμᾶτον,	φιλεῖτον,	δηλοῦτον,
τιμαέτων,	φιλεέτων,	δηλοέτων,
τιμάτων.	φιλείτων.	δηλούτων.

1. The Attics have a contracted form of this mood peculiar to themselves; as follows:

τιμ-ῴην, -ῴης, -ῴη, -ῴητον, -ῳήτην, -ῴημεν, -ῴητε, -ῴησαν,

φιλ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη, -οίητον, -οιήτην, -οίημεν, -οίητε, -οίησαν,

δηλ-οίην, -οίης, -οίη, -οίητον, -οιήτην, -οίημεν, -οίητε, -οίησαν.

P. *τιμάετε,*	P. *φιλέετε,*	P. *δηλόετε,*
τιμᾶτε,	*φιλεῖτε,*	*δηλοῦτε,*
τιμαέτωσαν,	*φιλεέτωσαν,*	*δηλοέτωσαν,*
τιμάτωσαν.	*φιλείτωσαν.*	*δηλούτωσαν.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.—*Present.*

τιμάειν,	*φιλέειν,*	*δηλόειν,*
τιμᾷν.	*φιλεῖν.*	*δηλοῦν.*

PARTICIPLE.—*Present.*

N. *τιμάων,*	N. *φιλέων,*	N. *δηλόων,*
τιμῶν,	*φιλῶν,*	*δηλῶν,*
τιμάουσα,	*φιλέουσα,*	*δηλόουσα,*
τιμῶσα,	*φιλοῦσα,*	*δηλοῦσα,*
τιμάον,	*φιλέον,*	*δηλόον,*
τιμῶν.	*φιλοῦν.*	*δηλοῦν.*
G. *τιμάοντος,*	G. *φιλέοντος,*	G. *δηλόοντος,*
τιμῶντος,	*φιλοῦντος,*	*δηλοῦντος,*
τιμαούσης,	*φιλεούσης,*	*δηλοούσης,*
τιμώσης,	*φιλούσης,*	*δηλούσης,*
τιμάοντος,	*φιλέοντος,*	*δηλόοντος,*
τιμῶντος, &c.	*φιλοῦντος,* &c.	*δηλοῦντος,* &c.

LX. EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I.

Translate the following :

I. Νόει[1] *καὶ τότε πρᾶττε.—συνήθεια κόρον γεννᾳ.—* Ὀρφεὺς *ᾄδων ἐκίνει*[2] *λίθους τε καὶ δένδρα.—οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὸ παλαιὸν*[3] *ἐν ἄντροις ᾤκουν.*[4]*—τὴν Σικελίαν τὸ παλαιὸν οἱ* Ῥωμαῖοι *ἐκάλουν τὸ τῆς* Ῥώμης *ταμεῖον.—τὴν* Ἀχιλλέως *ἀσπίδα* Ὅμηρος *ἐποίησε*[5] *φέρουσαν ὅλον τὸν οὐρανὸν, καὶ γεωργοῦντας,*[6] *καὶ γαμοῦντας, καὶ δικαζομένους καὶ πολεμοῦντας.—*Θαλῆς *λέγεται πρῶτος ἀστρολογῆσαι.—μηδέποτε φρονήσῃς ἐπὶ σεαυτῷ μέγα.*[7]—Πλάτων *φιλοσοφίαν τὴν θανάτου μελέτην ἐκάλεσεν.*

II. Ὦ *παῖ σιώπα, πολλ' ἔχει σιγὴ καλά.—μὴ κακοῖς ὁμίλει.—τοὺς θεοὺς τίμα· τὰ σπουδαῖα μελέτα.—γελᾷ ὁ μῶρος, κἄν*[1] *τι μὴ γελοῖον ᾖ.—*Σαλμωνεὺς *ἀντιβροντᾷν ἐτόλμα τῷ* Δ*ιί.—οἱ* Ἕλληνες *τιμῶσι τὸν ἵππειον* Ποσειδῶνα,[2] *καὶ θύουσιν αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τῷ* Ἰσθμῷ.[3]*—οἱ* Κόλχοι *τοὺς*

νεκροὺς ἐν βύρσαις θάπτουσι, καὶ ἐκ τῶν δένδρων ἐξαρτῶσιν.[4]—*Διογένης ἰδὼν ποτε μειράκιον ἐρυθριῶν,*[5] *θάῤῥει, ἔφη, τοιοῦτόν ἐστι τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ χρῶμα.—οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐδὲ τὸν ἀέρα τοῖς ὄρνισιν*[6] *εἴων*[7] *εἶναι ἐλεύθερον.*

III. *'Οδυσσεὺς τὸν Κύκλωπα μεθύσαντα ἐξετύφλωσεν.*[1] —*'Αριστοφάνης λέγει περὶ τοῦ Περικλέους, ὅτι ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα*[2] *τὴν 'Ελλάδα.—ἐν τῷ Πελοποννησιακῷ πολέμῳ εἷς ἀνὴρ, ὁ Περικλῆς, ἐξώρθου*[3] *τὴν πόλιν.—Σωκράτης ἔλεγε τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους ζῆν,*[4] *ἵνα ἐσθίοιεν, αὐτὸν δὲ ἐσθίειν, ἵνα ζῴη.*[5]—*ἐδιδάχθη 'Ηρακλῆς ἁρματηλατεῖν μὲν ὑπὸ*[6] *'Αμφιτρύωνος· παλαίειν δὲ ὑπὸ Αὐτολύκου· ὁπλομαχεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ Κάστορος· κιθαρῳδεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ Λίνου.—Χείλων, εἷς τῶν ἑπτὰ σοφῶν, προσέταττε,*[7] *γλώττης κρατεῖν, μὴ κακολογεῖν, γῆρας τιμᾷν.*

IV. *Καὶ ζῶν ὁ φαῦλος καὶ θανὼν*[1] *κολάζεται.—ἡ νέα φροντὶς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ.—οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς*[2] *ὅστις οὐχ αὑτὸν φιλεῖ.—εἰ ὁ Θεὸς πατὴρ ὑμῶν ᾖ, ἠγαπᾶτε ἂν*[3] *με.—καὶ κυβερνήτης ἀγαθὸς ἐνίοτε ναυαγεῖ, καὶ ἀνὴρ σπουδαῖος ἐνίοτε ἀτυχεῖ.—τύχη ἔοικε*[4] *φαύλῳ ἀγωνοθέτῃ· πολλάκις γὰρ τὸν μηδὲν πράξαντα στεφανοῖ.*[5]—*ἐπισκοτεῖ τῷ μὲν ἡλίῳ*[6] *πολλάκις τὰ νέφη, τῷ δὲ λογισμῷ τὰ πάθη.*[7]—*οὔτε τὸν ἄῤῥωστον*[8] *χρυσῆ ὠφελεῖ κλίνη, οὔτε τὸν ἀνόητον ἐπίσημος εὐτυχία.*[9]—*τὸ αὐτό*[10] *ἐστιν ὄφιν ἐκτρέφειν, καὶ τὸν πονηρὸν εὐεργετεῖν· παρ'*[11] *οὐδετέρῳ γὰρ ἡ χάρις εὔνοιαν γεννᾷ.—οἰκοῦντες γῆν ζητοῦμεν θάλασσαν, καὶ πλέοντες πάλιν περισκοποῦμεν τὸν ἀγρόν.*

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

We live, not as we wish, but as the Deity determines.	Ζάω, οὐχ ὡς θέλω, ἀλλ' ὡς ὁ Θεὸς τελέω.
All men live in God.	Πᾶς ἄνθρωπος ἐν Θεὸς ζάω.
The bright beam of the sun arouses the notes of birds.	'Ο ὁ ἥλιος λαμπρὸς σέλας κινέω ὁ φθέγμα ὄρνις.

One swallow does not make a spring.	Εἷς χελιδὼν οὐ ποιέω ἔαρ.
There is a great Deity in heaven who inspects all things.	Εἰμὶ ἐν οὐρανὸς μέγας Θεὸς ὅς ἐφοράω πᾶς.
Many bad men are rich.	Πολὺς πλουτέω κακός.
Apollo loves me, the Muses love me, Jove honours me.	Ἀπόλλων ἐγὼ φιλέω, ὁ Μοῦσα ἐγὼ φιλέω, Ζεὺς ἐγὼ τιμάω.
Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, used to say, that it was better to enrich than to be rich.	Πτολεμαῖος, ὁ Λάγος (υἱὸς), λέγω (imperf.), ἀμείνων εἰμὶ (pres. infin.) πλουτίζω ἢ πλουτέω.
Homer appears to me to have made the men gods, and the gods men.	Ὅμηρος ἐγὼ δοκέω, ὁ μὲν ἄνθρωπος θεὸς ποιέω (perf. infin.), ὁ θεὸς δὲ ἄνθρωπος.
Conon, having conquered in a naval battle, and having sacrificed a hecatomb, entertained all the Athenians.	Κόνων, ἐν ναυμαχία νικάω (1st aor. part.), καὶ ἑκατόμβη θύω (1st aor. part.), πᾶς ὁ Ἀθηναῖος ἑστιάω (1st aor.).
Pythagoras enjoined on his disciples to honour their elders, to exercise memory, to wage war on lawlessness.	Πυθαγόρας παρεγγυάω (imperf.) ὁ μαθητὴς (dat.) ὁ πρέσβυς τιμάω, ὁ μνήμη ἀσκέω, ἀνομία (dat.) πολεμέω.

LXI. PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάομαι,	S. φιλέομαι,	S. δηλόομαι,
τιμῶμαι,	φιλοῦμαι,	δηλοῦμαι,
τιμάει,	φιλέει,	δηλόει,
τιμᾷ,	φιλεῖ,	δηλοῖ,
τιμάεται,	φιλέεται,	δηλόεται,
τιμᾶται.	φιλεῖται.	δηλοῦται.

D. τιμαόμεθον,	D. φιλεόμεθον,	D. δηλοόμεθον,
τιμώμεθον,	φιλούμεθον,	δηλούμεθον,
τιμάεσθον,	φιλέεσθον,	δηλόεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον,	φιλεῖσθον,	δηλοῦσθον,
τιμάεσθον,	φιλέεσθον,	δηλόεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον.	φιλεῖσθον.	δηλοῦσθον.
P. τιμαόμεθα,	P. φιλεόμεθα,	P. δηλοόμεθα,
τιμώμεθα,	φιλούμεθα,	δηλούμεθα,
τιμάεσθε,	φιλέεσθε,	δηλόεσθε,
τιμᾶσθε,	φιλεῖσθε,	δηλοῦσθε,
τιμάονται,	φιλέονται,	δηλόονται,
τιμῶνται.	φιλοῦνται.	δηλοῦνται.

Imperfect.

S. ἐτιμαόμην,	S. ἐφιλεόμην,	S. ἐδηλοόμην,
ἐτιμώμην,	ἐφιλούμην,	ἐδηλούμην,
ἐτιμάου,	ἐφιλέου,	ἐδηλόου,
ἐτιμῶ,	ἐφιλοῦ,	ἐδηλοῦ,
ἐτιμάετο,	ἐφιλέετο,	ἐδηλόετο,
ἐτιμᾶτο.	ἐφιλεῖτο.	ἐδηλοῦτο.
D. ἐτιμαόμεθον,	D. ἐφιλεόμεθον,	D. ἐδηλοόμεθον,
ἐτιμώμεθον,	ἐφιλούμεθον,	ἐδηλούμεθον,
ἐτιμάεσθον,	ἐφιλέεσθον,	ἐδηλόεσθον,
ἐτιμᾶσθον,	ἐφιλεῖσθον,	ἐδηλοῦσθον,
ἐτιμαέσθην,	ἐφιλεέσθην,	ἐδηλοέσθην,
ἐτιμάσθην.	ἐφιλείσθην.	ἐδηλούσθην.
P. ἐτιμαόμεθα,	P. ἐφιλεόμεθα,	P. ἐδηλοόμεθα,
ἐτιμώμεθα,	ἐφιλούμεθα,	ἐδηλούμεθα,
ἐτιμάεσθε,	ἐφιλέεσθε,	ἐδηλόεσθε,
ἐτιμᾶσθε,	ἐφιλεῖσθε,	ἐδηλοῦσθε,
ἐτιμάοντο,	ἐφιλέοντο,	ἐδηλόοντο,
ἐτιμῶντο.	ἐφιλοῦντο.	ἐδηλοῦντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάωμαι,	S. φιλέωμαι,	S. δηλόωμαι,
τιμῶμαι,	φιλῶμαι,	δηλῶμαι,
τιμάῃ,	φιλέῃ,	δηλόῃ,
τιμᾷ,	φιλῇ,	δηλοῖ,
τιμάηται,	φιλέηται,	δηλόηται,
τιμᾶται.	φιλῆται.	δηλῶται.
D. τιμαώμεθον,	D. φιλεώμεθον,	D. δηλοώμεθον,
τιμώμεθον,	φιλώμεθον,	δηλώμεθον,
τιμάησθον,	φιλέησθον,	δηλόησθον,
τιμᾶσθον,	φιλῆσθον,	δηλῶσθον,
τιμάησθον,	φιλέησθον,	δηλόησθον,
τιμᾶσθον.	φιλῆσθον.	δηλῶσθον.

P. τιμαώμεθα,	P. φιλεώμεθα,	P. δηλοώμεθα,
τιμώμεθα,	φιλώμεθα,	δηλώμεθα,
τιμάησθε,	φιλέησθε,	δηλόησθε,
τιμᾶσθε,	φιλῆσθε,	δηλῶσθε,
τιμάωνται,	φιλέωνται,	δηλόωνται,
τιμῶνται.	φιλῶνται.	δηλῶνται.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμαοίμην,	S. φιλεοίμην,	S. δηλοοίμην,
τιμῴμην,	φιλοίμην,	δηλοίμην,
τιμάοιο,	φιλέοιο,	δηλόοιο,
τιμῷο,	φιλοῖο,	δηλοῖο,
τιμάοιτο,	φιλέοιτο,	δηλόοιτο,
τιμῷτο.	φιλοῖτο.	δηλοῖτο.
D τιμαοίμεθον,	D. φιλεοίμεθον,	D. δηλοοίμεθον,
τιμῴμεθον,	φιλοίμεθον,	δηλοίμεθον,
τιμάοισθον,	φιλέοισθον,	δηλόοισθον,
τιμῷσθον,	φιλοῖσθον	δηλοῖσθον,
τιμαοίσθην,	φιλεοίσθην,	δηλοοίσθην,
τιμῴσθην.	φιλοίσθην.	δηλοίσθην.
P. τιμαοίμεθα,	P. φιλεοίμεθα,	P. δηλοοίμεθα,
τιμῴμεθα,	φιλοίμεθα,	δηλοίμεθα,
τιμάοισθε,	φιλέοισθε,	δηλόοισθε,
τιμῷσθε,	φιλοῖσθε,	δηλοῖσθε,
τιμάοιντο,	φιλέοιντο,	δηλόοιντο,
τιμῷντο.	φιλοῖντο.	δηλοῖντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

S. τιμάου,	S. φιλέου,	S. δηλόου,
τιμῶ,	φιλοῦ,	δηλοῦ,
τιμαέσθω,	φιλεέσθω,	δηλοέσθω,
τιμάσθω.	φιλείσθω.	δηλούσθω.
D. τιμάεσθον,	D. φιλέεσθον,	D. δηλόεσθον,
τιμᾶσθον,	φιλεῖσθον,	δηλοῦσθον,
τιμαέσθων,	φιλεέσθων,	δηλοέσθων,
τιμάσθων.	φιλείσθων.	δηλούσθων.
P τιμάεσθε,	P. φιλέεσθε,	P. δηλόεσθε,
τιμᾶσθε,	φιλεῖσθε,	δηλοῦσθε,
τιμαέσθωσαν,	φιλεέσθωσαν,	δηλοέσθωσαν,
τιμάσθωσαν.	φιλείσθωσαν.	δηλούσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

τιμάεσθαι,	φιλέεσθαι,	δηλόεσθαι,
τιμᾶσθαι.	φιλεῖσθαι.	δηλοῦσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

N. *τιμαόμενος,*	N. *φιλεόμενος,*	N. *δηλοόμενος,*
τιμώμενος,	*φιλούμενος,*	*δηλούμενος,*
τιμαομένη,	*φιλεομένη,*	*δηλοομένη,*
τιμωμένη,	*φιλουμένη,*	*δηλουμένη,*
τιμαόμενον,	*φιλεόμενον,*	*δηλοόμενον,*
τιμώμενον.	*φιλούμενον.*	*δηλούμενον.*

LXII. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I.

Translate the following:

I. *Στεφανωσάμενος ἀπῆλθε,*[1] *καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐτιμᾶτο.—Κόλαζε τὰ πάθη, ἵνα μὴ ὑπ' αὐτῶν τιμωρῇ.—Ὀδυσσεὺς διεβοήθη*[2] *ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ.—ἐπλανώμην*[3] *κατὰ θάλασσαν· σὺ, ὦ Πόσειδον, ἐπλάνας ἐμε.—παρ' Ἰνδοῖς, ὁ τεχνίτου πηρώσας*[4] *χεῖρα ἢ ὀφθαλμὸν, θανάτῳ ζημιοῦται.*[5]*—σὺ ἐφόβησας, ἐγὼ δὲ ἐφοβησάμην.—Ἀγησίλαος, ἐρωτηθεὶς*[6] *πῶς μεγάλην δόξαν ἐποιήσατο,*[7] *ἀπεκρίνατο, θανάτου καταφρονήσας.—Πῶρος, ἐρωτηθεὶς, ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου, μετὰ τὴν μάχην, πῶς σοι χρήσομαι;*[8] *Βασιλικῶς, εἶπε.*

II. *Λέγουσι τὸν μάντιν πηρωθῆναι*[1] *τὰς ὄψεις, ὅτι προὔλεγεν*[2] *ἀνθρώποις τὰ μέλλοντα.*[3]*—τὼ Ἀλωέως παῖδε κλίμακα ἐπὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν ἐποιησάσθην.—πολλὰ ἦσαν ἐν τοῖς παλαιοῖς χρόνοις θεῶν ἀγάλματα, ἃ μεγάλως ἐπῃνέθη.*[4] *—οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκτήσαντο*[5] *μεγάλην δόξαν τῇ ἐν Μαραθῶνι νίκῃ.—ᾤκτειρα*[6] *ἰδὼν Τυφῶνα χειρούμενον.*[7]*—ἡ τοῦ ποιμένος θυγάτηρ ἐγαμήσατο τῷ βουκόλῳ.—ἡ ἀρὰ Κρόνου τότε κρανθήσεται,*[8] *ἣν ἠρᾶτο*[9] *ἐκπιτνῶν τοῦ δηναιοῦ θρόνου.*

III. *Μᾶλλον εὐλαβοῦ ψόγον ἢ κίνδυνον.—Κλεάνθης νύκτωρ μὲν ἐν τοῖς κήποις ἤντλει,*[1] *μεθ' ἡμέραν δὲ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐγυμνάζετο,*[2] *καὶ οὐδέποτε ἀπὸ φιλοσοφίας καὶ ἀρετῆς ἀπεπλανᾶτο.*[3]*—φίλους μὴ ταχὺ κτῶ.*[4]*—Λάμπις, ὁ ναύκληρος, ἐρωτηθεὶς, πῶς ἐκτήσατο τὸν πλοῦτον; οὐ χαλεπῶς, ἔφη, τὸν μέγαν, τὸν δὲ βραχὺν ἐπιπόνως.—εἰ σὺ ἐθεάσω ἅπερ ἐγὼ, εὖ οἶδα ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἐπαύσω*[5] *γελῶν.—*

πάντων ἐστὶν ἥδιστον καὶ λυσιτελέστατον, πιστοὺς ἅμα καὶ χρησίμους φίλους κτᾶσθαι[6] εὐεργεσίαις.

IV. Ὁ μὲν Πρωτεὺς τῇ μορφῇ, ὁ δὲ ἀπαίδευτος τῇ ψυχῇ ἑκάστοτε ἀλλοιοῦται.[1]—βλάπτει Θεὸς οὐ χολωθεὶς, ἀλλ' ἀγνοηθείς.—λόγῳ ἡγεμόνι ἐν παντὶ χρώμενος οὐχ ἁμαρτήσεις.[2]—πρᾶττε τὰ μεγάλα, μὴ ὑπισχνούμενος μεγάλα.—Σόλων ἐρωτηθεὶς πῶς ἄριστα αἱ πόλεις οἰκοῖντο, εἶπεν, ἐὰν μὲν οἱ πολῖται τοῖς ἄρχουσι πείθωνται, οἱ δὲ ἄρχοντες τοῖς νόμοις.—εἴ τις οἴεται τερπνότερον εἶναι τὸν ἐν ἄστει βίον τοῦ ἐν ἀγροῖς, ἐνθυμηθήτω πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, οἷον μέν ἐστι βότρυς ὁρᾷν ἐξ ἀμπέλου κρεμαμένους, οἷον δὲ ἰδεῖν λήϊα Ζεφύρων αὔραις κινούμενα, οἷον δὲ ἀκοῦσαι βοῶν μυκωμένων[3] καὶ προβάτων βληχωμένων.[4]

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

The ancient heroes of the Greeks, in the Trojan war, are said to have used chariots.	Ὁ παλαιὸς ὁ Ἕλλην ἥρως, ἐν ὁ Τρωϊκὸς πόλεμος, ἅρμα (dat.) χράω (perf. inf. pass.) λέγω.
I left them drawing lots and fearing for the city.	Λείπω κληρόω (pres. part. mid.), καὶ ὁ πόλις (dat.) φοβέω (pres. part. mid.).
The Tarentines resolved to make Pyrrhus their leader.	Ὁ Ταραντῖνος βουλεύω (1st aor. mid.) ποιέω (pres. inf. mid.) Πύῤῥος ἡγεμών.
Not punishing the bad, you wish the good to be injured.	Οὐ ὁ κακὸς κολάζω, βούλομαι ἀδικέω ὁ ἀγαθός.
Medea, having been wronged by Jason, whom she once bound by mighty oaths, hates her children.	Μήδεια, ὑπὸ Ἰάσων ἀδικέω (perf. part. pass.), ὅς πότε μέγας ὅρκος ἐνδέω (1st. aor. mid.), ὁ παῖς στυγέω.
We will be silent, being overcome by the more powerful.	Σιγάω (1st fut. mid.), κρείσσων (gen.) νικάω

The allies crowned themselves, but you were indignant.	Ὁ σύμμαχος στεφανόω (1st aor. mid.), σὺ δὲ ἀγανακτέω (1st aor. act.).

LXIII. VERBS IN μι.

I. Verbs in μι are formed from verbs of the third conjugation in άω, έω, όω, and ύω,

1. By prefixing the reduplication with ῐ.
2. By changing ω into μι.
3. By lengthening the penult.

II. In this way are formed the following:

ἵστημι,	from	στάω.
τίθημι,[1]	"	θέω.
δίδωμι,	"	δόω.
δείκνῡμι,	"	δεικνύω.

III. If the verb begin with a vowel, with πτ or στ, then ἱ aspirated is alone prefixed; as, ἕω, ἵημι; πτάω, ἵπτημι, στάω, ἵστημι. This is called the *Improper Reduplication*.

IV. The reduplication takes place in the present and imperfect merely.

V. Verbs in υμι have no reduplication; neither is it found in those verbs in μι which are formed from verbs of three syllables; as, κρεμνάω, κρέμνημι. It is also wanting in φημί from φάω.

VI. Verbs in μι have only three tenses of that form, namely, the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in ω. Thus, δίδωμι makes δώσω and δέδωκα from δόω.

VII. Verbs in υμι have no second aorist, nor the optative or subjunctive mood. When these moods are needed they are borrowed from forms in ύω.

VIII. Verbs in μι have no second future, second aorist passive, nor perfect middle.

1. Old form θίθημι, changed to τίθημι, in order to prevent an aspirate from beginning two successive syllables.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Synopsis of Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present,	ἵστ-ημι,	-αθι,	-αίην,	-ῶ,	-άναι,	-άς,
	τίθ-ημι,	-ετι,	-είην,	-ῶ,	-έναι,	-είς,
	δίδ-ωμι,	-οθι,	-οίην,	-ῶ,	-όναι,	-ούς,
	δείκν-υμι,	-υθι,			-ύναι,	-ύς.
Imperfect,	ἵστην,	The rest like the Present.				
	ἐτίθην,					
	ἐδίδων,					
	ἐδείκνυν,					
2d Aorist,	ἔστην,	στῆθι,	σταίην,	στῶ,	στῆναι,	στάς,
	ἔθην,	θές,	θείην,	θῶ,	θεῖναι,	θείς,
	ἔδων,	δός,	δοίην,	δῶ,	δοῦναι,	δούς.

The other tenses are regularly formed from verbs in ω. Thus:

	Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
1st Future.	στήσ-ω,		-οιμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων,
	θήσ-ω,		-οιμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων,
	δώσ-ω,		-οιμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων,
	δείξ-ω,		-οιμι,	. .	-ειν,	-ων.
1st Aorist,	ἔστησα,	στῆσ-ον,	-αιμι,	-ω,	-αι,	-ας,
	ἔθηκα,		. .	. .	. .	. .
	ἔδωκα,		. .	. .	. .	. .
	ἔδειξα,	δεῖξ-ον,	-αιμι,	-ω,	-αι,	-ας.
Perfect,	ἕστηκ-α,	-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
	τέθεικ-α,	-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
	δέδωκ-α,	-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς,
	δέδειχ-α,	-ε,	-οιμι,	-ω,	-έναι,	-ώς.

Pluperfect.

ἑστήκειν or εἱστήκειν, ἐτεθείκειν, ἐδεδώκειν, ἐδεδείχειν.

Numbers and Persons.

PRESENT.

Singular.			*Dual.*		*Plural.*		
ἵστ-ημι,	ης,	ησι,	ᾰτον,	ατον,	ᾰμεν,	ατε,	ᾱσι,
τίθ-ημι,	ης,	ησι,	ετον,	ετον,	εμεν,	ετε,	εῖσι,
δίδ-ωμι,	ως,	ωσι,	οτον,	οτον,	ομεν,	οτε,	οῦσι,
δείκν-υμι,	υς,	υσι.	ῠτον,	υτον.	ῠμεν,	υτε,	ῦσι.

Imperfect.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
ἵστ-ην,	ης,	η,	ᾰτον,	ᾰτην,	ᾰμεν,	ατε,	ασαν,
ἐτίθ-ην,	ης,	η,	ετον,	ετην,	εμεν,	ετε,	εσαν,
ἐδίδ-ων,	ως,	ω,	οτον,	οτην,	ομεν,	οτε,	οσαν,
ἐδείκν-υν,	υς,	υ.	ῠτον,	ῠτην.	ῠμεν,	υτε,	υσαν.

Second Aorist.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
ἔστ-ην,	ης,	η,	ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν,
ἔθ-ην,	ης,	η,	ετον,	έτην,	εμεν,	ετε,	εσαν,
ἔδ-ων,	ως,	ω.	οτον,	ότην.	ομεν,	οτε,	οσαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
ἵστᾰ-θι, τίθε-τι, δίδο-θι, δείκνῠ-θι,	-τω.	τον,	των.	τε,	τωσαν.

Second Aorist.

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
στῆ-θι,	στήτω,	στῆτον,	στήτων,	στῆτε,	στήτωσαν,
θές,	θέτω,	θέτον,	θέτων,	θέτε,	θέτωσαν,
δός,	δότω.	δότον,	δότων.	δότε,	δότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.
ἱσταί-ην, τιθεί-ην, διδοί-ην,	ης,	η.	ητον,	ήτην.	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and εν.

Second Aorist.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.
σταί-ην, θεί-ην, δοί-ην,	ης,	η.	ητον,	ήτην.	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, and εν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			*Dual.*		*Plural.*		
ἱστ-ῶ,	ῇς,	ῇ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι,
τιθ-ῶ,	ῇς,	ῇ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι,
διδ-ῶ,	ῷς,	ῷ.	ῶτον,	ῶτον.	ῶμεν,	ῶτε,	ῶσι

Second Aorist.

Singular.			*Dual.*		*Plural.*		
στῶ,	στῇς,	στῇ,	στῆτον,	στῆτον,	στῶμεν,	στῆτε,	στωσι,
θῶ,	θῇς,	θῇ,	θῆτον,	θῆτον,	θῶμεν,	θῆτε,	θῶσι,
δῷ,	δῷς,	δῷ.	δῶτον,	δῶτον.	δῶμεν,	δῶτε,	δῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἱστᾰναι. τιθέναι. διδόναι. δεικνῦναι.

Second Aorist.

στῆναι. θεῖναι. δοῦναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.			Second Aorist.		
ἱστ-άς,	ᾶσα,	άν,	στάς,	στᾶσα,	στάν,
τιθ-είς,	εῖσα,	έν,	θείς,	θεῖσα,	θέν,
διδ-ούς,	οῦσα,	όν,	δούς,	δοῦσα,	δόν.
δεικν-ύς,	ῦσα,	ύν.			

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imp.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Present,	ἵστ-ᾰμαι,	-ασο,	-αίμην,	-ῶμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος,
	τίθ-εμαι,	-εσο,	-είμην,	-ῶμαι,	-εσθαι,	-έμενος,
	δίδ-ομαι,	-οσο,	-οίμην,	-ῶμαι,	-οσθαι,	-όμενος,
	δείκν-ῠμαι,	-υσο,			-υσθαι,	-ύμενος.
Imperfect,	ἱστᾰμην,	The rest like the Present.				
	ἐτιθέμην,					
	ἐδιδόμην,					
	ἐδεικνῠμην,					

Tenses formed from Verbs in ω.

	Indic.	Imp.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Perfect,	ἕστ-ᾰμαι,	-ασο,	-αίμην,	-ῶμαι,	-ᾶσθαι,	-αμένος,
	τέθ-ειμαι,	-εισο,	-είμην,	-ῶμαι,	-εῖσθαι,	-ειμένος,
	δέδ-ομαι,	-οσο,	-οίμην,	-ῶμαι,	-όσθαι,	-ομένος,
	δέδ-ειγμαι,				-εῖχθαι,	-ειγμένος.
Plup.	ἑστᾰμην,	The rest like the Perfect.				
	ἐτεθείμην,					
	ἐδεδόμην,					
	ἐδεδείγμην,					
3d Fut.	ἑστάσ-ομαι,	. . .	-οίμην,	. .	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
	τεθείσ-ομαι,	. . .	-οίμην,	. .	-εσθαι,	όμενος,
	δεδόσ-ομαι,	. . .	-οίμην,	. .	-εσθαι,	-όμενος.
1st Aor.	ἐστᾰθην,	στάθ-ητι,	-είην,	-ῶ,	-ῆναι,	-είς,
	ἐτέθην,	τέθ-ητι,	-είην,	-ῶ,	-ῆναι,	-είς,
	ἐδόθην,	δόθ-ητι,	-είην,	-ῶ,	-ῆναι,	-είς,
	ἐδείχθην,				δειχθ-ῆναι,	-είς.
1st Fut.	σταθήσ-ομαι,	. . .	-οίμην,	. .	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
	τεθήσ-ομαι,	. . .	-οίμην,	. .	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
	δοθήσ-ομαι,	. . .	-οίμην,	. .	-εσθαι,	-όμενος,
	δειχθήσ-ομαι,	. . .		. .	-εσθαι,	-όμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
ἱστᾰ- / τίθε- / δίδο- / δείκνῠ-	μαι, σαι, ται.	μεθον, σθον, σθον.	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

	Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
ἱστά- / ἐτιθέ- / ἐδιδό- / ἐδεικνύ-	μην, σο, το.	μεθον, σθον, σθην.	μεθα, σθε, ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	Singular.	*Dual.*	*Plural.*
ἵστα, / τίθε, / δίδο, / δείκνυ-	σο, σθω.	σθον, σθων.	σθε, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

	Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
ἱσταί- τιθεί- διδοί-	μην,	ο,	το.	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην.	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
ἱστ-ῶμαι,	ῇ,	ῆται,	ώμεθον,	ῆσθον,	ῆσθον,	ώμεθα,	ῆσθε,	ῶνται,
τιθ-ῶμαι,	ῇ,	ῆται,	ώμεθον,	ῆσθον,	ῆσθον,	ώμεθα,	ῆσθε,	ῶνται,
διδ-ῶμαι,	ῷ,	ῶται.	ώμεθον,	ῶσθον,	ῶσθον.	ώμεθα,	ῶσθε,	ῶνται.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.		
PRESENT.	PRESENT.		
ἵστασθαι,	ἱστάμεν-ος,	η,	ον.
τίθεσθαι,	τιθέμεν-ος,		
δίδοσθαι,	διδόμεν-ος,		
δείκνυσθαι.	δεικνύμεν-ος,		

MIDDLE VOICE.

The Moods and Tenses.

The present and imperfect are the same as in the passive.

The Second Aorist.

Indic.	Imper.	Opt.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
ἐστάμην,	στάσο,	σταίμην,	στῶμαι,	στάσθαι,	στάμενος,
ἐθέμην,	θέσο,	θείμην,	θῶμαι,	θέσθαι,	θέμενος,
ἐδόμην,	δόσο,	δοίμην,	δῶμαι,	δόσθαι,	δόμενος.

Tenses formed from Verbs in ω.

1st Aorist,	ἐστησάμην,	στῆσ-αι,	-αίμην,	-ωμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος,
	ἐθηκάμην,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	ἐδωκάμην,	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .
	ἐδειξάμην,	δεῖξ-αι,	-αίμην,	-ωμαι,	-ασθαι,	-άμενος.
1st Future,	στήσ-ομαι, θήσ-ομαι, δώσ-ομαι, δείξ-ομαι,		-οίμην,		-εσθαι,	-όμενος.

Numbers and Persons.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
ἐστά- ἐθέ- ἐδό-	μην,	σο,	το.	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην.	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

	Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
στά- θέ- δό-	σο,	σθω.	σθον,	σθων.	σθε,	σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

	Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
σταί- θεί- δοί-	μην,	ο,	το.	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην.	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
στ-ῶμαι,	ῇ,	ῆται,	ώμεθον,	ῆσθον,	ῆσθον,	ώμεθα,	ῆσθε,	ῶνται,
θ-ῶμαι,	ῇ,	ῆται,	ώμεθον,	ῆσθον,	ῆσθον,	ώμεθα,	ῆσθε,	ῶνται,
δ-ῶμαι,	ῷ,	ῷται.	ώμεθον,	ῶσθον,	ῶσθον.	ώμεθα,	ῶσθε,	ῶνται.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

στάσθαι,
θέσθαι,
δόσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

στά- θέ- δό-	μενος,	μένη,	μενον.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present, by prefixing the augment and changing *μι* into *ν*; as, *τίθημι*, *ἐτίθην*.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἐτίθην*, *ἔθην*; or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, *ἵστην*, *ἔστην*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

The Present

is formed from the present active, by shortening the penult and changing *μι* into *μαι*; as, *ἵστημι*, *ἵστᾰμαι*.

The Imperfect

is formed from the present, by prefixing the augment and changing *μαι* into *μην*; as, *τίθεμαι*, *ἐτιθέμην*.

MIDDLE VOICE.

The Second Aorist

is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἐτιθέμην*, *ἐθέμην*; *ἱστάμην*, *ἐστάμην*.

REMARKS ON VERBS IN *μι*.

I. The number of verbs in *μι*, in the Attic and common dialects, is very small, and among these few are only four which have a complete conjugation peculiar to themselves, namely, *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, *ἵστημι*, and *δίδωμι*.

II. The first aorists in *κα*, of verbs in *μι*, are thought to have been originally perfects, and to have been subsequently used as aorists, when a peculiar form was introduced for the perfect.

III. The aorists in *κα* have not the rest of the moods after the indicative; and, therefore, in giving the moods and tenses, we cannot say *ἔθηκα*, *θῆκον*, *θήκαιμι*, &c., but must pass to the second aorist· as, *ἔθηκα* *θές*, *θείην*, &c.

IV. In the third person plural the form *ᾱσι* is used by the Attics, which occurs also frequently in Ionic, and hence is called Ionic; as, *τιθέᾱσι*, *διδόᾱσι*, &c.

V. The first aorist in *κα* occurs in good writers almost exclusively in the singular and in the third person plural. In the rest of the persons the second aorist is more used, which, again, hardly ever occurs in the singular.

VI. The optative present and second aorist, as in the aorist passive of verbs in *ω*, have in the plural, in the poets as well as prose writers, more commonly *εἶμεν*, *εἶτε*, *εἶεν*; *αἶμεν*, *αἶτε*, *αἶεν*; *οἶμεν*, *οἶτε*, *οἶεν*; instead of *εἴημεν*, *εἴητε*, &c.

VII. In the verb *ἵστημι*, the perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist have an intransitive meaning, "*to stand*;" the rest of the tenses a transitive one, "*to place*." Thus, *ἕστηκα* signifies "*I stand*;" *εἱστήκειν*, "*I was standing*." But *ἔστην*, "*I stood*," as a transient action.

VIII. The form *ἕστᾰκα*, which is found in the common grammars, occurs in later writers only, and in a transitive sense, "*I have placed*." The Doric form *ἕστᾱκα*, with the long penult, is distinct from this.

LXVI. EXERCISES ON VERBS IN *μι*.

I.

Translate the following:

1. *Active Voice.*

I. *Δίδωμί σοι ἐμαυτὸν φίλον.—οὐδὲν ἄνευ πόνου Θεὸς δίδωσιν ἀνθρώποις.—δῶρόν σοι τοῦτο δώσω.—ἔδωκας ἡμῖν χαράν.—Θεὸς ἔδωκε κῦδος.—ἡ Ἀχιλλέως μῆνις μυρία Ἀχαιοῖς*[1] *ἄλγη ἔθηκε.*[2]*—οἱ ἵπποι παρὰ*[3] *τοῖς ἅρμασιν ἔστησαν.—τί ἕστηκας*[4] *παρὰ ταῖς πύλαις λυπηρά;—ἐκεῖ, ἄγων, στήσω σε, στήσω δὲ ἐμαυτόν.—δός τὴν χεῖρά μοι.—δός ποῦ στῶ, καὶ τὸν κόσμον κινήσω.*[5]*—δίδοτε, καὶ δοθήσεται ὑμῖν.—ἐκέλευσε στῆναι τὸ ἅρμα.—Θεοῦ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόνος.—Θεοῦ οὐ διδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει πόνος.—τί τὸν νεκρὸν κωκυτὸς ὀνίνησιν;*[6]*—τοῦτον τὸν νόμον Θεὸς τέθεικεν.—οἱ παλαιοὶ ὀβολὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα τῶν ἀποθανόντων*[7] *κατέθηκαν.—ἡ σαλαμάνδρα, ὥς λέγουσι, διὰ τοῦ πυρὸς βαδίζουσα,*[8] *κατασβέννυσι*[9] *τὸ πῦρ.*

II. *Προμηθεὺς τὸ πῦρ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἔδωκεν.—οἱ Φοί-*

νικες τοῖς Ἕλλησι τὰ γράμματα παραδεδώκασιν.[1]—*Τάνταλος ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ αὖος ἕστηκεν.—νόμος ἐστὶ Θηβαϊκὸς, ὅτι οὐκ ἔξεστιν*[2] *ἀνδρὶ Θηβαίῳ ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον.—Λυκοῦργος, ὁ θεὶς*[3] *Λακεδαιμονίοις νόμους, δοκεῖ ἐμοι σοφώτατος.—Ἀντίγονος, ὁ βασιλεὺς, κισσὸν περιτιθεὶς*[4] *τῇ κεφαλῇ, Διόνυσον ἐμιμεῖτο.*[5]—*τὸν Κρόνον λέγουσι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐξ ἀγρίας διαίτης εἰς βίον ἥμερον μεταστῆσαι.*[6]—*ἡ πλαστικὴ δείκνυσι τὰ εἴδη τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ ἐνίοτε τῶν θηρῶν.—πίστευε Θεὸν ἐφεστηκέναι*[7] *πάντοτε καὶ ὁρᾶν πάντα ἃ πράττεις.—σῶζε, μὴ δίδου, τάδε.—θάρσει, Μήδεια, εὖ γὰρ περὶ τῶνδε πάντα θήσω.*

2. *Passive Voice.*

I. *Ἑωράκαμεν*[1] *ἀνθρώπους, οἳ καὶ κυνῶν θανάτῳ καὶ ἵππων αἰσχρῶς ὑπὸ λύπης διετέθησαν.*[2]—*Δάφνιν τὸν βουκόλον λέγουσι τεχθέντα*[3] *ἐκτεθῆναι ἐν δάφνῃ, ὅθεν καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἔλαβεν.*[4]—*φιάλαι ἀργυραῖ ἐδόθησαν ἅπασιν.—Πυθαγόρας ἔλεγε, δύο ταῦτα ἐκ τῶν θεῶν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις δεδόσθαι, τό τε ἀληθεύειν*[5] *καὶ τὸ εὐεργετεῖν.—ταῖς Μούσαις λέγουσι παρὰ Διὸς τὴν γραμμάτων εὕρεσιν δοθῆναι.—οἶνος εἰς τὴν ἰατρικὴν χρησιμώτατός ἐστι, πολλάκις γὰρ φαρμάκοις κεράννυται.*[6]

II. *Ναὸς ἐν Ῥώμῃ δείκνυται, ἐν ᾧ αἱ εἰκόνες τῶν Τρωϊκῶν θεῶν κεῖνται.*[1]—*σοὶ μόνῳ δέδοται ταῦτα ποιεῖν.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Ἐριχθόνιον ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀναδοθῆναι*[2] *λέγουσι.—Φιλόξενος παρεδόθη*[3] *ὑπὸ Διονυσίου εἰς τὰς λατομίας.—θεώμενος*[4] *ταῦτα διετέθην πρὸς οἶκτον.—κατεζευγμένων*[5] *τῶν ταύρων, οὐκ ἐδίδω τὸ δέρας Αἰήτης.—οἱ ναῦται ἐπὶ πρύμνης σταθέντες, μεγάλῃ φωνῇ ἐβόων.*[6]—*δεικνυμένων ἐλέγχων τῶνδε αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φόβον θήσω.*

3. *Middle Voice.*

I. *Ὅτε εἷλε*[1] *τὴν Θηβαίων πόλιν Ἀλέξανδρος ἀπέδοτο*[2] *τοὺς ἐλευθέρους πάντας.—Ἡρακλεῖ ἡ ἀρετὴ τὴν προσηγορίαν ἔθετο· Ἡρακλῆς γὰρ προσηγορεύθη,*[3] *ὅτι δι' Ἥραν κλέος ἔσχεν.*[4]—*ὁ νόμος λέγει· ὃ μὴ κατέθου, μὴ λάμβανε.*

—Ξενοφῶν ἀπέθετο τὸν στέφανον, ὅτε ἄγγελος ἧκε[5] λέγων, τὸν υἱὸν αὐτοῦ, τὸν Γρύλλον, τεθνάναι[6] ἐν Μαντινείᾳ.—Ἡρακλῆς, χειρωσάμενος[7] τὸν λέοντα, τὴν μὲν δορὰν ἠμφιέσατο,[8] τῷ χάσματι δὲ ἐχρήσατο κόρυθι.—οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐμπόριον ἐν μέσῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατεστήσαντο.—κακὸν οὐδὲν φύεται ἐν ἀνδρί, θεμέλια θεμένῳ τοῦ βίου σωφροσύνην καὶ ἐγκράτειαν.—πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι τίθενται τὸ εὖ ζῆν[9] ἐν πλούτῳ.

II. Τὰ λῷστα καὶ κάλλιστα πολεμιώτατα τίθεσθε.[1]—καλῶς ἔθεντο ταῦτα οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν.—μηδένα κακὸν ἂν χρημάτων ἕνεκα ταύτης θείμην προστάτην χθονός.—ἀρετὴ, κἂν θάνῃ τις, οὐκ ἀπόλλυται.—ἐν Τήνῳ κρήνη ἐστὶν, ἧς τῷ ὕδατι οἶνος οὐ μίγνυται.—οὐκ ἂν δύναιο, μὴ καμὼν,[2] εὐδαιμονεῖν.—μέγα κακὸν τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι[3] φέρειν κακόν.—ὁ ποιῶν[4] ταῦτα κείσεται ἐν θανάτῳ ἀείμνηστος.—τὰ Τέμπη χωρός ἐστι κείμενος μεταξὺ τοῦ Ὀλύμπου καὶ τῆς Ὄσσης.—ὁ λέγων ταῦτα χαρᾶς[5] πιμπλάσθω.[6]—μὴ ἀναμίγνυσο τούτῳ, ὃν παρὰ τῶν ἀγαθῶν θεωρεῖς λοιδορούμενον.—τοῖς διζημένοις τὰ ἀγαθὰ μόλις παραγίνεται, τὰ δὲ κακὰ καὶ μὴ διζημένοις.

II.

Convert the following ungrammatical Greek into grammatical, so as to suit the English opposite.

The winds dissipate the clouds, but time alone manifests a just man.	Ὁ ἄνεμος διασκίδνημι ὁ νεφέλη, ὁ δὲ χρόνος ἀνὴρ δίκαιος μόνος δείκνυμι.
He gives to the herdsman the babe to expose.	Δίδωμι ὁ βουκόλος ὁ παιδίον ἐκτίθημι (2d. aor.).
They stand in the plain, and propose for the wrestlers a public contest.	Ἵστημι (perf.) ἐν ὁ πεδίον, καὶ τίθημι ὁ ἀθλητὴς δημόσιος ἀγών.
I knew the misfortunes and the death of Agamemnon.	Ἐπίσταμαι (imperf.) ὁ τύχη, καὶ ὁ θάνατος Ἀγαμέμνων.

Having deposited the gold, they stood by the ships, and said to the Barbarians, lay ye down the bows.	Κατατίθημι (2d aor.) ὁ χρυσὸς, παρὰ ναῦς (dat.) ἵστημι (2d aor.), καὶ ὁ Βάρβαρος εἴπω, ὁ τόξον κατατίθημι (pres.).
May Jove make all these things vain, and give peace to the Greeks.	Ζεὺς πᾶς οὗτος μεταμώλιος τίθημι (2d aor. opt.), καὶ δίδωμι (2d aor. opt.) ὁ Ἕλλην εἰρήνη.
We are not able to fill the bowl, nor to destroy the serpent; but we are yoked to misfortunes and are undone.	Οὐ δύναμαι ὁ κρατὴρ πίμπλημι, οὐδὲ ὁ ὄφις ἀπόλλυμι, ἀλλὰ κακὸς (dat.) ζεύγνυμι (perf.) καὶ ἀπόλλυμι (perf. mid.).
Let us put off the works of darkness; let us, if we may be able to do this, place within us a pure heart.	Ἀποτίθημι (2d aor. subj. mid.) ὁ ὁ σκότος ἔργον· ἐντίθημι (2d aor. subj. mid.) καρδία καθαρὸς, ἤν δύναμαι (pres. subj.) οὗτος ποιέω.
She lacerates her cheek, making her nail bloody.	Δρύπτω (mid.) παρηΐς, τίθημι (mid.) ὄνυξ δίαιμος.
Let each one prepare well his shield.	Ἕκαστος ἀσπὶς εὖ τίθημι (2d aor. imp. mid.).
Let them well know this, that I will place my son there for myself.	Εὖ οὗτος ἐπίσταμαι (pres. imper.) ἐγὼ υἱὸς ἐνταῦθα ἵστημι (fut. inf. mid.).

LXVII. IRREGULAR OR DEFECTIVE VERBS IN μι

may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

I. From ἔω are derived εἰμί, "*to be*;" εἶμι and ἵημι, "*to go.*"

II. From ἕω are derived ἵημι, "*to send*;" ἧμαι, "*to sit*;" εἷμαι, "*to clothe one's self.*"

III. Κεῖμαι, "*to lie down*;" ἴσημι, "*to know*;" φημί, "*to say*."

CLASS I.

1. Εἰμί, "*to be*,"

has been before conjugated, as it is used in some of its tenses as an *auxiliary* to the passive voice of verbs in ω.

2. Εἶμι, "*to go*."[1]

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
εἶμι, εἶς or εἶ, εἶσι.	ἴτον, ἴτον.	ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἶσι, ἴσι or ἴασι.

IMPERFECT.

ᾔειν, ᾔεις, ᾔει.	ᾔειτον, ᾐείτην.	ᾔειμεν, ᾔειτε, ᾔεισαν.

FUTURE, εἴσω. FIRST AORIST, εἶσα. PERFECT, εἶκα.

PLUPERFECT.

εἴκ-ειν, εις, ει.	ειτον, είτην.	ειμεν, ειτε, εισαν.

SECOND AORIST.

ἴον, ἴες, ἴε.	ἴετον, ἰέτην.	ἴομεν, ἴετε, ἴον.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

ἴθι or εἶ, ἴτω.	ἴτον, ἴτων.	ἴτε, ἴτωσαν.

SECOND AORIST.

ἴε, ἰέτω.	ἴετον, ἰέτων.	ἴετε, ἰέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD

SECOND AORIST.

ἴοιμι, ἴοις, ἴοι.	ἴοιτον, ἰοίτην.	ἴοιμεν, ἴοιτε, ἴοιεν.

1. The present of the indicative, in this verb and its compounds, is used by the Attics in a *future* sense.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Second Aorist.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
ἴω,	ἴῃς,	ἴῃ.	ἴητον,	ἴητον.	ἴωμεν,	ἴητε,	ἴωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἰέναι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

ἰών, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν.

CLASS II.

1. Ἵημι, "*to send.*"

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
ἵημι,	ἵης,	ἵησι.	ἵετον,	ἵετον.	ἵεμεν,	ἵετε,	ἱεῖσι.

Imperfect.

ἵην,	ἵης,	ἵη.	ἵετον,	ἱέτην.	ἵεμεν,	ἵετε,	ἵεσαν.

First Future.

ἥσ-ω,	εις,	ει.	ετον,	ετον.	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

First Aorist.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.
ἧκα.	εἶκα.	εἵκειν.

Second Aorist.

ἧν,	ἧς,	ἧ.	ἕτον,	ἕτην.	ἕμεν,	ἕτε,	ἕσαν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἵεθι,	ἱέτω.	ἵετον,	ἱέτων.	ἵετε,	ἱέτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

ἕς,	ἕτω.	ἕτον,	ἕτων.	ἕτε,	ἕτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἱεί-ην,	ης,	η.	ητον,	ήτην.	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.

First Future.	Perfect.
Singular.	*Singular.*
ἥσοιμι.	εἵκοιμι.

Second Aorist.

εἵ-ην, ης, η.		ητον,	ήτην.		ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἱῶ, ἱῇς, ἱῇ. | ἱῆτον, ἱῆτον. | ἱῶμεν, ἱῆτε, ἱῶσι.

Perfect.

εἵκ-ω, ῃς, ῃ. | ητον, ητον. | ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.

Second Aorist.

ὧ, ᾗς, ᾗ. | ἧτον, ἧτον. | ὧμεν, ἧτε, ὧσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	First Future.
ἱέναι.	ἥσειν.
Perfect.	Second Aorist.
εἱκέναι.	εἶναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	First Future.
ἱείς, ἱεῖσα, ἱέν.	ἥσων, ἥσουσα, ἧσον.
Perfect.	Second Aorist.
εἱκώς, εἱκυῖα, εἱκός.	εἵς, εἷσα, ἕν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
ἵεμαι,	σαι,	ται.	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον.	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

Imperfect.

ἱέ-μην,	σο,	το.	μεθον,	σθον,	σθην.	μεθα,	σθε,	ντο.

Perfect.

εἷ-μαι,	σαι,	ται.	μεθον,	σθον,	σθον.	μεθα,	σθε,	νται.

PLUPERFECT.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
εἵ-μην,	*σο,*	*το.*	*μεθον,*	*σθον,*	*σθην.*	*μεθα,*	*σθε,*	*ντο.*

P. P. FUTURE.	FIRST AORIST.	FIRST FUTURE.
εἴσομαι.	*ἕθην* and *εἵθην.*	*ἑθήσομαι.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PERFECT.

εἶσο,	*εἵσθω.*	*εἶσθον,*	*εἵσθων.*	*εἶσθε,*	*εἵσθωσαν.*

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and imperfect like the Passive.[1]

FIRST AORIST.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
ἡκ-άμην,	*ω,*	*ατο.*	*άμεθον,*	*ασθον,*	*άσθην.*	*άμεθα,*	*ασθε,*	*αντο.*

FIRST FUTURE.

ἥσ-ομαι,	*ει,*	*εται.*	*όμεθον,*	*εσθον,*	*εσθον.*	*όμεθα,*	*εσθε,*	*ονται.*

SECOND AORIST.

ἕμην,	*ἕσο,*	*ἕτο.*	*ἕμεθον,*	*ἕσθον,*	*ἕσθην.*	*ἕμεθα,*	*ἕσθε,*	*ἕντο.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

ἕσο and *οὗ,*	*ἕσθω.*	*ἕσθον,*	*ἕσθων.*	*ἕσθε,*	*ἕσθωσαν.*

OPTATIVE MOOD.

FIRST FUTURE.

ἡσοί-μην,	*ο,*	*το.*	*μεθον,*	*σθον,*	*σθην.*	*μεθα,*	*σθε,*	*ντο.*

SECOND AORIST.

εἵμην,	*ο,*	*το.*	*μεθον,*	*σθον,*	*σθην.*	*μεθα,*	*σθε,*	*ντο.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SECOND AORIST.

ὧμαι,	*ᾗ,*	*ἧται.*	*ὥμεθον,*	*ἧσθον,*	*ἧσθον.*	*ὥμεθα,*	*ἧσθε,*	*ὧνται.*

1. The middle form *ἵεμαι* is used in the sense of "*to hasten*;" literally, "to send one's self on." Hence arises the kindred meaning of "to desire;" i. e., to send one's self after anything; in which sense it is the root of *ἵμερος*, "*desire*."

INFINITIVE MOOD.

First Future.	Second Aorist.
ἥσεσθαι.	ἕσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

First Future.			Second Aorist.		
ἡσόμεν-ος,	η,	ον.	ἕμεν-ος,	η,	ον.

2. Ἧμαι, "*to sit.*"

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
ἧμαι,	ἧσαι,	ἧται.	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον,	ἧσθον.	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧνται.

Imperfect.

ἥμην,	ἧσο,	ἧτο.	ἥμεθον,	ἧσθον,	ἥσθην.	ἥμεθα,	ἧσθε,	ἧντο.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

ἧσο,	ἥσθω.	ἧσθον,	ἥσθων.	ἧσθε,	ἥσθωσαν.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.		
Present.	Present.		
ἧσθαι.	ἥμεν-ος,	η,	ον.

CLASS III.

Φημί, "*to say.*"

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
φημί,	φῄς,	φησί.	φατόν.	φατόν.	φαμέν,	φατέ,	φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην,	ης,	η.	ατον,	άτην.	αμεν, ατε,	ασαν, and αν.

First Future.

φήσ-ω,	εις,	ει.	ετον,	ετον.	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

First Aorist.

Singular.			Dual.		Plural.		
ἔφησ-α,	ας,	ε.	ατον,	άτην.	αμεν,	ατε,	αν.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φάθι,	φάτω.	φάτον,	φάτων.	φάτε,	φάτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

φαί-ην,	ης,	η.	ητον,	ήτην.	ημεν, μεν,	ητε, τε,	ησαν, εν.

First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι,	αις,	αι.	αιτον,	αίτην.	αιμεν,	αιτε,	αιεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

φῶ,	φῇς,	φῇ.	φῆτον,	φῆτον.	φῶμεν,	φῆτε,	φῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

φάναι.

First Aorist.

φῆσαι.

Second Aorist.

φῆναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

φάς, φᾶσα, φάν.

First Future.

φήσων.

First Aorist.

φήσας.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Perfect. πέφαμαι, — πέφαται.

IMPERATIVE.

πεφάσθω.

INFINITIVE.

πεφάσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Singular.			*Dual.*			*Plural.*		
φα-μαί,	*σαί,*	*ταί.*	*μεθον,*	*σθον,*	*σθον.*	*μεθα,*	*σθε,*	*νται.*

IMPERFECT.

ἐφά-μην,	*σο,*	*το.*	*μεθον,*	*σθον,*	*σθην.*	*μεθα,*	*σθε,*	*ντο.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

φάσ-ω,	*θω.*	*θον,*	*θων.*	*θε,*	*θωσαν.*

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
PRESENT.	PRESENT.
φάσθαι.	*φάμεν-ος, η, ον.*

LXVIII. BRIEF VIEW OF THE GREEK SYNTAX.

THE NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

I. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, *ἐγὼ λέγω,* "*I say;*" *τούτω τὼ ἄνδρε ἡγησάσθην,* "*these two men thought;*" *οἱ θεοὶ κολάζουσι,* "*the gods punish.*"

II. A neuter plural, however, is generally joined with a singular verb; as, *ἄστρα φαίνεται,* "*stars appear;*" *τᾶυτα ἐστιν ἀγαθά,* "*these things are good.*"

III. But when the neuter plural refers to living persons, the verb is often put in the plural also, because persons are for the most part considered separately by the mind, but things as forming a class. Thus, *τὰ τέλη ὑπέσχοντο,* "*the magistrates promised;*" *τοσάδε μὲν μετὰ Ἀθηναίων ἔθνη ἐστράτευον,* "*so many nations served along with the Athenians.*"

IV. Collective nouns, that is, nouns singular which express multitude or number, have often their verb in the plural; as, *τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνεχώρουν,* "*the army retired;*" *πολὺ γένος ἀνθρώπων χρῶνται τούτῳ,* "*a large class of men use this.*"

V. A dual nominative is sometimes joined with a plural verb; as, *τὼ δὲ ταχ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθον,* "*they two quickly drew near;*" *ἄμφω λέγουσι,* "*both say.*"

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

I. An adjective is often put in the neuter gender, without regard to the gender of the substantive which stands with it in the sentence, *χρῆμα* being understood, and remains in the singular even when the substantive is in the plural; as, *οὐκ ἀγαθὸν ἡ πολυκοιρανία*, "*the government of the many is not a good thing;*" *μεταβολαί εἰσι λυπηρόν*, "*changes are a sad thing.*"

II. An adjective of the masculine gender is often found with a feminine noun of the dual number, and under this rule are also included the pronoun, the participle, and article; as, *ἄμφω τούτω τὼ πόλεε*, "*both these cities;*" *δύο γυναῖκε ἐρίζοντε*, "*two women quarrelling;*" *τὼ χεῖρε*, "*the two hands.*"

III. A substantive is often used as an adjective; as, *γλῶσσαν Ἑλλάδα ἐδίδαξε*, "*he taught the Greek tongue.*"

IV. The substantive is often changed into a genitive plural; as, *οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*, "*the worthy ones among men,*" for *οἱ χρηστοὶ ἄνθρωποι*, "*worthy men.*"

V. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive; as, *μέσον ἡμέρας*, "*the middle of the day;*" *τόσον ὁμίλου*, "*so great a throng.*"

VI. Adjectives are very often put in the neuter singular and plural, with and without an article, for adverbs; as, *πρῶτον*, "*in the first place;*" *τὸ πρῶτον*, "*at first;*" *κρυφαῖα*, "*secretly;*" *φαιδρά*, "*cheerfully.*"

PRONOUNS.

I. The noun to which the relative refers is often omitted in the antecedent proposition, and joined to the relative in the same case with it; as, *οὗτός ἐστιν, ὃν εἶδες ἄνδρα*, "*this is the man whom you saw;*" *οὐκ ἔχω, ᾧτινι πιστεῦσαι ἂν δυναίμην φίλῳ*, "*I have no friend on whom I might rely.*"

II. The relative often agrees with its antecedent in case, by what is called attraction; as, *σὺν τοῖς θησαυροῖς, οἷς ὁ πατὴρ κατέλιπεν*, "*with the treasures which his father left behind;*" *ἄγων ἀπὸ τῶν πολέων, ὧν ἔπεισε, στρατιάν*, "*leading a body of troops from the cities which he had persuaded.*"

III. If, in this attraction, the word to which the relative refers be a demonstrative pronoun, this pronoun is generally omitted, and the relative takes its case; as, *σὺν οἷς μάλιστα φιλεῖς*, "*with those whom you most love,*" for *σὺν τούτοις οὓς μάλιστα φιλεῖς*.

IV. The nominative of the personal pronoun is usually omitted with the personal terminations of verbs, as in Latin, except where there is an emphasis; as, *ἀλλὰ πάντως καὶ σὺ ὄψει αὐτήν*, "*but you, by all means, shall even see her.*"

V. The possessive pronouns are only employed when an emphasis is required; in all other cases the personal pronouns are used in their stead; as, πατὴρ ἡμῶν, "*our father*" (literally, "the father of us"); but πατὴρ ἡμέτερος, "*our own father.*"

VI. The demonstrative pronouns are often used instead of the adverbs "*here*" and "*there*;" as, ἀλλ' ἥδ' ὀπαδῶν ἐκ δόμων ἔρχεται, "*but here comes a maidservant out of the mansion*;" αὗται γὰρ, αὗται πλησίον θρώσκουσί μου, "*for there, there, they are leaping near me.*"

VII. The reflexive pronoun ἑαυτοῦ is sometimes used for the other reflexive pronouns of the first and second persons; as, δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀνερέσθαι ἑαυτούς, "*it behooves us to ask our own selves*;" εἰ δ' ἐτητύμως μόρον τὸν αὑτῆς οἶσθα, "*but if you truly know your own fate.*"

THE GENITIVE.

I. The verbs εἰμί and γίγνομαι, denoting possession, property, part, or duty, require the genitive; as, τοῦτο τὸ πεδίον ἦν μέν ποτε τῶν Χορασμίων, "*this same plain belonged formerly to the Chorasmians*;" πολλῆς ἀνοίας ἐστὶ θηρᾶσθαι κενά, "*it is the part of great folly to hunt after vain things.*"

II. The genitive is used with verbs of all kinds, even with those which govern an accusative, when the action does not refer to the whole object, but only to a part; as, ὀπτῆσαι κρεῶν, "*to roast some flesh*;" ἔτεμον τῆς γῆς, "*they laid waste a part of the country*;" παροίξας τῆς θύρας, "*having opened the door a little.*"

III. Verbs signifying the operations of the senses, such as "*to hear,*" "*to feel,*" "*to smell,*" and the like, but not those denoting "*to see,*" require the genitive; verbs signifying "*to see*" take the accusative. Thus, παντὸς βασιλεὺς ἀκούει, "*a king hears everything*;" ὄζω μύρου, "*I smell of myrrh.*"

IV. Time *when*, that is, *part of time*, is put in the genitive; as, θέρους τε καὶ χειμῶνος, "*in both summer and winter.*"

V. The *material* of which anything is made is put in the genitive, the thing made being a single object, but the subjoined definition denoting an entire class or kind of materials, part of which go to compose that object; as, τὸν δίφρον ἐποίησεν ἰσχυρῶν ξύλων, "*he made the chariot of strong wood.*"

VI. The superlative degree is also followed by a genitive, this genitive marking the entire class, of which the superlative indicates the most prominent as a part or parts; as, ἔχθιστος πάντων, "*most hated of all*;" ἄριστοι Τρώων, "*bravest of the Trojans.*"

VII. Hence the genitive is put also with verbs, adjectives, and adverbs, which are either derived from superlatives, or in which merely

the idea of preferableness is implied; as, *ἐκαλλιστεύετο πασῶν γυναικῶν*, "*she was the handsomest of all women;*" *διαπρεπεῖς θνητῶν*, "*conspicuous among mortals;*" *ἐξόχως πάντων*, "*in a manner surpassing all.*"

VIII. To words of all kinds other words are added in the genitive, which show the respect in which the sense of these words must be taken; and, in this case, the genitive properly signifies "*with regard to*" or "*in respect of;*" as, *ὕλης πῶς ὁ τόπος ἔχει;* "*how is the place with regard to timber?*" *συγγνώμων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων ἁμαρτημάτων*, "*forgiving with respect to human errors;*" *πόῤῥω τῆς ἡλικίας*, "*far advanced in years*" (properly, "far advanced with respect to years").

IX. Hence all words expressing ideas of relation, which are not complete without the addition of another word as the object of that relation, take this object in the genitive: and to this rule belong in particular the adjectives "experienced, ignorant, desirous," and the like, as also the verbs "to concern one's self, to neglect, to consider, to reflect, to be desirous," &c. Thus, *ἔμπειρος κακῶν*, "*experienced in evils;*" *ἀπαιδεύτος ἀρετῆς*, "*uninstructed in virtue;*" *τοῦ κοινοῦ ἀγαθοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι*, "*to take care of the common good;*" *μεγάλων ἐπιθυμεῖν*, "*to desire great things.*"

X. Words signifying *plenty* or *want* are followed by a genitive, because the term, which expresses of what anything is full or empty, indicates the respect in which the signification of the governing word is taken; as, *μεστὸς κακῶν*, "*full of evils;*" *ἔρημος φίλων*, "*destitute of friends;*" *πλησθῆναι νόσου*, "*to be full of sickness;*" *δεῖσθαι οἰκετῶν*, "*to be in want of inhabitants.*"

XI. The comparative degree is followed by a genitive, because this genitive indicates the respect in which the comparative is to be taken; as, *μείζων πατρός*, "*greater than a father,*" which properly means, "*greater with respect to a father.*"

XII. All words derived from comparatives, or which involve a comparison, are followed by the genitive; as, *ἡττᾶσθαί τινος*, "*to be defeated by any one*" (literally, "to be less than any one"); *ὑστεραῖος τῆς μάχης*, "*after the battle;*" *περιγένεσθαι τοῦ βασιλέως*, "*to prove superior to the king;*" *δεύτερος οὐδενός*, "*second to no one.*"

XIII. All verbs that are equivalent in meaning to a noun and verb, and especially those in which the idea of ruling is implied, are followed by a genitive; as, *ἀνάσσειν τῶν Μήδων*, "*to reign over the Medes*" (equivalent to *ἄναξ εἶναι τῶν Μήδων*); *ἄρχειν ἀνθρώπων*, "*to rule over men*" (equivalent to *ἄρχων εἶναι ἀνθρώπων*); and, in the same manner, *κυριεύειν* for *κύριος εἶναι*; *τυραννεύειν* for *τύραννος εἶναι*, &c.

XIV. Words indicating value or worth require the genitive; as,

ἔρδει πολλῶν ἄξια, "*he performs actions equivalent to those of many;*" *ἰατρὸς πολλῶν ἀντάξιος*, "*a physician equal in value to many men.*"

XV. All verbs denoting "to buy," "to sell," "to exchange," &c., are followed by a genitive; as, *ὠνοῦνται τὰς γυναῖκας χρημάτων πολλῶν*, "*they purchase their wives for much money;*" *ἐπώλουν πολλοῦ τοῖς ἄλλοις*, "*they sold for a large sum to the rest.*"

XVI. All verbs denoting "to accuse," "to criminate," &c., are followed by a genitive; as, *γράφομαί σε φόνου*, "*I accuse you of murder;*" *διώξομαί σε δειλίας*, "*I will prosecute you for cowardice.*"

XVII. The genitive often stands alone in exclamations, with and without an interjection, as indicating the cause *from which* the feeling in question originates; as, *Ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρενῶν!* "*Oh supreme Jove, the acuteness of his intellect!*" *Ἄπολλον, τοῦ χασμήματος!* "*Apollo, what a pair of jaws!*"

DATIVE.

I. The dative stands in answer to the questions *to whom* or *what? for whom* or *what? to whose advantage? to whose disadvantage?* as, *ἔδωκά σοι τὸ βιβλίον*, "*I gave the book to thee;*" *ἕπεσθέ μοι, ὦ παῖδες*, "*follow me, my children;*" *ἐπιτάττω σοι τοῦτο*, "*I enjoin this upon you;*" *θεοῖς ἀρέσκει*, "*he pleases the gods;*" *φίλος ἐκείνῳ*, "*a friend to him;*" *ἀγαθὸν τῇ πόλει*, "*good for the state.*"

II. Verbs *to rebuke, to blame, to reproach, to envy, to be angry*, take the dative of the person; as, *ἐμοὶ λοιδορήσεται*, "*he will reprove me;*" *μέμφομαι τοῖς ἄρχειν βουλομένοις*, "*I blame those who wish to rule;*" *οὐ φθονεῖτε τούτῳ*, "*envy not this man;*" *τί χαλεπαίνεις τῷ θεράποντι;* "*why art thou angry at the attendant?*"

III. Words implying equality, resemblance, suitableness, or the contrary, have the dative case; as, *ἴσος τοῖς ἰσχυροῖς*, "*equal to the powerful;*" *ἔοικας δούλῳ*, "*you resemble a slave;*" *ἀνόμοιος τῷ πατρί*, "*unlike his father.*"

IV. In like manner, the dative stands also with *ὁ αὐτός*, because it expresses perfect equality; as, *ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κινδύνῳ τοῖς φαυλοτάτοις*, "*in the same danger with the worst;*" *τοῖς αὐτοῖς Κύρῳ ὅπλοις*, "*in the same arms with Cyrus.*"

V. The *means* by which, and the *instrument* with which, a thing is accomplished, are both put in the dative; as, *τοῖν ὀφθαλμοῖν ὁρῶμεν*, "*we see with the two eyes;*" *οἱ πολέμιοι ἔβαλλον λίθοις, καὶ ἔπαιον μαχαίραις*, "*the enemy threw with stones and struck with swords.*"

VI. The *motive* and *cause* are put in the dative, and hence the verbs "*to rejoice,*" "*to be delighted,*" "*to be grieved,*" &c., govern the object by which the feeling is occasioned in the dative; as, *φόβῳ ἀπῆλθον*,

"*they departed through fear;*" σοὶ χαίρουσιν, "*they delight in thee;*" λυπούμεθα τούτοις, "*we are grieved by these things.*"

VII. The *manner* and *way* in which a thing takes place are put in the dative; as, *βίᾳ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν εἰσῆλθον*, "*they entered into the house by force;*" *πάντα διετέτακτο μέτρῳ καὶ τόπῳ*, "*all things were arranged by measure and by place.*"

VIII. The *period of time* at which a thing takes place, or during which a thing continues or exists, is put in the dative; as, *τῇδε τῇ νυκτί*, "*on this very night;*" *τρὶς ἐνίκησαν ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, "*they conquered thrice during this same day.*"

IX. The verb *εἰμί*, when put for *ἔχω*, "*to have,*" governs the dative; as, *ὅσοις οὐκ ἦν ἄργυρος*, "*as many as had not money.*"

X. An impersonal verb governs the dative; as, *ἔξεστί μοι ἀπιέναι*, "*it is lawful for me to depart.*"

XI. Neuter adjectives in *τέον* govern the *person* in the dative, and the *thing* in the case of the verb from which they are derived; as, *τοῦτο ποιητέον ἐστί μοι*, "*I must do this;*" *τούτου ἐπιμελητέον ἐστὶν ὑμῖν*, "*you must take care of this.*"

ACCUSATIVE.

I. A verb signifying actively governs the accusative; as, *οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Πέρσας*, "*the Greeks conquered the Persians.*"

II. Every verb may take an accusative of a cognate noun; as, *κινδυνεύσω τοῦτον κίνδυνον*, "*I will encounter this danger;*" *ἠσθένησαν ταύτην ἀσθένειαν*, "*they were sick with this sickness;*" *ἐπιμέλονται πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν*, "*they exercise all care;*" *πόλεμον πολεμήσομεν*, "*we will wage war.*"

III. Many verbs, the action of which admits of more than one object, without determining the nearest, have in Greek a double accusative, namely, the accusative of the person and the accusative of the thing. To these belong verbs signifying "*to do good or evil to one,*" "*to speak good or evil of one,*" "*to ask,*" "*to demand,*" "*to teach,*" "*to put on or off,*" "*to take away,*" "*to deprive,*" "*to conceal,*" &c.; as, *κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε Τρῶας*, "*he has done many evils to the Trojans;*" *ἀγαθὰ εἶπεν αὐτους*, "*he said good things of them;*" *εἴρετο ἅπαντας τὸν παῖδα*, "*he asked all about his son;*" *τοὺς μαθητὰς ἐδίδαξε σωφροσύνην*, "*he taught his disciples continence.*"

IV. Verbs governing two accusatives in the active, retain one in the passive, namely, the accusative of the thing; as, *σκῆπτρον τιμάς τε ἀποσυλᾶται*, "*he is being despoiled of his sceptre and his honours;*" *ἐπαιδεύθη μουσικὴν καὶ ῥητορικήν*, "*he was taught music and rhetoric.*"

V. Since the accusative serves always to designate the object upon

which an action immediately passes, it frequently stands also with intransitive verbs and adjectives containing a general expression, and indicates the part or more definite object to which this expression must be principally referred. This is called the accusative of *nearer definition;* and is to be expressed in English by different prepositions, especially by *in, as to, with respect to.*[1] Thus, τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγῶ τοῦτον, "*I feel a pain in this finger;*" πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς, "*Achilles swift as to his feet;*" Σύρος ἦν τὴν πατρίδα, "*he was a Syrian as to his native country;*" τὸ δένδρον πεντήκοντα ποδῶν ἐστι τὸ ὕψος, "*the tree is fifty feet in height.*"

VI. *Time how long* is put in the accusative; as, ὅσον χρόνον ἂν πόλεμος ᾖ, "*for as long a time as there may be war;*" καὶ χθὲς δὲ καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἔπραττον, "*they did this same thing during both yesterday and the day previous.*"

VII. *Distance* and *space* are put in the accusative; as, ἀπέχει ὀκτὼ ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος, "*it is distant a journey of eight days from Babylon.*"

VERBS PASSIVE.

I. Verbs of a passive signification are followed in Greek by a genitive, governed by ὑπό, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, or πρός; as, ὁ νοῦς ὑπὸ οἴνου διαφθείρεται, "*the understanding is impaired by wine;*" ἄλλαι γνῶμαι ἀφ' ἑκάστων ἐλέγοντο, "*other opinions were expressed by each.*"

II. The dative, however, is sometimes employed by the poets instead of the genitive; as, Ἀχιλλῆϊ ἐδάμη, "*he was subdued by Achilles.*"

III. The dative is very frequently put with the perfect passive of verbs, whose perfect active is not much used; as, ταῦτα λέλεκταί μοι, "*these things have been said by me,*" for λέλοχα ταῦτα.

INFINITIVE.

I. The infinitive mood is used to express the *cause* or *end* of an action; as, θέλω ᾄδειν, "*I wish to sing.*"

II. The infinitive, with the neuter of the article prefixed, is used as a species of verbal noun; and very frequently the article is thus appended to an entire clause, of which the infinitive forms a part; as, τὸ λύειν, "*the loosening;*" τὸ ἔχειν χρήματα, "*the having money.*"

III. The infinitive in Greek is governed by adjectives, and denotes the respect in which the idea of the adjective is to be applied;[2] as, ἱκανοὶ τέρπειν φαίνονται, "*they appear calculated to delight;*" οὐ δεινός

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1. It is generally assumed that κατά, or some other preposition, is understood in such constructions, but this is not correct.

2. This is imitated in Latin by the poets; as, *idoneus delectare, utilis facere.* In prose, however, the gerund with a preposition must be employed; as, *idoneus ad delectandum,* &c.

ἐστι λέγειν, ἀλλ' ἀδύνατος σιγᾷν, "*he is not able in speaking, but unable to keep silent.*"

IV. The nominative, and not the accusative, is put with the infinitive whenever the reference is to the same person that forms the subject of the leading verb;[1] as, ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς υἱός, "*he said he was the son of Jupiter;*" ἔπεισα αὐτοὺς εἶναι θεός, "*I persuaded them that I was a god.*"

V. The genitive and dative sometimes follow the infinitive by a species of attraction; as, ἐδέοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου, "*they besought him to be zealous;*" δός μοι φανῆναι ἀξίῳ, "*grant unto me to appear worthy.*"

VI. The infinitive of the present, future, and aorists, but more particularly of the future, when preceded by the verb μέλλω, expresses the future, and answers to the future participle active in Latin with the verb *sum;* as, μέλλω γράφειν, "*I am about to write*" (*scripturus sum*); μελλήσω γράφειν, "*I will be about to write*" (*scripturus ero*); ἐμέλλησα γράφειν, "*I was about to write*" (*scripturus fui*).

PARTICIPLE.

I. The participle is put after a verb, and in the nominative case, when the reference is to some state as existing at the time on the part of the subject, or to some action as being performed by it. Thus, οἶδα θνητὸς ὤν, "*I know that I am a mortal;*" φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμᾶς βλάπτων, "*the law appears to be injuring us;*" παύσασθε ἀδικοῦντες, "*cease acting wrongfully.*"

II. If, however, the subject belonging to the participle stands with the principal verb as a proximate object in the accusative, the participle also stands in the accusative; as, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔπαυσαν αὐτὸν στρατηγοῦντα, "*the Athenians caused him to cease being a commander;*" οὓς ἂν ὁρῶ τὰ ἀγαθὰ ποιοῦντας, "*whomsoever I may see doing the things that are good.*"

III. To some verbs which merely express subordinate definitions of an action, the Greeks add the participle of the verb which expresses the principal action. Such verbs are τυγχάνω, λανθάνω, φθάνω, διατελέω, &c., which, in translation, are sometimes rendered by adverbs. Thus, ἔτυχον παρόντες, "*they chanced to be present;*" ἔλαθεν εὐεργετῶν, "*he conferred kindnesses secretly;*" φθάνει ποιῶν, "*he does it before another;*" διατετέλεκα φεύγων, "*I have always avoided.*"

IV. A participle, with a substantive, &c., whose case depends on no other word, is put in the *genitive absolute;* as, ἐκείνου εἰπόντος, πάντες ἐσίγων, "*he having spoken, all were silent.*"

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1. The accusative, however, is joined with such infinitives whenever emphasis is required; as, Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζε ἑωϋτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατον, "*Crœsus thought that he himself was the happiest of all men,*" (*Herod.* 1, 34).

NOTES

TO THE EXERCISES ON THE VERB.

Active Voice of Verbs in ω.

Page

Section 1.—1. τίκτει, 3d sing. pres. indic. of τίκτω.—2. κοιλαινουσιν, 3d plur. pres. indic. of κοιλαίνω.—3. γυναιξὶ, dat. plur. of γυνή.—4. φέρει, 3d sing. pres. indic. of φέρω.—5. τοὺς, *his*, the article supplying the place of a pronoun in English.—6. ἔβαψεν, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of βάπτω.—7. τοῦ, *her*.—8. ἔῤῥιψεν, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of ῥίπτω. 130

Section 2.—1. παῖδα, accus. sing. of παῖς.—2. ὄντα, accus. sing. pres. part. of εἰμί.—3. ἔτρεφε, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of τρέφω.—4. λεόντων, gen. plur. of λέων.—5. τέσσαρσι ποσί, *with four feet*, τέσσαρσι is the dative of τέσσαρες, and ποσί is the dative plural of ποὺς.—6. δύο, supply πόδας, the accus. plur. of ποὺς.—7. ἔγραψε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of γράφω.—8. ἔφυσεν, *produced*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of φύω.—9. ἀποβλέπουσιν, 3d plur. pres. ind. of ἀποβλέπω. 131

Section 3.—1. ὑπείκει, 3d sing. pres. indic. of ὑπείκω.—2. θνήσκοις, 2d sing. pres. optat. of θνήσκω. The optative is here employed in its primitive sense, as denoting a wish. Hence εὐ θνήσκοις, *mayest thou die happily*.—3. ἔλθῃ, *may have come*, 3d sing. 2d aor. subj. of ἔρχομαι.—4. θάπτουσιν, 3d plur. pres. indic. of θάπτω.—5. ταριχεύοντες, nom. plur. pres. part. of ταριχεύω.—6. εἴκαζε, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of εἰκάζω. Augment wanting. (Consult page 121.)—7. τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς, *to the Hermæ*, dat. plur. of Ἑρμῆς. The reference is to the images of Mercury at Athens. (Consult Lexicon.)—8. ἔχουσιν, *having*, i. e., *which have*, dat. plur. pres. part. of ἔχω.—9. ἐστασιαζέτην, 3d dual. imperf. of στασιάζω.—10. ὄντε, nom. dual pres. part. of εἰμί.—11. κατέλῖπε, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of καταλείπω.—12. ἐξέπλευσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of ἐκπλέω.—13. ἤγᾰγεν, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of ἄγω.

Section 4.—1. Ἐπρώτευσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of πρωτεύω. It governs the genitive Ἑλλάδος, because derived from a superlative, πρῶτος. (Consult rule, page 178.)—2. χρόνον, *for a period.* Time how long is put in the accusative.—3. τοὺς, *their*.—4. δάκνουσιν, 3d plur. pres. indic. of δάκνω.—5. ἐγὼ, expressed here for the sake of emphasis. The article τοὺς, before φίλους, is to be rendered *my*.—6. σώσω, 1st sing. 1st aor. subj. of σώζω. The conjunction ἵνα, like *ut* in Latin, takes here the subjunctive.—7. ὑπέμεινα, 1st sing. 1st aor. ind. of ὑπομένω.—8. δράκοντα, accus. sing. of δράκων.—9. Ἄρεος, gen. of Ἄρης.—10. φύλακα, accus. sing. of φύλαξ.—11. ἀνέτειλαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. of ἀνατέλλω.—12. περιστεῖλαι, 1st aor. inf. of περιστέλλω.

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131 *Section* 5.—1. Ἔφερε, 3d sing. imperf. indic. of φέρω.—2. ἔτεμεν, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of τέμνω.—3. ἐπεφύκει, *was*, more literally, *was by nature*, 3d sing. pluperf. indic. of φύω. The pluperfect has here, as often elsewhere, the force of an imperfect. Thus, *had been* and *continued to be*, i. e., *was*.—4. ὠκίστη, superlative of ὠκύς—5. τοὺς πόδας, *as to her feet*, i. e., *of foot*. This is the accusative of nearer definition, where some understand κατά (Consult rule, page 182.)—6. κατεσκεύᾰσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. of κατασκευάζω.—7. πεφευγώς, perf. part. mid. of φεύγω.—8. ἐπί, *on account of*.—9. χαυλιόδοντας, accus. plur. of χαυλιόδους.—10. ἄλλοι ἄλλας, like the construction of *alius*, when repeated, in Latin. Hence, translate the whole clause as follows: *some bring one kind of sacrifice, others another, unto the gods*.—11. γεωργός, supply προσάγει, and so in like manner with ποιμήν and αἰπόλος respectively.

Passive Voice of Verbs in ω.

139 *Section* 1.—1. μετὰ, *after*.—2. ὠνόμᾰσεν, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. active of ὀνομάζω. So ὠνομάσθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. passive of the same verb.—3. ἐῤῥίφη, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. pass. of ῥίπτω.—4. καταλελειμμένοι ἦσαν, 3d plur. plup. indic. pass. of καταλείπω —5. συνήχθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. indic. pass. of συνάγω.

140 —6. ἀπεστάλη, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. pass. of ἀποστέλλω.—7. ἐκέλευσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. active of κελεύω.—8. ἀποκοπῆναι, 2d aor. infin. pass. of ἀποκόπτω.—9. τῶν παρόντων, *of those who are present*. The article with the participle is rendered into English by the relative with the indicative.—10. διατετάραγμαι, *I am greatly agitated*, 1st sing. perf. indic. pass. of διαταράσσω.—τὴν γνώμην, *in my mind*, literally, *as to my mind*, the accusative of nearer definition, where many supply κατά.—12. ἐμπεπεδημένη, perf. part. pass. fem. gend. of ἐμπεδάω.—13. ἔοικε, 3d sing. perf. mid. of εἴκω.—14. ἐτᾰφη, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of θάπτω.

Section 2.—1. προσήρτηται, 3d sing. perf. ind. pass. of προσαρτάω.—2. ὥριστο, *was appointed*, 3d sing. pluperf. pass. of ὁρίζω.—3. κατά, *at*.—4. ὤφθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of ὄπτομαι.—5. ἐσφᾰγη, 3d sing. 2d. aor. ind. pass. of σφάζω.—6. κατεκόπη, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of κατακόπτω.—7. διεφθᾰρη, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. pass. of διαφθείρω.

Section 3.—1. τραφεὶς, *having been nurtured*, 2d aor. part. pass. of τρέφω.—2. παρὰ, *by*.—3. ἐδιδάχθη, 3d sing. 1st aor ind. pass. of διδάσκω.—4. κατεβρώθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of καταβιβρώσκω.—5. πληγεὶς, 2d aor part. pass. of πλήσσω.—6. ἀπέθανεν, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. active of ἀποθνήσκω.—7. κριθῆναι, 1st aor. inf. pass. of κρίνω.—8. κατὰ, *over*.—9. ἠλαύνετο, 3d sing. imperf. indic. pass. of ἐλαύνω.—10. ἀπαλλᾰγεὶς, *having been freed from*, 2d aor. part. pass. of ἀπαλλάσσω.—11. ἐμήνῡσε, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. act. of μηνύω.

Section 4.—1. κατελείφθησαν, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. pass. of καταλείπω.—2. μέμνησο, 2d sing. perf. imperat. pass. of μνάω, in a middle sense.—3. κατακεκλεισμένος, perf. part. pass. of κατακλείω.—4. εἰθισμέναι εἰσὶν, 3d plur. perf. ind. pass. of ἐθίζω.

Middle Voice of Verbs in ω.

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Section 1.—1. *φαίνεται*, 3d sing. pres. ind. mid. of *φαίνω*.— 2. *ἐνδύονται*, 3d plur. pres. indic. mid. of *ἐνδύω*.—3. *θυσάμενος*, 1st aor. part. mid. of *θύω*.—4. *ἠλείψατο*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ἀλείφω*.—5. *λούσας*, 1st aor. part. act. of *λούω*.—6. *ἀπῆλθε*, 3d sing 2d aor. ind. act. of *ἀπέρχομαι*.—7 *ὠρέξατο*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ὀρέγω*.—8. *ἐνίψατο*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *νίπτω*.—9. *ἐκαθίσατο*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *καθίζω*.— 10. *ἐγράψατο*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *γράφω*.—11. *γεγόναμεν*, 1st plur. perf. ind. mid. of *γίνομαι*.—12. *ἔοικε*, 3d sing. perf. ind. mid. of *εἴκω*.—13. *παύσωμεν*, *let us cause to cease*, 1st plur. 1st aor. subj. act. of *παύω*. 145 146

Section 2.—1. *λόγισαι*, *reflect*, 2d sing. 1st aor. imperat. mid. of *λογίζομαι*.—2. *ἐψηφίσαντο*, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ψηφίζω*.— 3. *αἰσχύνου*, *respect*, 2d sing. pres. imperat. mid. of *αἰσχύνομαι*.— 4. *δεδοίκᾱσιν*, *fear*, 3d plur. perf. indic. mid. of *δείδω*.—5. *ἐγρηγορότος*, *of one awake*, i. e., of a person in his waking moments; or, in other words, a day-dream: gen. sing. perf. part. mid. of *ἐγείρω*.

Section 3.—1. *Ἠμύνασθε*, 2d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ἀμύνω*.— 2. *ἀπώλετο*, *is ruined*, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. mid. of *ἀπόλλυμι*.— 3. *γεῦσαι*, *taste*, 2d sing. 1st aor. imperat. mid. of *γεύω*.—4. *εὑρήσεις*, 2d sing. 1st fut. ind. of *εὑρίσκω*.—5. *ἦρξω*, 2d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ἄρχω*.—6. *ἀράμενος*, 1st aor. part. mid. of *αἴρω*.—7. *ἐξείλοντο*, 3d plur. 2d aor. ind. mid. of *ἐξαιρέω*.—8. *ἀπολοίμην*, *may I perish*, 1st sing 2d aor. optat. mid. of *ἀπόλλυμι*.—9. *ἐχρίσατο*, *anointed himself*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *χρίω*.

Section 4.—1. *ἀπεκρίνατο*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of *ἀποκρίνω*.—2. *ἀπόλωλα*, *I am undone*, 1st sing. perf. ind. mid. of *ἀπόλλυμι*, with the reduplication.—3. *κατ'*, *against*.—4. *ἐδάνεισα*, 1st sing. 1st aor. ind. act. of *δανείζω*.—5. *ἐθέσπισεν*, 3d sing. 1st aor. indic. act. of *θεσπίζω*.—6. *φυλάξασθαι*, *to beware of*, 1st aor. infin. mid. of *φυλάσσω*.

Active Voice of Contracted Verbs.

Section 1.—1. *νόει*, 2d sing. pres. imperat. act. of *νοέω*.— 2. *ἐκίνει*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of *κινέω*.—3. *τὸ παλαιὸν*, *anciently*, i. e., in earliest times. The article and adjective are here in the accusative, governed by *κατά* understood, and take conjointly the place of an adverb.—4. *ᾤκουν*, *used to dwell*, 3d plur. imperf. ind. of *οἰκέω*.—5. *ἐποίησε*, *represented*, i. e., described in the Iliad. Literally, *made*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of *ποιέω*.—6. *γεωργοῦντας*, *persons cultivating the ground*, i. e., engaged in husbandry: pres. part. of *γεωργέω*, accus. plur.—7. *μεγά*, *highly*. The neuter of the adjective taken as an adverb. 151

Section 2.—1. *κἄν*, *even though*, compounded of *καί* and *ἄν*, and then contracted.—2. *τὸν ἵππειον Ποσειδῶνα*, *the equestrian Neptune*, i. e., Neptune represented by an equestrian statue, as indicating the rapidity of the waves.—3. *ἐπὶ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ*, *at the Isthmus of Corinth*.—4. *ἐξαρτῶσιν*, 3d plur. pres. indic. of *ἐξαρτάω*.— 5. *ἐρυθριῶν*, pres. part. act. of *ἐρυθριάω*, accus. sing. neut. 152

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152 agreeing with μειράκιον.—6. ὄρνῖσιν, dat. plur. of ὄρνις.—7. εἴων, 3d plur. imperf. indic. of ἐάω.

Section 3.—1. ἐξετύφλωσεν, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of ἐκτυφλόω.—2. ξυνεκύκα, 3d sing imperf. indic. of ξυγκυκάω.—3. ἐξώρθουν, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of ἐξορθόω.—4. ζῆν, pres. inf. of ζάω.—5. ζῴη, 3d sing. pres. optat. of ζάω. (Consult page 150, note 1.)—6. ὑπὸ, *by*.—7. προσέταττε, 3d sing. imperf. ind. of προστάττω.

Section 4.—1. θανὼν, 2d aor. part. act. of θνήσκω.—2. οὐκ ἔστιν οὐδεὶς, *there is no one.* Two or more negatives in Greek make a stronger negation.—3. ἠγαπᾶτε ἄν, *ye would have loved.* The particle ἂν is used to give a potential force to the indicative mood. The form ἠγαπᾶτε is the 2d plur. imperf. ind. of ἀγαπάω.—4. ἔοικε, 3d sing. perf. ind. mid. of εἴκω.—5. στεφανοῖ, 3 sing. pres. ind. of στεφανόω.—6. τῷ ἡλίῳ, the dative governed by ἐπισκοτεῖ, which last has for its nominative νέφη. Neuters plural, when referring to things, take singular verbs.—7. πάθη, the nominative to ἐπισκοτεῖ understood.—8. τὸν ἄῤῥωστον, *the sick man*, supply ἄνθρωπον.—9. εὐτυχία, the nominative to ὠφελεῖ understood.—10. τὸ αὐτό, *the same thing.*—11. παρ', *with.*

Passive and Middle Voices of Contracted Verbs.

156 *Section* 1.—1. ἀπῆλθε, 3d sing. 2d aor. indic. of ἀπέρχομαι.—2. διεβοήθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of διαβοάω.—3. ἐπλανώμην, 1st sing. imperf. ind. mid. of πλανάω. In the succeeding clause, ἐπλάνας is the 2d sing. imperf. ind. act. of the same verb.—4. πηρώσας, 1st aor. part. act. of πηρόω, to be construed with ὁ and translated by the relative with the indicative, *he that mutilates.*—5. ζημιοῦται, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of ζημιόω.—6. ἐρωτηθεὶς, 1st aor. part. pass. of ἐρωτάω.—7. ἐποιήσατο, *he had acquired his*, literally, *had made for himself;* 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ποιέω.—8. πῶς σοι χρήσομαι; *how shall I treat you?* χρήσομαι is the 1st fut. mid. of χράω.

Section 2.—1. πηρωθῆναι, 1st aor. infin. pass. of πηρόω. Translate πηρωθῆναι τὰς ὄψεις, *was deprived of his sight*, literally, *as to his*, &c.—2. προὔλεγεν, 3d sing. imperf. indic. act., contracted for προέλεγεν, from προλέγω.—3. τὰ μέλλοντα, *the things that were about to take place*, pres. part. of μέλλω. Supply γίνεσθαι.—4. ἐπηνέθη, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of ἐπαινέω.—5. ἐκτήσαντο, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. mid. of κτάομαι.—6. ᾤκτειρα, 1st sing. 1st aor. ind. act. of οἰκτείρω.—7. χειρούμενον, *in the act of being subjugated*, pres. part. pass. of χειρόω.—8. κρανθήσεται, 3d sing. 1st fut. ind. pass. of κραίνω.—9. ἠρᾶτο, *he imprecated*, 3d sing. imperf. mid. of ἀράομαι.

Section 3.—1. ἤντλει, 3d sing. imperf. ind. act. of ἀντλέω.—2. ἐγυμνάζετο, 3d sing. imperf. ind. mid. of γυμνάζομαι.—3. ἀπεπλανᾶτο, 3d sing. imperf. mid. of ἀποπλανάω.—4. κτῶ, 2d sing.

157 pres. imperat. mid. of κτάομαι, contracted from κτάου.—5. οὐκ ἂν ἐπαύσω, *you would not have ceased;* ἐπαύσω is the 2d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of παύω, and the particle ἂν gives it a potential force.—6. κτᾶσθαι, *to acquire for one's self*, pres. infin. mid. of κτάομαι.

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Section 4.—1. *ἀλλοιοῦται*, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of *ἀλλοιόω*. —2. *ἁμαρτήσεις*, 2d sing. 1st fut. of *ἁμαρτάνω*.—3. *μυκωμένων*, pres. part. mid. of *μυκάομαι*. The genitive is here governed by *ἀκοῦσαι*, a verb denoting the operation of one of the senses. (Consult page 178, rule iii.)—4. *βληχωμένων*, pres. part. mid. of *βληχάομαι*. 157

Active Voice of Verbs in μι.

Section 1.—1. *'Αχαιοῖς, on the Greeks*.—2. *ἔθηκε, inflicted*, literally, *placed* or *put*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. of *τίθημι*.—3. *παρὰ, by*.—4. *τί ἕστηκας; why standest thou?*—5. *κινήσω*, 1st sing. 1st fut. ind. of *κινέω*.—6. *ὀνίνησιν*, 3d sing. pres. ind. of *ὀνίνημι*.—7. *τῶν ἀποθανόντων, of those who had died;* the article with a participle is to be rendered into English by the relative and indicative. —8. *βαδίζουσα*, pres. part. of *βαδίζω*, render, *by going*.—9. *κατασβέννυσι*, 3d sing. pres. ind. of *κατασβέννυμι*. 166

Section 2.—1. *παραδεδώκᾱσιν*, 3d plur. perf. ind. of *παραδίδωμι*.—2. *ἔξεστιν*, 3d sing. pres. ind. of *ἔξειμι*, taken impersonally. —3. *ὁ θείς, who enacted*, the article and participle again rendered by the relative and indicative: *θείς* is the 2d aor. part. act. of *τίθημι*. —4. *περιτιθείς*, pres. part. of *περιτίθημι*; render the whole clause, *encircling his head with ivy;* literally, *placing ivy around his head*. —5. *ἐμιμεῖτο, strove to imitate*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. mid. of *μιμέομαι*.—6. *μεταστῆσαι, brought over*, i. e., *changed*, 1st aor. inf. act. of *μεθίστημι*.—7. *ἐφεστηκέναι, stands by*, perf. inf. act. of *ἐφίστημι*. 167

Passive Voice of Verbs in μι.

Section 1.—1. *ἑωράκᾰμεν*, 1st plur. perf. ind. act. of *ὁράω*.—2. *διετέθησαν, were affected*, 3d plur. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *διατίθημι*. —3. *τεχθέντα, on having been born*, i. e., the moment he was born, 1st aor. part. pass. of *τίκτω*. The aorist here denotes rapidity of action.—4. *ἔλαβεν, he received*, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. act. of *λαμβάνω*. —5. *τὸ ἀληθεύειν, the speaking the truth*. The infinitive with the article becomes in Greek a verbal noun. So immediately after, *τὸ εὐεργετεῖν, the doing good unto others*.—6. *κεράννυται*, 3d sing. pres. ind. pass. of *κεράννυμι*.

Section 2.—1. *κεῖνται, lie*, 3d plur. pres. ind. of *κεῖμαι*.—2. *ἀναδοθῆναι, was produced*, i. e., was born; literally, was *given up;* 1st aor. inf. pass. of *ἀναδίδωμι*.—3. *παρεδόθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *παραδίδωμι*.—4. *θεώμενος*, pres. part. mid. of *θεάομαι*. —5. *κατεζευγμένων τῶν ταύρων, the bulls having been yoked*, i. e., although the bulls were yoked. The genitive absolute, analogous to the Latin ablative absolute.—6. *ἐβόων*, 3d plur. imperf. ind. act. of *βοάω*.

Middle Voice of Verbs in μι.

Section 1.—1. *εἷλε, took*, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. act. of *αἱρέω*.—2. *ἀπέδοτο, he sold* into slavery, 3d sing. 2d aor. ind. mid. of *ἀποδίδωμι*.—3. *προσηγορεύθη*, 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. pass. of *προσαγορεύω*.—4. *ἔσχεν, he enjoyed*, literally, *he had;* 3d sing. 2d aor.

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ind. act. of ἔχω.—5. ἧκε, *had come*, 3d sing. imperf. ind. act. of ἥκω. The present of this verb is to be rendered as a perfect, *I have come;* and the imperfect as a pluperfect, *I had come*, i. e., *I was present.*—6. τεθνάναι, *had died*, i. e., had fallen; pluperf. inf. (same form as the perf.) of θνήσκω, *to die.*—7. χειρωσάμενος, *having overcome*, 1st aor. part. mid. of χειρόω.—8. ἠμφιέσατο, *clothed himself with*, literally, *clothed himself all around with;* 3d sing. 1st aor. ind. mid. of ἀμφιέννυμι.—9. τὸ εὖ ζῆν, *the living happily*, i. e., *a happy life.* The article with the infinitive forms, as before stated, a verbal noun.

Section 2.—1. τίθεσθε, *ye make for yourselves*, i. e., *ye regard;* 2d plur. pres. ind. mid. of τίθημι.—2. μὴ καμών, *not having laboured*, i. e., without having undergone some labour or other; 2d aor. part. act. of κάμνω.—3. τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι, *the not being able.*—4. ὁ ποιῶν, *he that does.*—5. χαρᾶς, *with joy.* The genitive with a verb of plenty.—6. πιμπλάσθω, 3d sing. pres. imperat. pass. of πίμπλημι.

LEXICON.

Explanation of Abbreviations.

adj.	Adjective.	*interj.*	Interjection.
adv.	Adverb.	*irreg.*	Irregular.
aor.	Aorist.	*mid.*	Middle.
art.	Article.	*part.*	Participle.
comp.	Comparative.	*pass.*	Passive.
conj.	Conjunction.	*perf.*	Perfect.
def.	Definite.	*pluperf.*	Pluperfect.
dim.	Diminutive.	*plur.*	Plural.
fut.	Future.	*prep.*	Preposition.
imperf.	Imperfect.	*pron.*	Pronoun.
impers.	Impersonal.	*sing.*	Singular.
infin.	Infinitive.	*superl.*	Superlative.

A.

Ἀγαθŏκλῆς, έος, contr. οῦς, ὁ. *Agathŏcles*, a daring adventurer, and tyrant of Sicily.

ἀγᾰθός, ή, όν (adj.). *Good, virtuous, brave.*

ἄγαλμα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἀγάλλω, *to honour*). *A statue, an image.*

ἀγαλμάτῐον, ου, τό (dim. from ἄγαλμα). *A small statue, a little image.*

Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ. *Agamemnon*, a Grecian monarch, leader of the forces against Troy.

ἀγανακτέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἠγανάκτηκα (from ἄγαν, *very*, and ἄχθος, *strong feeling*). *To be indignant, to be displeased.*

ἀγαπᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἠγάπηκα (from ἀγάπη). *To love.*

ἀγᾰπη, ης, ἡ. *Love, affection.*

ἀγγελῐα, ας, ἡ (from ἄγγελος). *Intelligence, tidings, a message.*

ἄγγĕλος, ου, ὁ. *A messenger.*

ἀγέλη, ης, ἡ (from ἄγω, *to drive*). *A herd.*

Ἀγησίλᾱος, ου, ὁ. *Agesilāus*, a celebrated Spartan king and leader.

ἄγκῡρα, ας, ἡ. *An anchor.*

Ἀγλαονῑκη, ης, ἡ. *Aglaonīce*, a female name.

ἀγλᾰός, ά, όν (adj. for ἀγᾰλός, from ἀγάλλω, *to make splendid*). *Splendid, bright, illustrious.*

ἀγνοĕω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἠγνόηκα (from *a, not*, and γνοέω, old form for νοέω). *Not to know, to be ignorant of.*

ἁγνός, ή, όν (adj.). *Pure, chaste, innocent.*

ἀγŏρά, ᾶς, ἡ. *A public place, a forum, a market-place.*

ἄγρῐος, α, ον (adj. from ἀγρός, *country*). *Wild, savage, uncivilized.*

ἀγρός, οῦ, ὁ. *A field, land, country.*

ἄγω, fut. ἄξω, perf. ἦχα, perf. pass. ἦγμαι, 2d aor. act. ἤγᾰγον, 2d aor. infin. ἀγᾰγεῖν. *To lead, to drive.*

ἀγών, ῶνος, ὁ. *A contest, a game.*

ἀγωνίζŏμαι, fut. ίσομαι, perf. ἠγών-

ισμαι, 1st aor. mid. *ισᾰμην*. *To contend, to strive for a prize.*

ἀγωνοθέτης, ου, ὁ (from ἀγών, *a game*, and τίθημι, *to arrange*). *An agonŏthete*, one who arranges a combat or game. Most commonly, however, *a judge who presides over public games.*

ἀδᾰκρυς, υ (adj. from α, *not*, and δάκρυ, *a tear*). *Tearless, without tears*, and also, in a passive sense, *unwept, unlamented.*

ἀδελφή, ῆς, ἡ (from ἀδελφός). *A sister.*

ἀδελφός, οῦ, ὁ (from α, for ἅμα, *together*, and δελφύς, *a womb*). *A brother.*

ᾅδης, ου, ὁ (from α, *not*, and εἴδω, *to see*). *The invisible place of departed spirits, hades, the lower world.* As a proper name, *Pluto*, god of the lower world.

ἀδιάλειπτος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, διά, and λείπω, *to leave*). *Uninterrupted, without intermission.*

ἀδιάπαυστος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, διά, and παύομαι, mid. voice, *to cease*). *Unceasing, endless.*

ἀδῐκέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἠδίκηκα (from ἄδῐκος). *To act unjustly, to wrong, to injure.*

ἀδῐκῐα, ας, ἡ (from ἄδῐκος). *Injustice, an act of injustice.*

ἄδῐκος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and δίκη, *justice*). *Unjust.*

ἄδοξος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and δόξα, *glory*). *Disgraceful, inglorious.*

Ἄδραστος, ου, ὁ. *Adrastus*, a Grecian monarch.

ᾄδω, contr. from ἀείδω, fut. σω, perf. ᾖκα. *To sing.*

Ἄδωνις, ῐδος, ὁ. *Adōnis*, a beautiful youth.

ἀεί (adv.). *Ever, always.*

ἀείμνηστος, ον (adj. from ἀεί, *ever*, and μνηστός, *remembered*). *Ever remembered, ever memorable.*

ἀείνας, αν (adj. from ἀεί, *ever*, and νάω, *to flow*). *Ever-flowing, perennial, perpetual.*

ἀεργῐα, ας, ἡ (from α, *not*, and ἔργον, *work*). *Idleness, indolence.*

ἀεροειδής, ές (adj. from ἀήρ, in its Homeric signification of *dusky air*, and εἶδος, *appearance*). *Of a dusky hue, shady.*

ἀηδών, όνος, ἡ (from ἀείδω, *to sing*). *A nightingale*, literally, *the songstress.*

ἀήρ, έρος, ὁ, and ἡ. *Air, the atmosphere.*

ἀθάνᾰτος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and θάνατος, *death*). *Immortal.*

ἀθέμιστος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and θεμιστός, *lawful*). *Unlawful, unjust, wicked, impious.*

Ἀθηνᾶ, ᾶς, ἡ. *Minerva.*

Ἀθῆναι, ῶν, αἱ. *Athens.*

Ἀθηναῖος, α, ον (adj. from Ἀθῆναι). *Athenian.* In the plural, Ἀθηναῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Athenians.*

ἀθλητής, οῦ, ὁ (from ἆθλος, *a contest*). *An athlete, a champion, a combatant at the games*, sometimes merely *a wrestler.*

ἄθλῐος, α, ον (adj. from ἆθλος, *toil*). *Wretched, miserable, toil-enduring.*

ἆθλον, ου, τό. *A prize at the games, a reward.*

ἆθλος, ου, ὁ. *A contest, a combat at the games.*

ἀθρόος, α, ον, contr. οῦς, ᾶ, οῦν (adj. from α, for ἄγαν, *very*, and θρόος, *clamour*). *Crowded, frequent, dense, numerous.*

ἀθῡμῐα, ας, ἡ (from ἄθῡμος, *dispirited*). *Dejection, despondency.*

ἄθῡμος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and θυμός, *spirit*). *Dispirited, dejected.*

Αἴας, αντος, ὁ. *Ajax*, a celebrated Grecian hero in the war of Troy.

Αἰγύπτῐος, α, ον (adj. from Αἴγυπτος). *Egyptian.*—In the plural, Αἰγύπτιοι, ων, οἱ, *the Egyptians.*

Αἴγυπτος, ου, ἡ. *Egypt.*

αἰδήμων, ον (adj. from αἰδέομαι, *to respect*). *Decorous, modest, well-mannered.*

αἰδώς, όος, contr. οῦς, ἡ. *Decorous behaviour, modesty, veneration, respect.*

Αἰήτης, ου, ὁ. *Æētes*, King of Colchis, and father of Medea.

αἰθήρ, έρος, ὁ and ἡ. *The upper air, the sky.*

αἷμα, ἄτος, τό. *Blood.*

Αἰνείας, ου, ὁ. *Æneas*, a celebrated Trojan chieftain.

αἴξ, γός, ὁ and ἡ. *A goat.*

Αἴολος, ου, ὁ. *Æolus*, god of the winds.

αἰπόλος, ου ὁ (for *αἰγοπόλος*, from *αἴξ*, *a goat*, and *πολέω*, *to tend*). *A goatherd.*

αἱρετός, όν (adj. from *αἱρέω*, *to choose*). *Eligible*, also *chosen.*

αἱρέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ᾕρηκα, 2d aor. εἷλον, 2d aor. inf. ἑλεῖν, 2d aor. mid. εἱλόμην. *To take, to seize.*

αἴρω, fut. ἀρῶ, perf. ἦρκα. *To raise, to lift up, to take up.*

αἴσθησις, εως, ἡ (from *αἰσθάνομαι*, *to perceive*). *The act of perceiving, a perception, knowledge.*

αἴσιος, α, ον (adj. from *αἶσα*, *lot, fate*). *Happy, auspicious, favourable.*

αἰσχρός, ά, όν (adj. from *αἶσχος*, *baseness*). *Disgraceful, shameful, base.*

αἰσχρῶς, (adv. from *αἰσχρός*). *Disgracefully, basely.*

αἰσχύνη, ης, ἡ (from *αἶσχος*, *baseness*). *Shame, disgrace.*

αἰσχύνω, fut. ὑνῶ, perf. ᾔσχυγκα (from *αἶσχος*, *baseness*). *To disgrace, to make ashamed.*—*αἰσχύνομαι*, in the middle, to make one's self ashamed, *to be ashamed of, to reverence, to respect, to feel the reproach of.*

αἰτία, ας, ἡ. *A cause, a reason.*

Αἴτνη, ης, ἡ. *Ætna.*

αἰφνίδιος, ον (adj. from *αἴφνης*, *suddenly*). *Sudden, unexpected.*

αἰών, ῶνος, ὁ (from *ἀεί*, *always*, and *ὤν*, *being*). *An age, time, eternity.*

ἀκατάπαυστος, ον (adj. from *α*, *not*, *κατά* and *παύομαι*, mid. voice, *to cease*). *Unceasing, incessant.*

ἀκινάκης, ου, ὁ (a word of Persian origin). *A short crooked sword.*

ἀκμάζω, fut. άσω, perf. ἤκμακα (from *ἀκμή*, *bloom*). *To bloom, to flourish.*

ἀκοίμητος, ον (adj. from *α*, *not*, and *κοιμάομαι*, *to lull one's self to sleep*). *Not asleep, wakeful, sleepless.*

ἀκόλουθος, ον (adj. from *α* for *ἅμα*, *at the same time*, and *κέλευθος*, *a way* or *path.*) *Accompanying, attending, following.*—Also as a noun, *an attendant, a follower.*

ἀκοντίστης, ου, ὁ (from *ἀκοντίζω*, *to hurl a javelin*). *One who hurls javelins, a spearman.*

ἀκούω, fut. σομαι, perf. mid. ἤκοα, and with redup. ἀκήκοα. *To hear.*

ἄκρα, ας, ἡ. *A summit, a height, a citadel.*—Properly, the fem. of *ἄκρος*, with *χώρα* understood.

ἀκραγής, ές (adj. from *α*, *not*, and *κράζω*, *to cry out*, 2d aor. ἔκραγον). *Dumb, not crying out.*

ἀκρατής, ές (adj. from *α*, *not*, and *κράτος*, *strength*). *Weak, powerless.*

ἀκριβής, ές (adj. from *ἄκρος*, *highest*, and *βαίνω*, *to go*). *Exact, accurate, acute, precise.*

Ἀκρίσιος, ου, ὁ. *Acrisius*, a King of Argos.

ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ (from *ἄκρος*, *highest*, and *πόλις*, *a city*). *A citadel, the acropolis* of Athens, the highest part of the city.

Ἀκταίων, ωνος, ὁ. *Actæon*, a man's name.

Ἄκτωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Actor*, a man's name.

ἄκων, ουσα, ον (adj. for *ἀέκων*, from *α*, *not*, and *ἑκών*, *willing*). *Unwilling.*

ἄκων, οντος, ὁ (from *ἀκή*, *a point*). *A dart, a javelin, a sharp-pointed missile.*

ἀλγεινός, ή, όν (adj. from *ἄλγος*, *pain*). *Painful, afflicting.*

ἀλγέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἤλγηκα (from *ἄλγος*, *sorrow*). *To be distressed, to grieve, to suffer pain.*

ἄλγος, εος, τό. *Pain, suffering, sorrow.*

ἀλείφω, fut. ψω, perf. ἤλειφα. *To anoint.*—In the middle voice, *ἀλείφομαι*, *to anoint one's self.*

'Αλέξανδρος, ου, ὁ. *Alexander*, King of Macedon, &c., surnamed the GREAT, and celebrated for his conquests.

ἀλεξήτειρα, ας, ἡ (fem. of ἀλεξητήρ). *A patroness, a patron-goddess, a female defender.*

ἀλήθεια, ας, ἡ (from ἀληθής, *true*). *Truth.*

ἀληθεύω, fut. σω, perf. ἠλήθευκα, (from ἀληθής, *true*). *To speak the truth, to be true, to be sincere.*

ἀληθής, ές (adj. from α, *not*, and λήθω, *to lie concealed*). *True.*

ἀληθῖνός, ή, όν (adj. from ἀληθής, *true*). *True, veracious, real.*

ἁλίσκομαι (no active occurs, but in its stead αἱρέω), fut. ἁλώσομαι (from ἁλόω), 2d aor. act. in a passive sense, ἥλων, oftener ἑᾰλων, perf. act. also in a passive sense, ἥλωκα or ἑάλωκα. *To be taken, to be captured, to be seized.*

'Αλκιβιᾰδης, ου, ὁ. *Alcibiădes.*

ἄλκῖμος, ον (adj. from ἀλκί, dative of ἄλξ, *strength*). *Strong, valiant.*

ἀλλά, (conj. from ἄλλος, *other*). *But, however.*

ἀλλήλων, a reciprocal pronoun, nom. wanting, found in the dual and plural, and declined at page 111. *One another*, &c.

ἀλλοιόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. ἠλλοίωκα (from ἀλλοῖος, *different*). *To make different, to change, to alter.*

ἄλλος, η, ο (adj.). *Another, other.*

'Αλωεύς, έως, ὁ. *Alōëus*, one of the giants, and father of Otus and Ephialtes, who are hence called *Aloïdes.*

ἅμα (adv.). *At the same time, together.*

'Αμᾱζών, όνος, ἡ. *An Amăzon, a female warrior.*

ἅμαξα, ης, ἡ (from ἅμα, *together*, and ἄγω, *to draw*, as conveying many things at the same time). *A wagon.*

ἁμαρτᾰνω, fut. ήσω, perf. ἡμάρτηκα. *To err, to fail, to miss, to transgress.*

ἁμάρτημα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἁμαρτάνω, *to err*). *A failure, a fault, an offence, a transgression.*

ἁμαρτῖα, ας, ἡ (from ἁμαρτᾰνω, *to err*). *An error, a fault, a sin.*

ἀμείνων, ον (adj. comparative of ἀγαθός). *Better, braver, worthier, more virtuous*, &c.

ἅμιλλα, ης, ἡ (from ἅμα, *together*, and ἴλη, *a troop* or *band*). *A contest, a struggle, a conflict.*

ἄμπĕλος, ου, ἡ. *A vine, a vineyard.*

ἀμπĕλών, ῶνος, ὁ (from ἄμπĕλος). *A vineyard.*

'Αμύντας, ου, ὁ. *Amyntas*, a man's name.

ἀμῡνω, fut. ῠνῶ, perf. ἤμυγκα (from α for ἄγαν, *very*, and μύνη, *an excuse*). *To defend, to repel, to ward off.*—In the middle voice, *to defend one's self, to repel from one's self, to revenge.*

ἀμφί, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. The leading meaning in *all* the cases is *around, about, round about.* With the genitive it also means *concerning*; with the dative *on*, so as to be surrounded by; as, for example, a vessel *on* the fire; with the accusative *throughout.* In composition it denotes *around, all around, about, round about.*

'Αμφιάρᾱος, ου, ὁ. *Amphiarāus*, a famous Argive soothsayer and leader.

'Αμφίδᾰμας, αντος, ὁ. *Amphidămas*, a man's name.

ἀμφιέννῡμι, fut. ἀμφιέσω, perf. pass. ἠμφίεσμαι. *To put around, to put on, to clothe.*—In the middle voice, ἀμφιέννῠμαι, *to put on one's self, to clothe one's self.*

'Αμφιτρῠων, ωνος, ὁ. *Amphitryon.*

ἄμφω, τώ, τά, τώ (dual), and οἱ, αἱ, τά (plural); gen. and dat. dual, ἀμφοῖν, of all three genders; accus. dual, ἄμφω. *Both.*

ἄν, a conditional particle. *If, provided.* The Attics use ἤν in its stead.

ἄν, a particle used to give a sentence or clause an expression of uncertainty, contingency, doubt,

bare possibility, or conjecture, and hence frequently rendered by *might*, *could*, *would*, *perhaps*, *probably*, *hardly*, &c. Thus, ἦλθον, *I came*; ἂν ἦλθον, *I would have come*; τί λέγω; *what am I to say?* τί λέγοιμι ἄν; *what might I say?* &c.

ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ. *Necessity.*

ἀναδίδωμι, fut. δώσω (from ἀνά, *up*, and δίδωμι, *to give*). *To give up, to yield up, to surrender, to give, to yield.*

ἀνά, prep. governing the dative and accusative. Its primitive meaning is *up*, *up on*, which, however, appears most commonly in composition. With the cases derivative meanings are usually employed. With the dative it denotes *on the top of*, *in* (i. e., *up on*); with the accusative, *throughout*, *through*, *in*, *during*. With numerals it makes them distributive; as, ἀνὰ τρεῖς, *by threes*, *three by three*, &c.

ἀνάθημα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἀνά, *up*, and τίθημι, *to place*). *A votive offering, an offering, an ornament.*

Ἀνακρĕων, οντος, ὁ. *Anacrĕon*, a Greek lyric poet.

ἀναλίσκω, fut. ἀναλώσω, perf. ἀνήλωκα, ἀνάλωκα, and ἠνάλωκα, 1st aor. ἀνήλωσα and ἠνάλωσα (from ἀνά, *up*, and ἁλίσκω, *to take*). *To consume, to expend, to squander.*

ἀνάλωσις, εως, ἡ (from ἀναλίσκω, *to consume*). *An expending, a consuming, a wasting.*

ἀναμίγνῡμι, fut. ἀναμίξω, pass. and mid. ἀναμιγνῠμαι (from ἀνά, *up*, and μίγνῡμι, *to mix*). *To mix up together, to blend, to mingle, to put in confusion.*

ἀναμφισβήτητος, ον (adj. from ἀν, *not*, same as α, *not*, ἀμφί, *around*, and βαίνω, *to go*). *Undoubted, clear, incontestible.*

ἄναξ, ακτος, ὁ. *A king.*

Ἀναξαγŏρας, ου, ὁ. *Anaxagŏras*, a Grecian philosopher.

ἀναπέμπω, fut. ψω (from ἀνά, *up*, and πέμπω, *to send*). *To send up, to send away, to throw out, to release.*

ἀνάριθμος, ον (adj. from ἀν, *not*, same as α, *not*, and ἀριθμός, *number*). *Innumerable, immense, unnumbered.*

ἀνατέλλω, fut. ἀνατελῶ, perf. ἀνατέταλκα (from ἀνά, *up*, and τέλλω, *to arise*). *To rise up, to grow forth, to come forth, to rise*, as the sun.

ἀνδράπŏδον, ου, τό. *A slave.*

ἀνδρεῖος, α, ον (adj. from ἀνήρ, *a man*). *Manly, brave, spirited.*

ἀνδρῐάς, άντος, ὁ (from ἀνήρ, *a man*). *A statue.*

Ἀνδρομĕδα, ας, ἡ. *Andromĕda.*

ἀνελεύθĕρος, α, ον (adj. from ἀν, *not*, same as α, *not*, and ἐλεύθερος, *free*). *Servile, illiberal.*

ἄνĕμος, ου, ὁ. *Wind.*

ἄνευ (adv.). *Without.* Governs the genitive.

ἀνήρ, ἀνέρος, contr. ἀνδρός, ὁ. *A man.*

ἄνθος, εος, τό. *A flower.*

ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ and ἡ. *A man, a human being.*

ἀνῑκητος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and νικάω, *to conquer*). *Unconquered, invincible.*

ἀνίστημι, fut. ἀναστήσω, perf. ἀνέστηκα, 2d aor. ἀνέστην (from ἀνά, *up*, and ἵστημι, *to place*). *To set up, to raise, to establish.* In the perfect, *I stand up*; in the 2d aor., *I stood up.*—In the middle voice, *to rise, to stand up*, &c.

ἀνόητος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and νοέω, *to think*). *Thoughtless, silly, foolish, senseless.*

ἀνομῐα, ας, ἡ (from α, *not*, and νόμος, *law*). *Lawlessness, wickedness, crime.*

ἄνŏος, contr. ἄνους, ουν (adj. from α, *not*, and νόος, contr. νοῦς, *mind*). *Wanting understanding, foolish, silly.*

Ἀντήνωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Antĕnor*, a Trojan chieftain.

ἀντί prep. governing the genitive

only. Its primitive signification is *against*, *over against*, *opposite*, which it retains for the most part in composition. With the genitive it has commonly the meaning, *in the place of*, *instead of*. In composition, besides the meaning of *against*, &c., it expresses, also, *exchange*, *reciprocity*, &c.

ἀντιβροντάω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἀντιβεβρόντηκα (from ἀντί, *against*, and βροντάω, *to thunder*). *To hurl thunder against*, *to thunder at*.

'Αντίγονος, ου, ὁ. *Antigŏnus*.

ἀντιμαχητής, οῦ, ὁ (from ἀντί, *against*, and μαχητής, *a combatant*). *An antagonist*, *an opponent*.

'Αντίμαχος, ου, ὁ. *Antimăchus*, a man's name.

ἀντλέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἤντληκα (from ἄντλος, a machine for drawing up water). *To draw water*.

ἄντρον, ου, τό. *A cave*, *a hole in the earth*.

'Αντώνιος, ου, ὁ. *Antonius*, a man's name.

ἄξιος, α, ον (adj. from ἄγω, fut. ἄξω, *to weigh*). Primitive meaning, *equivalent in weight*; ordinary meaning, *worthy*, *worth*, *valuable*, *good*, &c. Governs the genitive.

ἀπαίδευτος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and παιδεύω, *to instruct*). *Uneducated*, *ignorant*, *inexperienced*.

ἀπαλλάττω, or -άσσω, fut. ξω, perf. ἀπήλλαχα (from ἀπό, *away*, and ἀλλάσσω, *to change*). *To send away*, *to remove*, *to free*, *to deliver*.—In the middle voice, *to send one's self away*, *to depart*.

ἁπαλός, η, ον (adj.). *Soft*, *tender*.

ἅπαξ (adv.). *Once*, *once for all*.

ἅπας, ᾶσα, αν (adj. from α for ἅμα, *together*, and πᾶς, *all*). *Each*, *every one*, *all*, *the whole*, *all together*.

'Απελλῆς, οῦ, ὁ. *Apelles*, a famous painter.

ἀπέρχομαι, fut. ἀπελεύσομαι, perf. ἀπήλυθα, and with reduplication ἀπελήλυθα, 2d aor. ἀπῆλθον (from ἀπό, *away*, and ἔρχομαι, *to go*). *To go away*, *to depart*, *to retire*.

ἀπέχω, fut. ἀφέξω, perf. ἀπέσχηκα, 2d aor. ἄπεσχον (from ἀπό, *away*, and ἔχω, *to have*). *To be away from*, *to be distant*.—In the middle voice, *to keep one's self from*, *to refrain*, *to abstain from*.

ἀπιστία, ας, ἡ (from α, *not*, and πίστις, *faith*). *Faithlessness*, *perfidy*. Primitive meaning, *unbelief*, *want of faith*, *mistrust*.

ἁπλόος, όη, όον, contr. οῦς, ῆ, οῦν (adj. from α, *not*, and the old verb πλέω, whence πλέκω, *to fold*). *Simple*, *plain*, *unadorned*, *sincere*.

ἀπό prep. governing the genitive only, and signifying *from*, *away from*, *by means of*, &c., which is also its force in composition.

ἀποβάλλω, fut. ἀποβαλῶ, perf. ἀποβέβληκα, 2d aor. ἀπέβαλον (from ἀπό, *away*, and βάλλω, *to cast*). *To throw away*, *to lose*.

ἀποβλέπω, fut. ψω, perf. ἀποβέβλεφα (from ἀπό, *away*, and βλέπω, *to look*). Literally, to look away from other objects towards some particular one, hence, *to regard*, *to direct attention to*, *to look towards*.

ἀποδίδωμι, fut. ἀποδώσω, perf. ἀποδέδωκα (from ἀπό, *away*, and δίδωμι, *to give*). *To give away*, *to give back*, *to restore*, *to bestow*, *to produce*, &c.

ἀποθνήσκω, fut. ἀποθανοῦμαι, perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, 2d aor. ἀπέθανον (from ἀπό, *away*, and θνήσκω, *to die*). *To die*, *to die away*.

ἀποκόπτω, fut. κοψω, perf. ἀποκέκοφα (from ἀπό, *away*, and κόπτω, *to cut*). *To cut off*, *to cut away*.

ἀποκρίνω, fut. κρινῶ, perf. ἀποκέκρικα (from ἀπό, *away*, and κρίνω, *to separate*). *To separate*, *to distinguish*.—In the middlo voice, *to answer*.

ἀποκτείνω, fut. κτενῶ, perf. ἀπέκτακα, 2d aor. ἀπεκτάνον (from ἀπό, *away*, and κτείνω, *to kill*). *To kill*, *to slay*, *to put to death*.

ἀπόλλῡμι, fut. ἀπολέσω, per. ἀπώλεκα, Attic reduplication ἀπολώλεκα (from ἀπό, *away*, and ὄλλῡμι, *to destroy*). *To destroy, to sustain a loss, to lose.*—In the middle voice, ἀπόλλῡμαι, *to be undone, to be lost, to perish*, 2d aor. mid. ἀπωλόμην, perf. mid. ἄπωλα or ἀπόλωλα, *I am undone.*

'Απόλλων, ωνος, ὁ. *Apollo.*

'Απολλώνῐος, ου, ὁ. *Apollōnĭus*, a man's name.

ἀποπέμπω, fut. ψω (from ἀπό, *away*, and πέμπω, *to send*). *To send away from, to dismiss, to send off.*

ἀποπλανᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω (from ἀπό, *away*, and πλανᾰω, *to cause to wander*). *To cause to wander away from.*—In the middle voice, ἀποπλανάομαι, ῶμαι, *to wander away from.*

ἀπορῐα, ας, ἡ (from ἄπορος). *Complete perplexity, utter embarrassment, utter want.*

ἄπŏρος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and πόρος, *a way through*). *Utterly at loss, completely perplexed, in the greatest want.*

ἀπόῤῥητος, ον (adj. from ἀπό, *away from*, and ῥέω, *to speak*). *Not to be uttered, secret, not to be divulged.*

ἀποστέλλω, fut. ἀποστελῶ, perf. ἀπέσταλκα (from ἀπό, *away*, and στέλλω, *to send*). *To send away, to send.*

ἀποτίθημι, fut. ἀποθήσω, perf. ἀποτέθεικα (from ἀπό, *away*, and τίθημι, *to put*). *To lay aside, to put off, to put down, to deposite.*

ἄρα (conj.). *Then, therefore.* When circumflexed on the first syllable, it is interrogative, *is it that? whether?* It has often the meaning of *forsooth, to wit*, &c.

ἀρά, ᾶς, ἡ. *A curse, an imprecation.*

ἀράομαι, ῶμαι, fut. άσομαι (from ἀρά, *a curse*). *To imprecate.*

Ἄραψ, ᾰβος, ὁ. *An Arabian.*

'Αργεῖος, α, ον (adj. from Ἄργος). *Argive*, of or belonging to Argos. As a substantive, 'Αργεῖος, ου, ὁ, *an Argive.*

'Αργοναῦται, ων, οἱ (from 'Αργώ, the ship *Argo*, and ναύτης, *a mariner*). *The Argonauts*, the heroes who sailed in the Argo to Colchis, in quest of the golden fleece.

Ἄργος, εος, τό. *Argos*, the capital of Argŏlis in the Peloponnēsus.

Ἄργος, ου, ὁ. *Argus*, a herdsman of gigantic size, the keeper of Io, fabled to have had a hundred eyes.

ἀργυρĕος, έα, έον, contr. οῦς, ᾶ, οῦν (adj. from ἄργῠρος, *silver*). *Of silver, made of silver, silver.*

ἄργῠρος, ου, ὁ (from ἀργός, *white*). *Silver.*

'Αρέθουσα, ης, ἡ. *Arethūsa*, the name of a fountain in the island of Ortygia, forming part of the precincts of Syracuse.

ἀρĕτή, ῆς ἡ (from ἀρέσκω, *to fit* or *suit*). Primitive meaning, *fitness, ability.* Ordinary meanings, *virtue, merit, valour.*

ἀρήν, ἀρνός, ὁ and ἡ. *A lamb.* The preferable nominative of ἀρνός is ἀρήν, the form ἄρς, though given by some lexicons, being in fact obsolete.

Ἄρης, εος, ὁ. *Mars*, the god of war.

'Αριάδνη, ης, ἡ. *Ariadne*, daughter of Minos, forsaken by Theseus on the island of Naxos.

ἀριθμός, οῦ, ὁ. *Number, a number.*

'Αριστείδης, ου, ὁ. *Aristīdes*, a Greek famed for his integrity.

'Αριστόδημος, ου, ὁ. *Aristodēmus*, a man's name.

'Αριστομĕνης, ους, ὁ. *Aristomĕnes*, a man's name.

ἄριστος, η, ον (adj., irreg. superlative of ἀγαθός). *Best, most virtuous, most excellent, bravest*, &c.

'Αριστοφάνης, ους, ὁ. *Aristophănes*, a celebrated comic poet of Athens.

ἄρκτος, ου, ἡ. *A bear.*

ἅρμα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἄρω, *to fit, to yoke*). *A chariot, a car.*

ἁρματηλατĕω, ῶ, fut. ήσω (from

ἅρμα, *a chariot*, and ἐλαύνω, *to drive*). *To drive a chariot, to impel a chariot.*

ἀρότης, ου, ὁ (from ἀρόω, *to plough*). *A husbandman, a ploughman.*

Ἅρπυιαι, ῶν, αἱ. *The Harpies*, fabled monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.

ἄῤῥην, εν (adj.). *Male, masculine, robust, vigorous, brave.*

ἄῤῥωστος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and ῥώννυμι, *to be strong*). *Weak, feeble, inefficient, sick.*

Ἀρτεμίδωρος, ου, ὁ. *Artemidōrus*, a man's name.

Ἄρτεμις, ῐδος, ἡ. *Diana.*

ἄρτος, ου, ὁ. *Bread, a loaf.* It properly denotes wheaten bread, as distinguished from μᾶζα, barley bread.

ἀρχή, ῆς, ἡ. *A beginning, an origin, a taking the lead*, hence *a magistracy, an office, government, empire.*

Ἀρχίδᾱμος, ου, ὁ. *Archidāmus*, a man's name.

ἀρχιτέκτων, ονος, ὁ (from ἄρχω, *to be at the head*, and τέκτων, *an artificer*). *A head-builder, an architect.*

ἄρχων, οντος, ὁ (from ἄρχω, *to rule*). *A governor, a ruler, an archon.*

ἄρωμα, ᾰτος, τό. *A spice, an herb for seasoning, an aromatic herb, arōma.*

ἀσέβεια, ας, ἡ (from α, *not*, and σέβω, *to worship*). *Impiety, irreligion.*

ἀσεβής, ές (adj. from α, *not*, and σέβω, *to worship*). *Impious, irreligious, wicked.*

ἄσημος, ον (adj. from α, *not*, and σῆμα, *a mark* or *sign*). *Obscure, unimportant.*

ἀσθενής, ές (adj. from α, *not*, and σθένος, *strength*). *Weak, feeble, sick.*

Ἀσῐα, ας, ἡ. *Asia.*

ἀσκέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἤσκηκα. *To exercise, to pursue, to practise, to train up, to prepare.*

ἀσκός, οῦ, ὁ. *A wine-skin, a bag of skin, a leathern sack, a bottle.*

ἀσπάζομαι, fut. άσομαι, perf. ἤσπασμαι. *To embrace, to salute, to greet, to welcome.*

ἄσπασμα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἀσπάζομαι, *to embrace*). *An embrace, a greeting.*

ἀσπίς, ῐδος, ἡ. *A shield.* Also, *an asp.*

ἀστερόεις, όεσσα, όεν (adj. from ἀστήρ, *a star*). *Starry, shining, refulgent, radiant.*

ἀστρᾰπή, ῆς, ἡ (from ἀστράπτω, *to flash forth*). *Lightning.*

ἀστράπτω, fut. ψω, perf. ἤστρᾰφα. *To flash forth, to emit lightning, to lighten.*

ἄστρον, ου, τό. *A star, a constellation.*

ἀστρολογέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἠστρολόγηκα (from ἄστρον, *a star*, and λέγω, *to discourse*). *To observe the stars, to know the stars, to study* or *practise astronomy*, and in later writers, *to practise astrology, to be an astrologer.*

ἀστρονόμος, ου, ὁ (from ἄστρον, *a star*, and νόμος, *a law*). *An astronomer.*

ἄστυ, εως, τό. *A city.*

ἀσφᾰλής, ές (adj. from α, *not*, and σφάλλομαι, mid. voice, *to stumble* or *fall*). *Safe, secure, firm.*

ἄσφαλτος, ου, ἡ (from α, *not*, and σφάλλομαι, *to fall* or *fail*). *Asphaltus, bitumen, mineral pitch*, deriving its Greek name from its property of firmly cementing.

Ἀταλάντη, ης, ἡ. *Atalanta*, a female name.

ἀτάσθᾰλος, ον (adj. from ἀτάω, *to harm*). *Wicked, impious, foolish, rash, indiscreet, overbearing, arrogant.*

ἀτῑμία, ας, ἡ (from α, *not*, and τιμή, *honour*). *Ignominy, dishonour, loss of rights as a citizen.*

Ἀτρείδης, ου, ὁ. *Son of Atreus*, a patronymic appellation given by Homer to Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Ἀττῐκός, ή, όν (adj.). *Attic, of* or *belonging to Attica.*

ἀτυχέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἠτύχηκα (from *a*, *not*, and *τύχη*, *fortune*). *To be unfortunate.*

ἀτῠχής, ές (adj. from *a*, *not*, and *τύχη*, *fortune*). *Unfortunate, unhappy.*

Αὐγείας, ου, ὁ. *Augēas*, king of Elis.

αὖθις, (adv. lengthened from αὖ). *Again, anew, afterward.*

αὖος, α, ον (adj. from *αὔω*, *to dry up*). *Dry, thirsty, thirsting.*

αὔρα, ας, ἡ (from *αὔω*, *to blow*). *A breeze.*

αὔρῐον (adv.). *To-morrow.*

Αὔσŏνες, ων, οἱ. *The Ausŏnes*, an ancient people of Italy.

αὐτόθι (adv.). *Here, there, in that very spot.*

Αὐτόλῠκος, ου, ὁ. *Autolycus*, a man's name.

αὐτός, ή, ό (pron.). With the article, ὁ αὐτός, *the same*. Without the article, and in the oblique cases, following a verb, *him, her, it*. In the nominative with a verb, *he himself, she herself*, &c. In the oblique cases, beginning a clause, it has also a reflexive force; as, *αὐτὸν ἑώρακα, I have seen the man himself*. *ταὐτά*, for *τὰ αὐτά*, *the same things*, &c.

αὐτόχθων, ον (adj. from *αὐτός*, and *χθών*, *the earth*). *Sprung from the earth itself, indigenous, aboriginal.* Hence the term *αὐτόχθονες* was applied to a race, supposed to have been the primitive inhabitants of a country, and fabled consequently to have sprung from the very soil. This name was assumed in particular by the Athenians.

αὐχμηρός, ά, όν (adj. from *αὐχμός*, *dryness*). *Dry, squalid, parched.*

ἀφᾰνής, ές (adj. from *a*, *not*, and *φαίνομαι*, mid. voice, *to appear*). *Unseen, not visible, obscure.*

ἀφανίζω, fut. ίσω, perf. ἠφάνῐκα (from *ἀφᾰνής*, *invisible*). *To make invisible, to cause to disappear, to annihilate, to destroy.*

ἀφθονῐα, ας, ἡ (from *ἄφθονος*, *abundant*). *Abundance, plenty.*

ἄφθονος, ον, (adj. from *a*, *not*, and *φθόνος*, *envy*). *Abundant, copious, rich.* Primitive idea, *not envying* others, but having *enough* of one's own.

ἄφιξις, εως, ἡ (from *ἀφικνέομαι*, *to come to*). *An arrival, a coming.*

ἄφŏβος, ον (adj. from *a*, *not*, and *φόβος*, *fear*). *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid.*

Ἀφροδῖτη, ης, ἡ. *Venus.*

ἄφρων, ον (adj. from *a*, *not*, and *φρήν*, *mind*). *Foolish, senseless, unreflecting.*

Ἀχαιοί, ῶν, οἱ. *The Greeks.*

ἀχάριστος, ον (adj. from *a*, *not*, and *χαρίζομαι*, *to gratify*, *to thank*). *Ungrateful, thankless.*

ἄχθος, εος, τό. *A load, a burden, distress, affliction, grief, heavy sorrow.*

Ἀχιλλεύς, έως, ὁ. *Achilles*, son of Peleus and Thetis, and the most famous Grecian warrior at the siege of Troy.

ἀψίνθῐον, ου, τό. *Wormwood.*

B.

βαδίζω, fut. ίσω, perf. *βεβάδῐκα* (from *βάδος*, *a step*). *To go, to move along, to walk.*

βᾰθύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Deep, profound, dense.*

βαιός, ά, όν (adj.). *Small, little.*

Βακτρῐᾱνός, ή, όν (adj. from Βακτρῐα). *Bactrian, of or belonging to Bactria.* Frequently used as a substantive, *χώρα*, however, being in fact understood; as, *Βακτριανή*, ῆς, ἡ, *Bactriana* or *Bactria*, a country of Upper Asia.

Βάκχος, ου, ὁ. *Bacchus*, the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele.

βάπτω, fut. ψω, perf. *βέβᾰφα*, 2d aor. *ἔβᾰφον*. *To dip, to plunge, to immerse.* Hence, *to dye.*

βάρβαρος, ον (adj.). *Foreign, barbarous, barbarian.* Frequently used as a noun, *Βάρβαρος*, ου, ὁ, *a barbarian, a foreigner.*

βαρβῖτος, ου, ἡ. *A lyre.*

βᾰρος, εος, τό. *A weight, a load, a burden.*

βάσᾰνος, ου, ἡ. *A touchstone, a test, a trial.*
βασίλεια, ας, ἡ (from *βασιλεύς*). *A queen.*
βασῐ́λειον, ου, τό, and in the plural *βασίλεια*, ων, τά. *A palace.* In strictness, however, a mere adjective, *δῶμα*, *a building*, being understood with *βασίλειον*; and *δώματα* in the plural with *βασίλεια*.
βασίλειος, α, ον (adj. from *βασιλεύς*). *Royal, regal, kingly.*
βασῐλεύς, έως, ὁ. *A king, a monarch.*
βασιλῐκῶς (adv. from *βασιλεύς*). *Like a king, regally.*
βασῐ́λισσα, ης, ἡ (from *βασιλεύς*). *A queen.*
βασκαίνω, fut. ᾰνῶ, perf. *βεβάσκαγκα* (from *βάσκω*, *to speak*). *To bewitch, to bind with a spell.*—*ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶσιν*, *that they may not become spell-bound*, i. e., suffer from magic spells.
βᾰ́τος, ου, ἡ. *A bramble, a bush.*
βατός, ή, όν (adj. from *βαίνω*, *to go*). *Accessible.*
βίαιος, α, ον (adj. from *βία*, *violence*). *Violent, forcible, powerful.*
βιβλίον, ου, τό (dim. from *βίβλος*). *A small book, a treatise.*
βίβλος, ου, ἡ. *A book.*
βίος, ου, ὁ. *Life, a life, a mode of life.*
βλαβερός, ά, όν (adj. from *βλάπτω*, *to injure*). *Injurious, hurtful.*
βληχάομαι, ῶμαι, fut. ήσομαι, perf. *βεβλήχημαι* (from *βληχή*, *a bleating*). *To bleat.*
βοᾰ́ω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. *βεβόηκα* (from *βοή*, *a loud cry*). *To cry aloud, to shout, to call out.*
Βοιωτῐ́α, ας, ἡ. *Bœotia*, a country of Greece.
βόσκημα, ᾰτος, τό (from *βόσκω*, *to feed*). *A herd.*
βότρυς, ῠος, ὁ. *A cluster of grapes, a grape.*
βουκόλος, ου, ὁ (from *βοῦς*, *an ox* or *cow*, and *κόλον*, *food*). *A herdsman.*
βούλευμα, ᾰτος, τό (from *βουλεύω*). *A counsel, a resolve, a design, a plan.*
βουλεύω, fut. σω, perf. *βεβούλευκα* (from *βουλή*, *counsel, will*). *To counsel, to advise.*—In the middle voice, *to resolve, to deliberate with one's self.*
βουλή, ῆς, ἡ. *Will, counsel, purpose.*
βουλιμιᾰ́ω, ῶ, fut. ᾱσω, perf. *βεβουλιμίᾱκα* (from *βουλιμῐ́α*, *great hunger*). *To be very hungry, to be famished.*
βούλομαι, fut. ήσομαι, perf. *βεβούλημαι* (from *βουλή*, *will*). *To wish.*
βουνός, οῦ, ὁ. *A hill, an eminence.*
βοῦς, *βοός*, ὁ and ἡ. *An ox* or *cow.*
Βούσῑρις, ῐδος, ὁ. *Busīris*, a king of Egypt.
βρᾰβεύς, έως, ὁ. *An umpire, a judge.*
βρᾰδύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Slow, tardy, dull.*
βρᾰχύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Short, brief, small.*
Βρέννος, ου, ὁ. *Brennus.*
βροντᾰ́ω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. *βεβρόντηκα* (from *βροντή*, *thunder*). *To thunder.*
βροντή, ῆς, ἡ. *Thunder.* As opposed to *κεραυνός*, it denotes the noise of the thunder, in Latin *tonitru*; whereas *κεραυνός* means the *thunderbolt* (i. e., lightning), in Latin *fulmen.*
βροτός, οῦ, ὁ. *A mortal.*
βρωτός, ή, όν (adj. from *βιβρώσκω*, *to eat*). *Eaten.*—*βρωτόν*, *food, anything eaten.*
βύρσα, ης, ἡ. *A hide, a skin.*
βωμός, οῦ, ὁ. *An altar.*

Γ.

Γᾰλᾰ́ται, ων, οἱ. *The Gauls.*
γᾰλῆ, ῆς, ἡ. *A weasel, a cat.*
γᾰμέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. *γεγάμηκα*, 1st aor. *ἐγάμησα* and *ἔγημα*. *To marry, to take in marriage* (said of the man).—In the middle *γαμέομαι*, οῦμαι, *to marry* (said of the female).
γάρ (conj.). *For.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence.)—Employed sometimes in interro-

gations with the force of *then;* as, τίς γάρ; *who then?*

γελᾰω, ῶ, fut. ᾰσω, perf. γεγέλᾰκα. *To laugh.*

γελοῖος, α, ον (adj. from γελᾰω, *to laugh*). *Laughable, ridiculous.*

γενεά, ᾶς, ἡ (from γένος, *a race*). *Generation, birth, a family, a race.*

γεννᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. γεγέννηκα (from γένος, *a race*). *To beget, to produce.*

γένος, εος, τό. *A race, birth, kind.*

γεραιός, ά, όν (adj. from γῆρας, *old age*). *Aged, old, venerable.*

γέρᾰνος, ου, ὁ. *A crane.*

γέρας, ᾰτος (contr. ᾰος, ως), τό. *A reward, dignity, esteem.*

γέρων, οντος, ὁ. *An old man.*

γεύω, fut. σω, perf. γέγευκα. *To give to taste, to entertain, to serve up before one.*—In the middle voice, γεύομαι, *to give to one's self to taste, to taste.*

γέφῡρα, ας, ἡ. *A bridge.*

γεωργέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. γεγεώργηκα (from γέα, old form for γῆ, *earth*, and ἔργον, *work*). *To till the earth, to cultivate.*

γεωργός, οῦ, ὁ (from γέα for γῆ, *earth*, and ἔργον, *work*). *A husbandman, a farmer.*

γῆ, ῆς, ἡ, contracted from γέα. *The earth, ground.*

γῆρας, ᾰτος (contr. ᾰος, ως), τό. *Old age.*

γίγας, αντος, ὁ. *A giant.*

γίγνομαι (later form γίνομαι), fut. γενήσομαι, perf. γεγένημαι, 2d aor. mid. ἐγενόμην, perf. mid. γέγονα. *To become, to exist, to be.*

γλῠκύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Sweet, agreeable.*

γλῶσσα, ης, and γλῶττα, ης, ἡ. *The tongue, a tongue.*

γνώμη, ης, ἡ. *Reason, opinion, intention, good sense.*

γνώρῐμος, ον (adj. from γνωρίζω, *to make known*). *Known, renowned.*

γονεύς, έως, ὁ (from γόνος, *progeny*). *A father, a generator.*—In the plural, γονεῖς, *parents, ancestors.*

γόος, ου, ὁ, and γόη, ης, ἡ (from γοάω, *to wail*). *Wailing, lamentation, groaning, sorrow.*

γράμμα, ᾰτος, τό (from γράφω, *to write*). *A letter* (of the alphabet).—In the plural, *literature, letters, languages, learning.*

γράφω, fut. ψω, perf. γέγραφα. *To write, to describe, to paint, to represent.*—In the middle voice, *to accuse*, i. e., to cause the name of another to be written down by the magistrate.

Γρύλλος, ου, ὁ. *Gryllus*, son of Xenophon.

γρύψ, γρῡπός, ὁ. *A griffin*, a fabulous animal.

γυμνάζω, fut. ᾰσω, perf. γεγύμνᾰκα (from γυμνός, *naked*). *To exercise, to train.*

γυμνῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from γυμνός, *naked*). *Gymnastic, pertaining to athletic exercises.*

γυμνός, ή, όν (adj.). *Naked, nude, bare, destitute, exposed.*

γῠνή, αικός, ἡ. *A woman, a female.*—Vocative γύναι, from the old nominative γυναίξ.

γύψ, γῡπός, ὁ. *A vulture.*

Δ.

Δαίδᾰλος, ου, ὁ. *Dædălus*, a celebrated artificer of remote antiquity.

δαίμων, ονος, ὁ. *A divinity, a deity, a genius* or *guardian spirit, fortune, chance, fate.*

δάκνω, fut. δήξομαι, perf. δέδηχα, 2d aor. ἔδᾰκον. *To bite, to sting.*

δάκρυ, ῠος, τό. *A tear.*

δάκρῡμα, ᾰτος, τό (from δακρύω, *to weep*). *A tear.*

δακτύλῐος, ου, ὁ (from δάκτῠλος, *a finger*). *A finger-ring, a ring.*

Δανᾰη, ης, ἡ. *Danăe*, mother of Perseus.

Δαναῐδες, ων, αἱ. *The Danaïdes*, or daughters of Danaus.

Δανᾰός, οῦ, ὁ. *Danăus*, king of Argos.

δανείζω, fut. σω, perf. δεδάνεικα. *To lend.*—In the middle voice, *to borrow*, i. e., to cause to be lent unto one's self.

δάπεδον, *ον*, *τό* (from *δᾶ*, Doric for *γῆ*, *earth*, and *πέδον*, *a basis*). *A floor*, *a pavement*, *a surface of earth*, *a piece of ground*.

δάφνη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *Laurel*, or, more strictly speaking, *bay*; *a laurel-tree*, *a bay-tree*.

Δάφνις, *ῐδος*, *ὁ*. *Daphnis*, a shepherd's name.

δέ (a particle). *But*, *however*, *yet*, *therefore*. It is opposed to *μέν*.

δείδω, future *δείσω*, perf. *δέδεικα*, perf. middle *δέδοικα* and *δέδια*. *To fear*, *to be afraid*. The perf. mid. has the signification of the present.

δείκνῡμι, fut. *δείξω*, perf. *δέδειχα*. *To show*, *to point out*, *to disclose*, *to represent*.

δειλός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *δείδω*, *to fear*). *Cowardly*, *timid*, *weak*, *wretched*.

δεινός, *ή*, *όν* (adj.). *Dreadful*, *terrible*, *fearful*; *strong*, *powerful*; *bad*, *grievous*.

δεῖπνον, *ον*, *τό*. *A supper*, *a meal*, *a feast*, *an entertainment*.

δεισιδαίμων, *ον* (adj. from *δείδω*, *to fear*, and *δαίμων*, *the deity*). *Superstitious*, one who worships through fear alone, not from true devotion.

δέκα (numeral adj.). *Ten*. Indeclinable.

δεκάπεντε (numeral adj. from *δέκα*, *ten*, and *πέντε*, *five*). *Fifteen*. Indeclinable.

δέκᾰτος, *η*, *ον* (numeral adj. of the ordinal class, from *δέκα*, *ten*). *Tenth*.

δενδρήεις, *ήεσσα*, *ῆεν* (adj. from *δένδρον*, *a tree*). *Abounding in trees*, *woody*.

δένδρον, *ον*, *τό*. *A tree*.

δεξῐός, *ά*, *όν* (adj. from *δέχομαι*, *to take*). *The right*, *on the right*; *dexterous*, *skilful*, *ingenious*; *auspicious*, *lucky*, *favourable*.

δέρας, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *δέρω*, *to flay*). *A skin*, *a hide*, *leather*.

δέρμα, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *δέρω*, *to flay*). *A skin*, *a hide*.

δεσμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *A bond*, *a fetter*, *a tie*.—In the plural, *τὰ δεσμά*.

δεσμωτήρῐον, *ον*, *τό* (from *δεσμωτήρ*, *a prisoner*). *A prison*, *a place of confinement*.

δεσπŏτης, *ον*, *ὁ* (from *δεσπόζω*, *to rule absolutely*). *A master*, *a lord*, *a despot*.

δεύτĕρος, *α*, *ον* (adj.). *Second*.—*δεύτερον*, taken adverbially, *in the second place*.

δή (a particle). *Now*, *certainly*, *truly*; *then*, *in fine*, &c.

Δημοσθένης, *ους*, *ὁ*. *Demosthĕnes*, the celebrated Athenian orator.

δημόσῐος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from *δῆμος*, *the people*). *Public*, *common*.

δηναιός, *ά*, *όν* (adj. from *δήν*, *a long time*). *Old*, *living long*, *lasting long*, *everlasting*.

διά, prep. governing the genitive and accusative. Its leading and primitive meaning is *through*. With the genitive it denotes *through*, *throughout*, *during*, *between*. With the accusative, *through*, *during*, *on account of*, *by reason of*, &c. In composition it denotes *through*, *thoroughly*, *effectually*, and also carries with it in many instances the idea of *separation*, *division*, &c.

διαβᾰσις, *εως*, *ἡ* (from *διαβαίνω*, *to pass through*, *to cross over*). *A passage*, *a crossing*.

διαβοάω, fut. *ήσω*, perf. *διαβέβοηκα* (from *διά*, *thoroughly*, and *βοάω*, *to cry*). *To shout loudly*, *to cry aloud*, *to make public*, *to report*, *to divulge*.

διαβŏλή, *ῆς*, *ἡ* (from *διαβάλλω*, *to slander*, *to calumniate*). *Slander*, *calumny*, *false accusation*.

δίαιμος, *ον* (adj. from *διά*, *thoroughly*, and *αἷμα*, *blood*). *Bloody*, *covered with blood*.

δίαιτα, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A mode of life*, *a plan of life*, *means of support*, *subsistence*, *diet*.

διάκŏνος, *ον*, *ὁ*. *An attendant*, *a servant*, *a messenger*, *an agent*.

διακόσῐοι, *αι*, *α* (numeral adj.). *Two hundred*.

διαλĕγω, fut. *ξω*, perf. *διαλέλοχα* (from *διά*, *through*, and *λέγω*, *to select*). *To separate*, *to select*, *to*

set apart.—In the middle voice, διαλέγομαι, *to discourse, to converse.*

διαλῡσις, εως, ἡ (from διαλύω, *to separate*). *Dissolution, separation, liberation, discharge, a reconciliation,* i. e., a separation of contending parties, *an agreement, a treaty.*

διαμĕτρος, ου, ἡ (from διά, *through,* and μετρέω, *to measure*). *A diameter, a line drawn through a central point.* Properly an adjective, with γραμμή, *a line,* understood.

διαπέμπω, fut. ψω, perf. διαπέπομφα (from διά, *through* or *over,* and πέμπω, *to send*). *To send through, to transmit, to send away, to dismiss.*

διαπῠρος, ον (adj. from διά, *thoroughly,* and πῦρ, *fire*). *Red-hot, glowing, burning, entirely on fire.*

διασκεδάννῡμι, future διασκεδάσω (from διά, *thoroughly,* and σκέδαννῡμι, *to scatter*). *To disperse, to scatter.*

διασκίδνημι, fut. διασκεδᾰσω (from διά, *thoroughly,* and σκίδνημι, *to scatter*). *To disperse, to scatter about.*

διασπείρω, fut. διασπερῶ, perf. διέσπαρκα (from διά, *thoroughly,* and σπείρω, *to sow*). *To scatter up and down.* The primitive reference is to the scattering of seed in sowing; and then the later meaning refers to any scattering.

διάστᾰσις, εως, ἡ (from διά, *apart,* and ἵστημι, *to stand*). *A standing apart, a difference, a disagreement, a separation.*

διαταράσσω, fut. διαταράξω, perf. διατέταρᾰχα (from διά, *thoroughly,* and ταράσσω, *to disturb*). *To agitate, to alarm, to disturb greatly.*

διατίθημι, fut. διαθήσω, perf. διατέθεικα (from διά, *apart,* and τίθημι, *to place*). *To dispose, to arrange, to set in order, to regulate.*

διαφθείρω, fut. διαφθερῶ, perf. διέφθαρκα (from διά, *thoroughly,* and φθείρω, *to corrupt*). *To destroy, to ruin, to waste.*

διδάσκᾰλος, ου, ὁ (from διδάσκω, *to teach*). *A teacher, a preceptor.*

διδάσκω, fut. διδάξω, perf. δεδιδᾰχα. *To teach, to instruct.*

δίδῠμος, ον (adj. from δίς, *twice*). *Double, twofold.* As a substantive, *a twin.*

δίδωμι, fut. δώσω, perf. δέδωκα. *To give, to grant, to deliver.*

δίζημαι, fut. διζήσομαι. *To search, to go in quest of, to strive to obtain.*

δικάζω, fut. ἄσω (from δίκη, *justice*). *To judge, to decide, to pronounce sentence, to condemn.* —In the middle voice, *to go to law, to contend at law,* literally, to cause justice to be dispensed unto one's self.

δίκαιος, α, ον (adj. from δίκη, *justice*). *Just, upright, right.*

δικαστής, οῦ, ὁ (from δικάζω, *to judge*). *A judge.*

δίκη, ης, ἡ. *Justice, right.*

δίκτῠον, ου, τό. *A net.*

Διογĕνης, ους, ὁ. *Diogĕnes,* a cynic philosopher.

Διόνῠσος, ου, ὁ. *Bacchus.*

Διονυσῐος, ου, ὁ. *Dionysĭus,* a man's name.

διότι (from διά and ὅτι). *Why? wherefore?—Because, on this account.—That.*

διπλόος, όη, όον, contr. οῦς, ῆ, οῦν (adj. from δίς, *twice,* and πλέω, an old form, *to fold*). *Double, twofold.*

δίπους, ουν (adj. from δίς, *twice,* and πούς, *a foot*). *Two footed, biped.*

δίς (numeral adv.). *Twice.*

δισμύρῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from δίς, *twice,* and μύριοι, *ten thousand*). *Twenty thousand.*

δισχίλῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from δίς, *twice,* and χίλιοι, *a thousand*). *Two thousand.*

δίψα, ης, ἡ. *Thirst.*

διώκω, fut. ώξω, perf. δεδίωχα. *To pursue, to drive onward, to prosecute.*

διώρυξ, ῠχος, ἡ (from διά, *through*, and ὀρύσσω, *to dig*). *A canal, a trench.*

δόμος, ου, ὁ (from δέμω, *to construct*). *A house, a mansion, a dwelling.*

δόξα, ης, ἡ. *Opinion, report, fame.*

δορά, ᾶς, ἡ (from δέρω, *to flay*). *A skin, a hide.*

δουλεία, ας, ἡ (from δοῦλος, *a slave*). *Slavery, servitude.*

δοῦλος, ου, ὁ (from δέω, *to bind*). *A slave.*

δουλοσῦνη, ης, ἡ (from δοῦλος, *a slave*). *Slavery, servitude.*

δρᾰκων, οντος, ὁ (from 2d aor. part. δρακών of δέρκω, from the piercing sight assigned by the ancients to their fabled dragon). *A dragon*, but more commonly *a large serpent, a serpent, a snake.*

Δρᾰκων, οντος, ὁ. *Draco*, a celebrated Athenian lawgiver.

δρᾶμα, ᾰτος, τό (from δράω, *to do, to act*). *A play, a drama.*

δριμύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Sharp, acrid, pungent, keen; fierce, severe.*

δρύπτω, fut. ψω, perf. δέδρῠφα. *To tear, to scratch, to lacerate.*

δρῦς, ῠός, ἡ. *An oak-tree, a tree in general.*

δύνᾰμαι, fut. δυνήσομαι, perf. δεδύνημαι. *To be able, to have power, to avail, to be equivalent to.*

δύνᾰμις, εως, ἡ (from δύνᾰμαι, *to be able*). *Power, might, force, skill; an armed force, a force, an army.*

δυνᾰτός, ή, όν (adj. from δύνᾰμαι, *to be able*). *Able, powerful, strong, robust, mighty.*

δύο (numeral adj.). *Two.*

δύσθῡμος, ον (adj. from δύς, a negative or privative particle, and θυμός, *spirit*). *Dejected, dispirited, desponding, discouraged.*

δύστηνος, ον (adj. from δύς, a negative or privative particle, and στένω, *to groan*). *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable.*

Δωδώνη, ης, ἡ. *Dodōna*, the seat of a celebrated oracle of Jove, in Epirus.

δῶμα, ᾰτος, τό (from δέμω, *to construct*). *A house, a mansion.*

δῶρον, ου, τό (from δόω, *to give*). *A gift, a present.*

E.

ἐάν or ἄν, Attic ἤν (conditional particle). *If, provided.* Compounded of εἰ and ἄν, and connected with the subjunctive and optative moods; more commonly with the former.

ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, contr. ἦρ, ἦρος. *The spring.*

ἐαρῐνός, ή, όν (adj. from ἔαρ, *the spring*). *Vernal, pertaining to the spring.*

ἑαυτοῦ, ῆς, οῦ (reflex. pron.). *His own, her own, of himself, of herself*, &c. Used often by the Attics for the first and second person also.

ἐάω, ῶ, fut. ᾱσω, perf. εἴᾱκα. *To permit, to allow, to leave, to give up, to yield.*

ἑβδομήκοντα, (numeral adj., indeclinable, from ἕβδομος, *seventh*, with numeral suffix). *Seventy.*

ἕβδομος, η, ον (numeral adj., ordinal class, from ἑπτά, *seven*). *Seventh.*

ἐγγῠθεν (adv. from ἐγγύς, *near*). *Near, near at hand.* Primitive meaning, *from near at hand.*

ἐγείρω, fut. ἐγερῶ, perf. ἤγερκα. *To arouse, to excite, to awaken, to stir up.*—Perfect middle, ἐγρήγορα, *I am awake*, i. e., I have awakened myself, and remain awake.

ἐγκρᾰτεία, ας, ἡ (from ἐγκρᾰτής, *holding firm, continent*). *Continence, self-control, moderation, abstinence.*

ἐγκρᾰτής, ές (adj. from ἐν, *in*, and κράτος, *power, control*). *Holding firm, continent, abstinent; possessed of, commanding, ruling, controlling.*

ἐγχειρίδῐον, ου, τό (from ἐν, *in*, and χείρ, *the hand*). *A dagger, a short sword.*

ἐγώ (personal pronoun). *I.*—ἔγω γε, *I for my part.*

ἕδνον, ου, τό. *A bridal present.* The plural, ἕδνα, *bridal presents,* is most commonly used.

ἕδρα, ας, ἡ (from ἕδος, *a seat*). *A seat.*

ἔδω, fut. ἔδομαι, less frequently ἐδέσω, perf. ἐδήδοκα. *To eat.*

ἐθέλω, fut. ἐθελήσω, 1st aor. ἠθέλησα. *To will, to wish.* Compare θέλω.

ἐθίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. εἴθῐκα (from ἔθος, *custom*). *To accustom, to habituate.*—In the middle voice, *to accustom one's self, to be wont, to be accustomed.*

ἔθνος, εος, τό. *A nation.*

εἰ (conditional particle). *If.*—εἰ μή, *unless.*

εἶδος, εος, τό (from εἴδω, *to see*). *A form, an appearance, aspect, countenance.*

εἴδωλον, ου, τό (dim. from εἶδος, *a form*). *An image, a statue, a small image.*

εἰκάζω, fut. ᾰσω, 1st aor. ἤκᾰσα (from εἴκω, *to be like*). *To compare, to liken, to conjecture.*

εἴκοσι (numeral adj.). *Twenty.*

εἰκοστός, η, ον (numeral adj. from εἴκοσι, *twenty*). *The twentieth.*

εἴκω, fut. εἴξω, perf. mid. ἔοικα. *To be like, to resemble, to seem.*

εἰκών, όνος, ἡ (from εἴκω, *to be like*). *An image, a likeness, a statue.*

εἰμί (substantive verb), fut. ἔσομαι. *To be.*

εἰπεῖν, 2d aor. inf. of the old form εἴπω, which comes itself from the earlier ἔπω. *To say.* The 2d aor. ind. is εἶπον, and the 2d aor. part. εἰπών. The present is not in use.

εἰρηναῖος, αία, αῖον (adj. from εἰρήνη, *peace*). *Peaceful, calm, quiet, pacific.*

εἰρήνη, ης, ἡ. *Peace.*

εἰς, prep. governing the accusative, and signifying *into, to, against, with respect to, into the presence of, before,* &c.

εἷς, μία, ἕν (numeral adj.). *One.*

ἐκ or **ἐξ**, prep. governing the genitive, and signifying *out, out of, from, by means of, from the time that, since,* &c. In composition it denotes *out, away, forth,* and also *utterly* (outerly), *completely,* &c. It is written ἐκ before a consonant, and ἐξ before a vowel.

ἕκαστος, η, ον (adj.). *Each, every one.*

ἑκάστοτε (adv. from ἕκαστος, *each, every*). *Every time, always, continually.*

ἑκατόμβη, ης, ἡ (from ἑκᾰτόν, *a hundred,* and βοῦς). *A hecătomb,* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or victims.

ἑκᾰτόν (numeral adj., indeclinable). *A hundred.*

ἑκατοστός, ή, όν (numeral adj. from ἑκᾰτόν, *a hundred*). *The hundredth.*

ἐκεῖ (adv.). *There, in that place.*

ἐκεῖνος, η, ο (pron.). *He, she, it; this, that.* Primitive meaning, *that person* or *thing there,* the root being ἐκεῖ.

ἐκκλησία, ας, ἡ (from ἐκκαλέω, *to call forth, to summon*). *An assembly, a public meeting.*

ἐκπιτνέω, ῶ, poetic form for ἐκπίπτω. *To fall out.*

ἐκπλέω, ῶ, fut. ἐκπλεύσω, perf. ἐκπέπλευκα (from ἐκ, *forth,* and πλέω, *to sail*). *To sail away, to sail forth* or *out.*

ἐκρήσσω, fut. ἐκρήξω, perf. ἐξέῤῥηχα (from ἐκ, *forth,* and ῥήσσω, *to break*). *To break forth, to break out, to break loose, to rush forth.*

ἐκτείνω, fut. ἐκτενῶ, perf ἐκτέτᾰκα (from ἐκ, *out,* and τείνω, *to stretch*). *To stretch out, to extend.*

ἐκτίθημι, fut. ἐκθήσω, perf. ἐκτέθεικα (from ἐκ, *out,* and τίθημι, *to place*). *To set out, to place out, to expose.*—ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον, *to expose a child.*

ἐκτός (adv. from ἐκ). *Without.*

ἕκτος, η, ον (numeral adj. from ἕξ, *six*). *The sixth.*

ἐκτρέφω, fut. ἐκθρέψω, perf. ἐκτέτροφα (from ἐκ, *completely,* and τρέφω, *to nurture*). *To bring up, to rear from infancy, to nourish.*

ἐκτυφλόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. ἐκτετύφλωκα (from ἐκ, *completely*, and τυφλόω, *to blind*). *To make completely blind, to blind.*

Ἕκτωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Hector*, a celebrated Trojan warrior.

ἑκών, οῦσα, όν (adj.). *Voluntary, willing, of free will, of one's own accord.*

ἔλαιον, ου, τό (from ἐλαία, *an olive tree*). *Olive oil, oil.*

ἐλάσσων or **ἐλάττων**, ον (adj., comparative of ἐλαχύς, and irregular comparative of μικρός). *Less, smaller, inferior.*

ἐλαύνω, fut. ἐλᾰσω, perf. ἤλᾰκα, and with the reduplication, ἐλήλᾰκα (from ἐλᾰω, *to urge onward*). *To impel, to drive, to urge onward, to put to flight*, &c.

ἔλᾰφος, ου, ὁ. *A stag.*—ἡ ἔλᾰφος, *A hind.*

ἐλάχιστος, η, ον (adj., superlative of ἐλαχύς, and irreg. superl. of μικρός). *Least, smallest, shortest, most insignificant.*

ἐλᾰχύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Small, short, little.*

ἔλεγχος, εος, τό. *Reproach, opprobrium, shame, ignominy.*

ἔλεγχος, ου, ὁ. *A proof, conviction, confutation.*

ἐλεημοσῠνη, ης, ἡ (from ἐλεήμων, *compassionate*). *Pity, mercy, compassion.*

Ἑλĕνη, ης, ἡ. *Helen*, a female name.

Ἕλĕνος, ου, ὁ. *Helĕnus*, a man's name.

ἐλευθερῐα, ας, ἡ (from ἐλεύθĕρος, *free*). *Freedom, liberty.*

ἐλευθέρῐος, ον (adj. from ἐλεύθĕρος, *free*). *Free, frank, liberal, manly.*

ἐλεύθĕρος, α, ον (adj. from ἐλεύθω, an old form for ἔρχομαι, *to come and go*). *Free*, i. e., having the right of coming and going where one pleases.

ἐλĕφας, αντος, ὁ and ἡ. *An elephant; ivory.*

Ἑλῐκών, ῶνος, ὁ. *Helĭcon*, a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ. *Greece, Hellas.*

Ἕλλην, ηνος, ὁ. *A Greek.*—As a proper name, *Hellen*, son of Deucalion.—In the plural, οἱ Ἕλληνες, *the Greeks.*

Ἑλληνῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from Ἕλλην, *a Greek*). *Greek, Grecian, Hellĕnic.*

Ἑλλήσποντος, ου, ὁ (from Ἕλλη, *Hellè*, and πόντος, *the sea*). *The Hellespont*, now the Dardanelles. The ancient name arose from the fable of *Hellè*, sister of Phryxus, having been drowned in this *sea* or strait.

ἐλπίς, ῐδος, ἡ. *Hope, expectation.*

ἐμαυτοῦ, ῆς (reflexive pronoun). *Of myself, mine, my own*, &c. Dative ἐμαυτῷ, *to myself, in myself*, &c.

ἐμβάλλω, fut. ἐμβᾰλῶ, perf. ἐμβέβληκα (from ἐν, *in*, and βάλλω, *to cast*). *To throw in, to place* or *put in, to suggest, to introduce.*

ἐμβρόντητος, ον (adj. from ἐμβροντᾰω, *to thunder at*). *Stupified, astounded, thundered at.* Compare the Latin *attonitus*. The leading idea refers to a stupor produced by the noise of thunder rolling near.

ἐμός, ή, όν (pronominal adj. from ἐμοῦ, gen. of ἐγώ, *I*). *Mine.*

ἐμπεδᾰω, fut. ήσω, perf. ἐμπεπέδηκα (from ἐν, *in*, and πεδάω, *to fetter*). *To entangle, to fetter, to impede.*

ἔμπειρος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in*, and πεῖρα, *trial*). *Experienced, versed in, acquainted with, having made trial of.*

ἐμπόρῐος, α, ον (adj. from ἔμπορος, *a merchant*). *Pertaining to merchants, relating to trade, of trade, of merchants.*—The neuter ἐμπόρῐον, ου, τό, is used also as a noun, *a place of trade, an emporium, a mart.*

ἔμπορος, ου, ὁ. *A merchant, a trader.*

ἐμπτῡω, fut. ῡσω, perf ἐμπεπτῡκα (from ἐν, *in*, and πτύω, *to spit*). *To spit upon, to spit into the bosom of.*

ἐμφᾰγω, obsolete present, for which ἐσθίω is in use; 2d aor. ἐνέφᾰγον; 2d aor. infin. ἐμφᾰγεῖν. *To eat up, to swallow up.*

ἐν, prep. governing the dative, and signifying *in, at, on.* In composition, with verbs, it denotes *in, upon,* &c. With adjectives, *in, furnished with, having, containing,* &c.

ἐνακόσῖοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Nine hundred.*

ἐνδέκᾰτος, η, ον (numeral adj. from ἕνδεκα, *eleven*). *The eleventh.*

ἐνδἕω, fut. ἐνδεήσω. *To be wanting.*—In the middle voice, ἐνδέομαι, οῦμαι, fut. ἐνδεήσομαι. *To suffer want, to want.*

ἔνδοξος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in,* and δόξα, *renown, glory*). *Renowned, glorious, illustrious.*

ἐνδῠω, fut. ῠσω, perf. ἐνδέδῠκα (from ἐν, *in,* and δύω, *to enter*). *To put on.*—In the middle voice, *to clothe one's self.*

ἕνεκα (adv. with the genitive). *On account of, because of.*

ἐνενήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Ninety.*

ἐνενηκοστός, ή, όν (numeral adj.). *The ninetieth.*

ἔνθεν, (adv.). *Hence, hereupon; thence, thereupon,* &c.

ἐνθυμἕω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἐντεθύμηκα (from ἐν, *in,* and θυμός, *the mind*). *To consider, to think of, to ponder in mind, to reflect upon.* —The middle voice is much more common than the active, and has the same meanings.

ἐνῐότε (adv.). *Sometimes, at times, occasionally.*

ἐννακισχίλῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from ἐννᾰκις, *nine times,* and χίλιοι, *a thousand*). *Nine thousand.*

ἔννᾰτος, η, ον (numeral adj. from ἐννέα, *nine*). *The ninth.*

ἔνŏπλος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in,* and ὅπλον, *a weapon*). *Armed, in arms, equipped.*

ἐνταῦθα (adv.). *Here, hither, there, thither, thereupon.*

ἐντεῦθεν (adv.). *Hence, thence, on this account, therefore.*

ἐντίθημι, fut. ἐνθήσω, perf. ἐντέθεικα (from ἐν, *in,* and τίθημι, *to place*). *To place in, to introduce, to communicate.*

ἔντῑμος, ον (adj. from ἐν, *in,* and τιμή, *honour*). *Honoured, prized, valued.*

ἐνύπνῐον, ου, τό (from ἐν, *in,* and ὕπνος, *sleep*). *A dream, a vision seen in sleep.*

ἐξ (prep.), same as ἐκ, but used before a vowel, whereas ἐκ is used before a consonant. See ἐκ.

ἕξ (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Six.*

ἐξαιρἕω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἐξῄρηκα, 2d aor. ἐξεῖλον (from ἐξ, *out,* and αἱρέω, *to take*). *To take out, to take away, to deprive.*

ἑξακισχίλῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj. from ἑξᾰκις, *six times,* and χίλιοι, *a thousand*). *Six thousand.*

ἑξακόσῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Six hundred.*

ἑξᾰπους, ουν (adj. from ἕξ, *six,* and πούς, *a foot*). *Six-footed.*

ἐξαρτᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἐξήρτηκα (from ἐξ, *out of* or *from,* and ἀρτᾰω, *to suspend*). *To hang from, to hang to, to append, to suspend.*

ἔξεστι (impersonal verb), 3d sing. indic. of ἔξειμι. *It is lawful, it is permitted.*

ἑξήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Sixty.*

ἐξορθόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. ἐξώρθωκα (from ἐξ, *completely,* and ὀρθόω, *to make erect*). *To raise up, to place erect, to restore, to save.*

ἔοικε, 3d sing. perf. mid. of εἴκω. *It is like, it resembles, it seems, it is right, it is fitting.*

ἑορτή, ῆς, ἡ. *A feast, a banquet.*

ἑός, ἑή, ἑόν (pronominal adj.). *His, her,* &c. Answering to the Latin *suus, sua, suum.*

ἐπαινἕω, ῶ, fut. έσω, perf. ἐπήνεκα (from ἔπαινος, *praise*). *To praise, to commend, to approve of.*

ἔπαινος, ου, ὁ. *Praise, commendation, approbation.*

Ἐπαμινώνδας, ου, ὁ. *Epaminondas*, a celebrated Theban general.

ἐπεί, (conj. and adv.). *Since, when, after that, after.*

ἐπειδή (conj. and adv.). *Since, when.*

ἔπειμι (from ἐπί, and εἶμι, *to go*). *To go to, to come to, to arrive at.* The present is used by the Attics in a future sense.

ἔπειτα (adv.). *Thereupon, then, afterward.*

ἐπί, prep. governing genitive, dative, and accusative. Its primitive and leading signification is *on* or *upon*.—With the genitive it denotes *on, upon, in, at*, &c. With the dative, *upon, among, on account of, on condition, for.* With the accusative, *upon, against, for, in order to.* In composition, it expresses *addition, augmentation, increase, repetition*, &c.

ἐπίγραμμα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἐπιγράφω, *to write upon*). *An inscription*, and hence *an epigram.*

ἐπιγράφω, fut. ψω, perf. ἐπιγέγρᾰφα (from ἐπί, *upon*, and γράφω, *to write*). *To write upon, to inscribe.*

Ἐπίδαμνος, ου, ἡ. *Epidamnus*, a city of Illyricum.

ἐπιθῡμῐα, ας, ἡ (from ἐπί, and θυμός, *the soul, desire*). *Desire, a longing for, a wish for*, &c.

ἐπιλήσμων, ον (adj. from ἐπιλανθάνω, *to forget*). *Forgetful, forgetting.*

ἐπιμέλεια, ας, ἡ (from ἐπιμελής, *careful*). *Care, carefulness, attention, application.*

ἐπιπόνως (adv. from ἐπίπονος, *laborious*). *Laboriously, with difficulty.*

ἐπίσημος, ον (adj. from ἐπί, *upon*, and σῆμα, *a mark*). *Distinguished, marked, conspicuous, honourable, illustrious.*

ἐπισκοτέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἐπεσκότηκα (from ἐπί, *upon*, and σκοτέω, *to darken*). *To darken, to obscure, to throw gloom upon.*

ἐπίστᾰμαι, fut. ἐπιστήσομαι. *To know, to understand.*

ἐπιστήμη, ης, ἡ. *Knowledge, acquaintance with.*

ἐπιστŏλή, ῆς, ἡ (from ἐπιστέλλω, *to send to*). *A letter, an epistle, a message, a mandate.*

ἐπιτήδειος, α, ον (adj. from ἐπιτηδής, of which the neuter ἐπιτηδές, *sufficiently, adequately*, is alone in use). *Fitting, adapted for, suitable, advantageous, convenient.*

ἐπῐών, 2d aor. part. of ἔπειμι.

ἑπτά (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Seven.*

ἑπτακαιδέκᾰτος, η, ον (numeral adj. from ἑπτά, *seven*, καί, and δέκατος, *the tenth*). *The seventeenth.*

ἑπτακόσῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Seven hundred.*

ἑπτᾰπλοῦς, οῦν, contr. from ἑπτάπλοος (adj. from ἑπτά, *seven*, and πλέω, *to fold*). *Sevenfold.*

ἐρατεινός, ή, όν (adj. from ἐρᾰω, *to love*). *Lovely, amiable, pleasing.*

Ἐρᾰτώ, όος, contr. οῦς, ἡ (from ἐρᾰτός, *lovely*). *Erăto*, one of the Muses, presiding over amorous poetry.

ἐργαστήρῐον, ου, τό (from ἐργάζομαι, *to work*). *A workshop, a place for working, an atelier of an artist.*

ἔργον, ου, τό. *Work, labour, employment; a deed, an act, a performance.*

ἐρέα, ας, ἡ. *Wool.*

ἐρέεος, ἐρεέα, ἐρέεον, contr. ἐρεοῦς, ἐρεᾶ, ἐρεοῦν (adj. from ἐρέα, *wool*). *Made of wool, woollen.*

ἐρημαῖος, αία, αῖον (adj. from ἔρημος, *lonely*). *Lonely, solitary, deserted, waste, uninhabited.*

ἔρημος, η, ον (adj.). *Lonely, solitary*, &c. Like ἐρημαῖος in all its meanings.

ἐριαύχην, εν (adj. from ἐρι, an intensive particle, *very*, and αὐχήν, *the neck*). *Proud, haughty.* Literally, *stiff-necked.*

ἐρῐφη, ης, ἡ. *A kid.*

ἐρῖφος, ου, ὁ. *A kid.*

Ἐριχθόνῖος, ου, ὁ. *Erichthonius*, an early king of Athens.

Ἑρμέας, έου, contracted Ἑρμῆς, οῦ, ὁ. *Mercury*, *Hermes*.—Also, *a Herma*, or image of Mercury, namely, an erect oblong block of stone, surmounted with a head of Mercury, and set up at Athens in public places and before private dwellings.

Ἑρμοκρᾰτης, ους, ὁ. *Hermocrates*, a man's name.

ἐῤῥωμενός, ή, όν (adj. from ῥώννυμι, *to be strong*). *Strong*, *vigorous*, *robust*. Comparative ἐῤῥωμενέστερος, superlative ἐῤῥωμενέστατος.

ἐρύθημα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἐρυθαίνω, *to blush*). *A blush*, *modesty*, *redness*.

ἐρυθριᾰω, ῶ, fut. ᾱσω (from ἐρῠθρός, *red*). *To grow red*, *to blush*.

ἔρχομαι, fut. ἐλεύσομαι, perf. mid. ἤλῠθα, and with the reduplication ἐλήλῠθα; 2d aor. ἤλθον, by syncope for ἤλῠθον. *To go*, *to come*, *to arrive*, *to proceed*, &c.

ἐρωτᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἠρώτηκα. *To question*, *to ask*, *to interrogate*, *to inquire*.

ἐρώτημα, ᾰτος, τό (from ἐρωτᾰω, *to question*). *A question*, *an inquiry*, *a demand*.

ἐσθής, ῆτος, ἡ. *Clothing*, *raiment*, *attire*, *dress*; *a garment*.

ἐσθῖω, fut. ῐσω, perf. ἤσθῐκα. *To eat*, *to consume*, *to devour*.

Ἑσπερῖδες, ων, αἱ. *The Hesperides*, the nymphs that had charge of the golden fruit in the fabled gardens called after their name.

ἑστιᾰω, ῶ, fut. ᾱσω, perf. εἱστιᾱκα (from ἑστία, *a family hearth*). *To entertain*, *to receive into a house*, *to give a feast to*.

ἑστώς, ῶτος, perf. part. act. of ἵστημι, for ἑστηκώς, υῖα, ός.

ἑταῖρος, ου, ὁ. *A friend*, *a companion*.

ἔτι (adv.). *Yet*, *as yet*, *besides*, *still*, *even now*.—οὐκ ἔτι, or οὐκέτι, *no longer*, *no more*.

ἔτος, εος, τό. *A year*.—κατ' ἔτος, *yearly*, *every year*.

εὖ (adv.). *Well*, *rightly*, *properly*. Strictly speaking, the neuter of the adjective εὖς, εῖα, εὖ.

Εὔβοια, ας, ἡ. *Eubœa*, a large and fertile island off the coasts of Bœotia and Attica.

εὐγένεια, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, *well*, and γένος, *birth*). *Illustrious descent*, *noble birth*; *generosity*, *valour*.

εὐγενής, ές (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and γένος, *birth*). *Well-born*, *nobly born*; *brave*, *valiant*, *generous*.

εὔγεως, ων (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and γέα, for γῆ, *earth*, *soil*). *Fertile*, *productive*.

εὐδαιμονέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω (from εὐδαίμων, *happy*). *To be happy*, *to be prosperous*.

εὐδαιμονῖα, ας, ἡ (from εὐδαίμων, *happy*). *Happiness*, *prosperity*.

εὐδαίμων, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and δαίμων, *a genius*). *Happy*, *prosperous*, *fortunate*. Literally, having a good genius to rule the hour.—Opposed, consequently, to κακοδαίμων.

εὐεργεσῖα, ας, ἡ (from εὐεργής, *kind*). *Kindness*, *benevolence*, *beneficence*; *an act of kindness*.

εὐεργετέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. εὐηργέτηκα (from εὐεργέτης, *a benefactor*). *To confer benefits*, *to confer a favour*, *to benefit*, *to be kind*, *to do good*.

εὐεργέτημα, ᾰτος, τό (from εὐεργετέω, *to confer benefits*). *A benefit*, *a kindness*, *a favour*.

εὔθραυστος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and θραύω, *to break*). *Easily broken*, *fragile*.

Εὐθῠφρών, ῶνος, ὁ. *Euthyphro*, a man's name.

εὐκαταφρόνητος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *easily*, and καταφρονέω, *to despise*). *Contemptible*, *despicable*.

εὐλᾰβέομαι, οῦμαι, fut. ήσομαι (from εὐλᾰβής, *circumspect*, *cautious*). *To be circumspect*, *to avoid*, *to shun*, *to beware of*.

Εὐμενῖδες, ων, αἱ. *The Eumenides*, a name given to the Furies.

εὔνοια, ας, ἡ (from εὔνοος, *favourable*). *Kind feeling, good will, attachment, affection.*

εὐνοῦχος, ου, ὁ. *A eunuch.*

εὔὅπλος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and ὅπλον). *Well-armed.*

εὐπλόκᾰμος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and πλόκᾰμος, *a curl*). *Fair-curled, having beautiful curls* or *tresses.*

εὐποίητος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and ποίητος, *made*). *Well-made.*

εὕρĕσις, εως, ἡ (from εὑρίσκω, *to find*). *Invention, discovery, a finding.*

εὕρημα, ᾰτος, τό (from εὑρίσκω, *to find*). *Anything found, a prize, an invention, a discovery.*

Εὐρῑπῐδης, ου, ὁ. *Eurīpĭdes*, a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.

εὑρίσκω, fut. εὑρήσω, perf. εὕρηκα, 2d aor. εὗρον. *To find, to invent.*

Εὐρυδῐκη, ης, ἡ. *Eurydĭce*, wife of Orpheus.

Εὐρυμĕδων, οντος, ὁ. *The Eurymĕdon*, a river of Pamphylia, in Asia Minor.—Also a name of a king, *Eurymĕdon.*

Εὐρυπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ. *Euryptolĕmus*, a man's name.

εὐρύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Broad, wide.*

εὐσεβής, ές (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and σέβω, *to worship*). *Pious, religious.*

εὐσχήμων, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and σχῆμα, *form*). *Of a good form, of a graceful appearance, handsome, comely, dignified.*

εὔτακτος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and τάσσω, *to arrange*). *Well-arranged, orderly, correct.*

Εὐτέρπη, ης, ἡ. *Euterpe*, one of the Muses.

εὐτῠχία, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, *well*, and τύχη, *fortune*). *Good fortune, success, prosperity.*

εὐφημῐα, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, *well*, and φημί, *to say*). *Language of good omen, a good omen, praise, fame.*

εὔφορος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and φέρω, *to bear*). *Fruitful, productive, abundant.*

Εὐφρᾱτης, ου, ὁ. *The Euphrātes*, a river of Asia.

εὔφωνος, ον (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and φωνή, *a voice*). *Sweet-voiced, melodious, tuneful.*

εὔχᾰρις, ι (adj. from εὖ, *well*, and χάρις, *grace, attraction*). *Graceful, agreeable, acceptable, attractive.*

εὐωδῐα, ας, ἡ (from εὖ, *well*, and ὄζω, *to smell*). *A sweet odour, perfume, fragrance.*

ἐφίστημι, fut. ἐπιστήσω, perf. ἐφέστηκα, 2d aor. ἐπέστην, (from ἐπί, *on* or *upon*, and ἵστημι, *to place*). *To place on* or *over, to appoint.* The perf, pluperf., and 2d aor. have a neuter signification, *to stand with, to aid.*

ἐφορᾰω, ῶ, fut. ᾱσω, perf. ἐφεώρᾱκα (from ἐπί, *upon*, and ὁρᾰω, *to look*). *To look upon, to survey, to inspect.*

ἔχθρα, ας, ἡ (properly fem. of ἐχθρός). *Hatred, enmity.*

ἐχθρός, ά, όν (adj. from ἔχθος, *hatred*). *Hated, hostile.*—As a substantive, ἐχθρός, οῦ, ὁ, *a private foe, an enemy*, opposed to πολέμιος, *a public foe*, and corresponding to the Latin *inimicus*; whereas, πολέμιος answers to *hostis.*

ἐχῠρός, ά, όν (adj. from ἔχω, *to hold* or *keep*). *Firm, secure, strong, steadfast.*

ἔχω, fut. ἕξω and σχήσω, perf. ἔσχηκα, 2d aor. ἔσχον, 2d aor. imper. σχές. *To have, to hold, to retain, to keep.*—With an adverb, ἔχω is to be rendered by the verb *to be*; as, καλῶς ἔχει, *it is well*; ὀρθῶς ἔχει, *it is right*; i. e., it *has* itself well; it *has* itself right; the reflexive pronoun being understood.—In the middle voice, ἔχομαι, *to hold to* or *by*, with a genitive.

Z.

ζάω, ῶ (fut. and perf. not in use, for which the corresponding tenses of βιόω are employed. The contractions are in η instead of α; as, ζάω, ζάεις, ζῇς, ζάει, ζῇ, &c., and in the imperf. ἔζων, ἔζης,

ἔζη, &c.). *To live.*—οἱ ζῶντες, *the living*, literally, *they who live.*

ζεύγνυμι, fut. ζεύξω, perf. ἔζευχα. *To join, to yoke, to harness.*—It is used also in the sense of *to throw a bridge over* a river or strait, i. e., *to join* the opposite sides by a bridge.

Ζεύς, gen. Διός, &c., ὁ. *Jupiter.* Consult page 85, where the declension is given.

Ζέφυρος, ου, ὁ. *Zephyr, the west wind.*

ζημία, ας, ἡ. *An injury, harm, loss, damage, punishment.*

ζημιόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. ἐζημίωκα (from ζημία, *punishment*). *To punish, to chastise, to injure, to harm.*

Ζήνων, ωνος, ὁ. *Zeno*, a distinguished philosopher, the founder of the Stoic sect.

ζητέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἐζήτηκα. *To search for, to seek, to ask.*

ζήτημα, ατος, τό (from ζητέω, *to seek*). *A thing sought, an object of search, a search.*

ζωή, ῆς, ἡ (from ζάω, *to live*). *Life.*

ζῶον, ου, τό (from ζάω, *to live*). *A living creature, an animal.*

ζωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ (from ζώννυμι, *to gird*). *A girdle, a belt, a girth.*

H.

ἤ (conj.). *Or.* When two occur in separate and succeeding clauses, as, ἤ—ἤ, the first signifies *either*, the second *or*.—After a comparative, ἤ has the meaning of *than.*

ἥβη, ης, ἡ. *Youth, the bloom of youth, puberty.*—As a noun, Ἥβη, ης, ἡ, *Hēbe*, the goddess of youth.

ἡγεμών, όνος, ὁ (from ἡγέομαι, *to lead*). *A leader, a commander.* Sometimes *a guide.*

ἡδονή, ῆς, ἡ (from ἥδομαι, *to delight*). *Pleasure, enjoyment.*

ἡδύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Sweet, pleasing.*

ἡδύφωνος, ον (adj. from ἡδύς, *sweet*, and φωνή, *a voice*). *Sweet-voiced, melodious, tuneful.*

ἦθος, εος, τό. *Custom, habit, manner.*

ἥκιστος, η, ον (adj., superlative, and ἥσσων, ον, comparative, irreg. of μικρός). *Least, smallest.*

ἥκω, fut. ἥξω, perf. ἧκα. *To come.* The present indic. means *I have come, I am present;* the imperfect, *I had come, I was present.*

Ἠλεῖοι, ων, οἱ. *The Elēans*, the inhabitants of Elis (Ἦλις), a country of the Peloponnesus.

ἥλιος, ου, ὁ. *The sun.*

Ἦλις, ἴδος, ἡ. *Elis*, a country of the Peloponnesus.

ἧλος, ου, ὁ. *A nail, a peg.*

ἡμέρα, ας, ἡ. *A day.*—καθ' ἡμέραν, *daily.*

ἥμερος, ον (adj.). *Mild, gentle, tame.*

ἡμέτερος, α, ον (poss. pron. from ἡμεῖς). *Our.*

ἥμισυς, εια, υ (adj.). *Half.*

ἤν (conj.). *If*, Attic for ἄν or ἐάν.

ἤπειρος, ου, ἡ. *A continent, a main land.*

ἦρ, ἦρος, τό (contracted from ἔαρ, ἔαρος). *The spring.*

Ἥρα, ας, ἡ. *Juno*, the spouse of Jove.

Ἡρακλέης, contr. Ἡρακλῆς, gen. έος, contr. οῦς, ὁ. *Hercules.*

Ἡρόδοτος, ου, ὁ. *Herodŏtus*, a celebrated Greek historian.

ἥρως, ωος, ὁ. *A hero.*

ἥσσων, ον, (irregular comparative of μικρός). *Less, smaller*, vid. ἥκιστος.

Ἥφαιστος, ου, ὁ. *Vulcan.*

ἠχώ, όος, contr. οῦς, ἡ. *A sound, an echo.*—As a proper name, the nymph *Echo.*

ἠώς, όος, contr οῦς, ἡ. *The dawn.* —As a proper name, *Aurora*, goddess of the dawn or morning.

Θ.

θάλασσα, ης, ἡ. *The sea.*

Θάλεια, ας, ἡ. *Thalīa*, one of the Muses.

Θαλῆς, ῆτος and οῦ, ὁ. *Thales*, one of the seven wise men of Greece, and a celebrated philosopher.

θανατηφόρος, ον (adj. from θάνατος, *death*, and φέρω, *to bring*). *Causing death, deadly.*

ϑᾰνᾰτος, ου, ὁ. *Death.*

ϑάπτω, fut. ψω, perf. τέϑᾰφα, 2d aor. ἔταφον. *To bury, to inter.*

ϑαῤῥέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. τεθάῤῥηκα (from ϑάῤῥος, *confidence, courage*). *To be of good cheer, to be confident, to be courageous.*—The old form was ϑαρσέω, and the old form of ϑάῤῥος was ϑάρσος.

ϑαρσέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, earlier form of ϑαῤῥέω, which see.

ϑάρσος, εος, τό. *Courage, boldness, confidence.*—The later form was ϑάῤῥος.

ϑαῦμα, ᾰτος, τό. *A wonder, wonder, astonishment, admiration.*

ϑαυμάζω, fut. ᾰσω, perf. τεθαύμᾰκα (from ϑαῦμα, *a wonder*). *To wonder at, to admire.*—The fut. mid. is more used than the fut. active.

ϑαυμαστός, ή, όν (adj. from ϑαυμάζω, *to wonder at*). *Wonderful, admirable.*

ϑεά, ᾶς, ἡ. *A goddess.*

ϑέᾱμα, ᾰτος, τό (from ϑεάομαι, *to behold*). *A sight, a spectacle.*

ϑεάομαι, ῶμαι, fut. ᾱσομαι, perf. τεθέᾱμαι. *To see, to behold.*

ϑέᾱτρον, ου, τό (from ϑεάομαι, *to behold*). *A theatre.*—Contracted from ϑεατήριον, *a place for beholding.*

ϑελκτήρῐος, ον (adj. from ϑέλγω, *to sooth*). *Soothing, alleviating.*

ϑέλω, fut. ήσω, perf. τεθέληκα. *To will, to wish.*

ϑεμέλῐον, ου, τό. *A foundation.*

Θεμιστοκλῆς, έους, ὁ. *Themistŏcles*, a celebrated Athenian statesman and leader.

Θεόπομπος, ου, ὁ. *Theopompus*, a man's name.

ϑεός, οῦ, ὁ. *A god, a divinity.*

ϑεσπίζω, fut. ῑσω, perf. τεθέσπῑκα (from ϑέσπις, *prophetic*). *To predict, to announce beforehand, to give an oracle, to declare* as an oracle.

Θεσσᾰλός, ή, όν (adj.). *Thessalian.*—Later form Θεττᾰλός, ή, όν.

ϑεωρέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. τεθεώρηκα. *To behold, to see, to contemplate, to observe.*

Θηβαϊκός, ή, όν (adj. from Θῆβαι, *Thebes*). *Theban, of* or *belonging to Thebes.*

Θηβαῖος, α, ον (adj. from Θῆβαι, *Thebes*). *Theban.*—As a substantive, Θηβαῖοι, ων, οἱ, *the Thebans.*

ϑῆλυς, εια, υ (adj.). *Female, feminine, effeminate.*

ϑήρ, ϑηρός, ὁ. *A wild beast, a beast of prey, a wild creature.*

Θηραμένης, ου, ὁ. *Thērămĕnes*, a man's name.

ϑηρῐον, ου, τό (from ϑήρ, *a wild beast*). *A wild animal, a wild creature.*

ϑησαυρός, οῦ, ὁ. *A treasure, a treasury.*

Θησεύς, έως, ὁ. *Theseus.*

ϑνήσκω, fut. mid. ϑᾰνοῦμαι, perf. τέθνηκα, 2d aor. ἔθᾰνον. *To die.*

ϑνητός, ή, όν (adj. from ϑνήσκω, *to die*). *Mortal.*

ϑοός, ή, όν (adj.). *Swift, fleet, rapid.*

Θρᾷξ, ᾳκός, ὁ. *A Thracian.*

Θράσυλλος, ου, ὁ. *Thrasyllus*, a man's name.

ϑρεπτῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from τρέφω, fut. ϑρέψω, *to nourish*). *Nourishing, nutritive.*

ϑρήνημα, ᾰτος, τό (from ϑρηνέω, *to lament*). *Lamentation, sorrow.*

ϑρῆνος, ου, ὁ. *Wailing, lamentation, a dirge.*

ϑρίξ, τρῐχός, ἡ. *The hair.*

ϑρόνος, ου, ὁ. *A seat, a throne.*

ϑυγᾰτηρ, έρος, ἡ. *A daughter.*

ϑύλᾰκος, ου, ὁ. *A sack, a wallet, a bag.*

ϑῡμός, οῦ, ὁ. *The soul, spirit, courage, desire, feeling, emotion.*

ϑύρα, ας, ἡ. *A door.*

ϑυρῐον, ου, τό (dim. from ϑύρα). *A small door, an aperture.*

ϑυσῐα, ας, ἡ (from ϑύω, *to sacrifice*). *A sacrifice.*

ϑύω, fut. ϑῡσω, perf. τέθῠκα. *To sacrifice.*—In the middle voice, *to inspect the entrails* of the victim, in order to divine the future, i. e., to sacrifice for one's self, for one's future advantage.

ϑύωμα, ἄτος, τό (from *ϑύω, to sacrifice*). *Incense, perfume.*

I.

Ἰᾶπυξ, ῠγος, ὁ. *The northwest wind.*—Ἰάπῠγες, ων, οἱ, *the Iapygians*, a people of lower Italy.

Ἰᾱσων, ονος, ὁ. *Jason*, the leader of the Argonauts.

ἰᾶτρῐκή, ῆς, ἡ (properly the feminine of *ἰατρῐκός, healing*, with *τέχνη* understood). *The healing art.*

ἶβις, ἴδος, ἡ. The ibis, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians.

ἴδῐος, α, ον (adj.). *Proper, own, private, peculiar.*

ἰδών, οῦσα, όν, 2d aor. part. act. of *εἴδω, to see.*

ἱέραξ, ᾶκος, ὁ. A hawk.

ἱερεύς, έως, ὁ (from *ἱερός, sacred*). *A priest.*

ἱερός, ά, όν (adj.). *Sacred, holy.*—As a substantive, *ἱερόν, οῦ, τό, a temple.*—In the plural, *τὰ ἱερά, victims.*

ἱκᾰνός, ή, όν (adj.). *Befitting, fit, convenient.*

ἵλεως, ων (adj.). *Auspicious, mild, favourable, cheerful.*

ἴλη, ης, ἡ. A troop, a band, a crowd.

ἱμάς, άντος, ὁ. A thong.

ἱμᾰτῐον, ου, τό. A garment, a cloak.

ἵνᾰ (conj.). *That, in order that.* Joined to the subjunctive and optative.

ἵνᾰ (adv.). *Where.* Joined to the indicative.

Ἴνᾰχος, ου, ὁ. *Inăchus*, king of Argos.

Ἰνδία, ας, ἡ. *India.*

Ἰνδός, οῦ, ὁ. *The Indus.*

ἰός, οῦ, ὁ. A dart, a javelin, poison.

ἱππάσῐμος, ον (adj. from *ἱππάζω, to ride*). *Adapted for riding, level, even.*

ἵππειος, α, ον (adj. from *ἵππος, a horse*). *Pertaining to cavalry, equestrian.*

ἱππεύς, έως, ὁ (from *ἵππος, a horse*). *A horseman, a knight.*

Ἱπποδᾰμας, αντος, ὁ. *Hippodămas*, a man's name.

ἱππόδρομος, ου, ὁ (from *ἵππος, a horse*, and *δρόμος, a race-course*) *A hippodrome, a circus.*

ἱπποκένταυρος, ου, ὁ and *ἡ* (from *ἵππος, a horse*, and *κένταυρος, a centaur*). *A centaur*, a fabulous animal, half human and half horse.

ἱπποκόμος, ου, ὁ (from *ἵππος, a horse*, and *κομέω, to tend*). *A groom.*

Ἱππολῠτη, ης, ἡ. *Hippolyte*, queen of the Amazons.

ἵππος ου, ὁ. A horse.—*ἡ ἵππος, a mare*, and also *cavalry.*

ἰσθμός, οῦ, ὁ. An isthmus.—The term is often used singly, to denote the Isthmus of Corinth.

ἵστημι, fut. *στήσω*, perf. *ἕστηκα*. *To place, to set, to cause to stand.* The perfect, *ἕστηκα*, means *I stand*; the pluperfect, *εἱστήκειν*, *I was standing*; the 2d aor., *ἔστην, I stood.*

ἱστῐον, ου, τό (dim. from *ἱστός*). *A sail.*

ἱστορῐα, ας, ἡ (from *ἵστωρ, ορος, one who knows*). *History, the knowledge of past events.*

ἰσχνόφωνος, ον (adj. from *ἰσχνός, feeble*, and *φωνή, a voice*). *Of feeble voice* or *note.*

ἰσχῡρός, ά, όν (adj. from *ἰσχύς, strength*). *Strong, powerful.*

ἰσχύω, fut. *ῡσω*, perf. *ἴσχῡκα*. *To be strong, to be powerful.*

Ἰταλῐα, ας, ἡ. *Italy.*

ἰχθύς, ύος, ὁ. A fish.

ἰχνεύμων, ονος, ὁ. An ichneumon, called also an Egyptian rat.

K.

Κάδμος, ου, ὁ. *Cadmus.*

καθᾰπερ (adv.). *Just as, even as.*

καθᾰρός, ά, όν (adj.). *Pure, clean.*

καθίζω, fut. *καθιζήσω*, Attic *καθιῶ*, perf. not in use, 1st aor. *ἐκαθῖσα* (from *κατά, down*, and *ἵζω, to cause to sit*). *To set, to place, to seat.*—In the middle voice, *καθίζομαι, to seat one's self, to sit.*

καθίστημι, fut. *καταστήσω*, perf. *καθέστηκα* (from *κατά, down,*

and ἵστημι, *to place* or *set*). *To set down, to place down, to constitute, to establish.*

καί (conj.). *And, even, also.* καί —καί, *both—and.*

καίρῐος, *a, ον* (adj. from καιρός, *a fit season*). *Timely, opportune, seasonable, important.*

καιρός, οῦ, ὁ. *A particular season, a fit occasion, a suitable time, an opportunity.*

Καῖσαρ, ᾰρος, ὁ. *Cæsar.*

κᾰκοδαίμων, ον (adj. from κακός, *evil*, and δαίμων, *a genius*). *Unfortunate, unlucky*, an evil genius ruling the hour.

κᾰκολογέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. κεκακολόγηκα (from κακός, *evil*, and λέγω, *to speak*). *To revile, to slander.*

κᾰκόνοος, contr. ους, ουν (adj. from κακός, *evil*, and νόος, *mind*). *Malevolent, hostile.*

κᾰκός, ή, όν (adj.). *Bad, wicked, vile, cowardly*, &c.—κακόν, οῦ, τό, *an evil.*

κάλᾰθος, ου, ὁ. *A basket.*

κᾰλέω, ῶ, fut. έσω, perf. κέκληκα. *To call, to invite, to invoke, to name, to summon.*

Καλλῐόπη, ης, ἡ. *Calliŏpe*, one of the Muses.

κάλλος, εος, τό (from καλός, *beautiful*). *Beauty.*

κᾰλός, ή, όν (adj.). *Beautiful, handsome, good, beloved, virtuous, honourable, becoming.*

κᾰλῠβη, ης, ἡ (from καλύπτω, *to conceal*, 2d aor. ἐκάλῠβον). *A hut, a tent, an envelope, a covering.*

καλῶς (adv. from καλός, *beautiful*). *Beautifully, well, in a becoming manner, finely.*

κᾰμηλος, ου, ὁ. *A camel.*

κάμνω, fut. κᾰμῶ, perf. κέκμηκα, 2d aor. ἔκᾰμον. *To labour, to toil.*

κᾰν, for καί ἐάν or ἄν. *And if, even though.*

κᾰνίσκῐον, ου, τό (dim. from κάννα). *A small basket.*

Καππᾰδοξ, οκος, ὁ. *A Cappadocian.*

καρδῐα, ας, ἡ. *A heart.*

καρπός, οῦ, ὁ. *Fruit.*

καρτερῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from καρτερός). *Able to endure, firm, enduring, patient.*

Καρχηδών, όνος, ἡ. *Carthage.*

Κάστωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Castor*, brother of Pollux.

κᾰτά, prep. governing genitive and accusative. With the genitive it denotes *against, down from*, &c. With the accusative, *according to, as regards*, &c.—In composition it has generally the force of *down*, or else carries with it the idea of stability, firmness, the doing a thing thoroughly, forcibly, &c.

καταβιβρώσκω, fut. καταβρώσω, perf. καταβέβρωκα (from κατά, *greedily*, and βιβρώσκω, *to eat*). *To devour, to consume, to eat up.*

καταδῐκάζω, fut. ᾰσω, perf. καταδεδίκᾰκα (from κατά, *against*, and δικάζω, *to decide*). *To condemn.*

καταζεύγνῡμι, fut. καταζεύξω, perf. κατέζευχα (from κατά, *thoroughly*, and ζεύγνῡμι, *to yoke* or *join*). *To unite firmly, to yoke together, to join closely.*

κατακλείω, fut. είσω, perf. κατακέκλεικα (from κατά, *thoroughly*, and κλείω, *to confine*). *To lock in, to shut in* or *up, to confine, to imprison.*

κατακόπτω, fut. ψω, perf. κατακέκοφα (from κατά, *completely*, and κόπτω, *to cut*). *To cut in pieces, to cut up.*

καταλαμβᾰνω, fut. καταλήψομαι, perf. καταλέληφα, Attic κατείληφα, 2d aor. κατέλᾰβον (from κατά, *down upon*, and λαμβάνω, *to seize*). *To come suddenly upon, to find, to seize, to overtake, to apprehend.*

καταλείπω, fut. ψω, perf. καταλέλειφα, perf. mid. καταλέλοιπα, 2d aor. κατέλῐπον (from κατά, *completely*, and λείπω, *to leave*). *To abandon, to leave behind.*

κατάλογος, ου, ὁ (from καταλέγω, *to enumerate*). *A catalogue, a list.*

καταλῡω, fut. ῡσω, perf. *καταλέλῡκα* (from *κατά*, *completely*, and *λύω*, *to loosen*) *To dissolve*, *to destroy*, *to break up*.

καταπέμπω, fut. *ψω*, perf. *καταπέπομφα* (from *κατά*, *down*, and *πέμπω*, *to send*). *To send down*, *to send away*, *to send off*, *to dismiss*.

καταπλήσσω, fut. *ξω*, perf. *καταπέπληχα* (from *κατά*, *forcibly*, and *πλήσσω*, *to strike*). *To dismay*, *to strike with fear* or *terror*.

κατασβέννῡμι, fut. *κατασβέσω*, perf. *κατέσβεκα* (from *κατά*, *completely*, and *σβέννυμι*, *to extinguish*). *To extinguish*, *to put completely out*, *to quench entirely*.

κατασκευάζω, fut. *ᾰσω*, perf. *κατεσκεύᾰκα* (from *κατά*, *completely*, and *σκευάζω*, *to arrange*). *To arrange*, *to put in order*, *to dispose*.

κατάσκοπος, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *κατά*, *carefully*, and *σκοπέω*, *to observe*). *A scout*, *a spy*, *an observer*.

καταστρέφω, fut. *ψω*, perf. *κατέστροφα* (from *κατά*, *down*, and *στρέφω*, *to turn*). *To overthrow*, *to subjugate*, *to overturn*.

κατατίθημι, fut. *καταθήσω*, perf. *κατατέθεικα* (from *κατά*, *down*, and *τίθημι*, *to put* or *place*). *To put down*, *to deposite*, *to place firmly*.

καταφρονέω, fut. *ήσω*, perf. *καταπεφρόνηκα* (from *κατά*, *down upon*, and *φρονέω*, *to think*). *To contemn*, *to despise*, *to disregard*.

κάτοπτρον, *ου*, *τό* (from *κατά*, *at*, and *ὄπτομαι*, *to look*). *A mirror*.

καύχημα, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *καυχάομαι*, *ῶμαι*, *to boast*). *A boast*.

κέαρ, contr. *κῆρ*, gen. *κέαρος*, contr. *κῆρος*. *The heart*.

κεῖμαι, fut. *κείσομαι*, perf. wanting. *To lie down*, *to lie*.

κείρω, fut. *κερῶ*, perf. *κέκαρκα*. *To cut off*, *to shear*, *to plunder*.

κέλευθος, *ου*, *ἡ*. *A way*, *a path*.

κελεύω, fut. *σω*, perf. *κεκέλευκα*. *To order*, *to command*, *to incite*.

κένταυρος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A centaur*, a fabulous being, half human and half horse.

κέντρον, *ου*, *τό* (from *κεντέω*, *to prick*). *A sting*, *a goad*.

κεράννῡμι, fut. *κερᾰσω*, perf. *κέκρᾱκα*, perf. pass. *κέκρᾱμαι*, 1st aor. *ἐκρᾱθην*. *To mix*, *to mingle*.

κέρας, *ᾱτος*, contr. *ᾰος*, *ως*, *τό*. *A horn*.

κεραυνός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *A thunderbolt*.

κέρδος, *εος*, *τό*. *Gain*, *profit*.

Κέρκῡρα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *Corcyra*, now Corfu, an island off the coast of Epirus.

κεφᾰλή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*. *A head*.

κῆπος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A garden*.

κήρῐνος, *η*, *ον* (adj. from *κηρός*, *wax*). *Waxen*, *made of wax*.

κῆρυξ, *ῡκος*, *ὁ*. *A herald*.

Κηφισόδωρος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Cephisodōrus*, a man's name.

κῑβωτός, *οῦ*, *ἡ*. *A coffer*, *a chest*.

Κῐθαιρῶν, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*. *Cithæron*, a mountain of Bœotia.

κιθᾰρα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *A harp*, *a lyre*.

κιθᾰρῳδέω, *ῶ*, fut. *ήσω* (from *κιθάρα*, *a harp*, and *ἀείδω*, *to sing*). *To sing to the harp* or *lyre*.

Κῐκέρων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*. *Cicĕro*.

Κιλικῐα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *Cilicĭa*, a country of Asia Minor.

κίνδῡνος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Danger*, *risk*.

κῑνέω, *ῶ*, fut. *ήσω*, perf. *κεκίνηκα*. *To move*, *to arouse*.

κῑνησις, *εως*, *ἡ* (from *κῑνέω*, *to move*). *A moving*, *a movement*, *a motion*.

κίς, *κιός*, *ὁ*. *A wood-worm*, *a corn-weevil*.

κισσός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Ivy*.

κλαίω, Attic *κλᾱω*, fut. *κλαύσω*, perf. *κέκλαυκα*, perf. pass. *κέκλαυμαι*, 2d aor. *ἔκλᾰον*. *To weep*.

Κλεάνθης, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Cleanthes*, a philosopher of the Stoic sect.

Κλέαρχος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Clearchus*, a Greek commander.

κλεῖθρον, *ου*, *τό* (from *κλείω*, *to confine*). *A bolt*, *a bar*, *a lock*.

Κλειώ, *όος*, contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*. *Clio*, one of the Muses.

κλέος, έεος, contr. έους, τό (from κλέω, *to render famous*). *Renown, fame, glory.*

κλέπτης, ου, ὁ (from κλέπτω, *to steal*). *A thief.*

Κλεωναί, ῶν, αἱ. *Cleōnæ*, a city of Argolis.

κληρόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. κεκλήρωκα (from κλῆρος, *a lot*). *To cast lots, to choose by casting lots.*—In the middle voice, *to obtain by casting lots.*

κλῖμαξ, ᾰκος, ἡ. *A stairs, a ladder.*

κλῖνη, ης, ἡ (from κλίνω, *to bend* or *recline*). *A couch.*

κλοπαῖος, α, ον (adj. from κλώψ, *a thief*). *Stolen.*

κλών, ωνός, ὁ (from κλᾰω, ῶ, *to break*). *A shoot, a sprout, a small branch.*

κοιλαίνω, fut. ᾰνῶ, perf. κεκοίλαγκα (from κοῖλος, *hollow*). *To hollow, to make hollow.*

κοινός, ή, όν (adj.). *Common, public, vulgar, mean.*

κολάζω, fut. ᾰσω, perf. κεκόλᾰκα. *To punish, to chastise.*

κόλασις, εως, ἡ (from κολάζω, *to chastise*). *Chastisement, the act of chastising.*

Κολχίς, ίδος, ἡ. *Colchis*, a country on the eastern shore of the Euxine.

Κόλχος, ου, ὁ. *A Colchian*, a native of Colchis.

κόμη, ης, ἡ. *The hair of the head, hair.* Applied figuratively to the *leaves of trees.*

Κόνων, ωνος, ὁ. *Conon*, an eminent Athenian.

κόραξ, ᾰκος, ὁ. *A raven.*

κόρη, ης, ἡ. *A virgin, a maiden.*

κόρος, ου, ὁ. *A youth, a young man.*

κορυδαλλίς or **κορυδᾰλίς**, ῐδος, ἡ (from κόρυς, *a helmet*). *The crested lark.*

κόρυς, ῠθος, ἡ. *A helmet.*—In the accus. sing. κόρῠθα and κόρυν.

κορώνη, ης, ἡ. *A crow; a ring* or *handle of a door; a crown.*

κόσμος, ου, ὁ. *Order, arrangement, ornament, attire; the world, the universe.*

κουρεύς, έως, ὁ (from κείρω, *to cut, to shave*). *A barber.*

κοῦφος, η, ον (adj.). *Light, fleet, gentle, easy.*

κοχλίας, ου, ὁ. *A snail, a screw, a machine for drawing water*, furnished with a screw.

κράζω, fut. κράξω, perf. κέκρᾱγα, 2d aor. ἔκρᾰγον. *To croak, to cry aloud, to vociferate.*

κραίνω, fut. ᾰνῶ, 1st aor. ἔκρηνα. *To effect, to achieve, to accomplish, to perfect.*

κρατέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. κεκράτηκα (from κράτος, *power, strength*). *To have power over, to control, to rule, to sway, to command, to conquer.*

κρᾱτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ (from κεράννῡμι, *to mix*). *A vessel in which wine and water are mixed, a mixer, a bowl.*

Κράτης, ητος, ὁ. *Crates*, a Greek philosopher.

κράτιστος, η, ον (adj., irreg. superlative of ἀγαθός). *Strongest, most powerful, bravest, most excellent, best.*

κρέας, ᾰτος, contr. αος, ως, τό. *Flesh, a piece of flesh.*

κρείσσων, ον (adj., irreg. comp. of ἀγαθός), Attic κρείττων. *Stronger, more powerful, better, braver, superior.*

κρεμάννῡμι, fut. κρεμᾰσω, 1st aor. ἐκρέμᾰσα. *To suspend, to hang.*

κρήνη, ης, ἡ. *A fountain, a spring.*

Κρής, ητός, ὁ. *A Cretan.*—Feminine form Κρῆσσα, ης, ἡ.

Κρήτη, ης, ἡ. *Crete*, now Candia.

κρίνω, fut. κρῐνῶ, perf. κέκρῐκα, 1st aor. ἔκρῑνα. *To separate, to part, to judge, to decide, to determine, to give sentence.*—In the middle voice, *to choose for one's self, to select.*

Κριτίας, ου, ὁ. *Critias*, a man's name.

κροκόδειλος, ου, ὁ. *A crocodile.*

Κρόνος, ου, ὁ. *Saturn.*

Κρότων, ωνος, ὁ. *Crotōna*, a city of lower Italy, on the Tarentine gulf.

κρύος, εος, τό. *Frost, ice.*

κτάομαι, *ῶμαι*, fut. *κτήσομαι*, perf. *κέκτημαι* and *ἔκτημαι*. *To acquire, to procure for one's self, to obtain.*—In the passive, *to be acquired* or *procured.* The perfect, *κέκτημαι* or *ἔκτημαι*, signifies *I possess*, i. e., I have acquired for myself, and the acquisition remains mine. Hence the 3d fut. pass., *κεκτήσομαι*, means *I will possess.*

κτείνω, fut. *κτενῶ*, 1st aor. *ἔκτεινα*, un-Attic perfect, *ἔκτᾰκα*, 2d aor. *ἔκτᾰνον*. *To kill, to slay, to slaughter.*

κτείς, *ενός*, *ὁ*. *A comb.*

κτῆμα, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *κτάομαι*, *to acquire*). *A possession, a property.*—In the plural, *κτήματα*, *the entire property*, slaves, money, and lands, *wealth.*

Κτησίβῐος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Ctesibĭus*, a man's name.

Κτησῐφῶν, *ῶντος*, *ὁ*. *Ctesĭphon*, a man's name.

κτίζω, fut. *κτῑσω*, 1st aor. *ἔκτῑσα*. *To found, to build.*

κυβερνήτης, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *κυβερνᾰω*, *to pilot*). *A pilot, a guide.*

κῦδος, *εος*, *τό*. *Glory, honour, renown, fame.*

κύκλος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A circle, a circuit.*

Κύκλωψ, *ωπος*, *ὁ* (from *κύκλος*, *a circle*, and *ὤψ*, *an eye*). *A Cyclops.*—The Cyclōpes were a fabled race, of gigantic stature, having each but one eye, and that a large round one in the centre of their foreheads.

κύλιξ, *ῐκος*, *ἡ*. *A cup, a goblet.*

κῦμα, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *κύω*, *to swell forth*). *A wave, a surge.*

κυνηγός, *οῦ*, *ὁ* (from *κύων*, *a dog*, and *ἄγω*, *to lead onward*). *A hunter.*

Κύπρις, *ῐδος*, *ἡ*. *Venus*, so called from being particularly worshipped in the island of Cyprus.

κύριος, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *κῦρος*, *authority, power*). *A master, a lord, a possessor, a proprietor.*

Κῦρος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Cyrus.*

κύων, *κυνός*, *ὁ* and *ἡ*. *A dog, a hound.*

κωκῡτός, *οῦ*, *ὁ* (from *κωκύω*, *to mourn, to bewail*). *Bewailing, mourning, lamenting.*—As a proper name, *Cocytus*, one of the fabled rivers of the lower world, so called from the lamentations of the departed along its banks.

κώμη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A village, a small town.*

κωμῐκός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *κῶμος*, *merriment*). *Comic, pertaining to comic poetry.*

Λ.

λαβύρινθος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A labyrinth.*

Λάγος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Lagus*, father of Ptolemy.

λαῖλαψ, *ᾰπος*, *ἡ*. *A hurricane, a tempest.*

λαιός, *ά*, *όν* (adj.). *The left, unlucky, inauspicious.*

Λακεδαιμόνῐος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from *Λακεδαίμων*, *Lacedæmon*). *Lacedæmonian.*

Λακεδαίμων, *ονος*, *ἡ*. *Lacedæmon*, the capital of Laconia, called also Sparta.

λάλος, *ον* (adj.). *Talkative, loquacious.* Comparative *λαλίστερος*. Superlative *λαλίστατος*.

λαμβᾰνω, fut. *λήψομαι*, perf. *λέληφα*, Attic *εἴληφα*, perf. pass. *λέλημμαι*, Attic *εἴλημμαι*, 2d aor. act. *ἔλᾰβον*, 2d aor. mid. *ἐλαβόμην*. *To take, to receive, to admit.* With the genitive, *to take hold of, to seize one by.*

λαμπάς, *ᾰδος*, *ἡ* (from *λάμπω*, *to emit light, to shine*). *A torch, a flambeau, a light, a lantern.*

Λάμπις, *ῐδος*, *ὁ*. *Lampis*, a man's name.

λαμπρός, *ά*, *όν* (adj. from *λάμπω*, *to shine*). *Shining, brilliant, bright, splendid, clear.*

Λᾱομĕδων, *οντος*, *ὁ*. *Laomĕdon*, king of Troy, and father of Priam.

λάρναξ, *ᾰκος*, *ἡ*. *A chest, an ark, a box, a coffer.*

λᾱτομῐα, *ας*, *ἡ* (from *λᾶας*, *a stone*, and *τέμνω*, *to cut* or *quarry*). *A quarry.*

λέβης, *ητος*, *ὁ* (from λάβω, *to receive*). *A caldron, a kettle, a large basin.*

λέγω, fut. λέξω, perf. λέλοχα, Attic εἴλοχα. *To say, to speak, to tell, to relate.*

λεία, *ας*, *ἡ*. *Plunder, booty.*

λειμών, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*. *A mead, a meadow, a grassy plain.*

λεῖος, *α*, *ον* (adj.). *Smooth, polished, even.*

λεπτός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from λέπω, *to peel off*). *Thin, delicate, sleek, lank, slender, light.* The primitive meaning is, *like something peeled off.*

Λερναῖος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from Λέρνη, *Lerna*). *Lernæan, of* or *pertaining to Lerna.*

λευκός, *ή*, *όν* (adj.). *White.*

λέων, *οντος*, *ὁ*. *A lion.*

Λήδα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *Leda*, wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta.

λήϊον, *ου*, *τό*. *A crop, a standing crop, a field of corn.*

λῃστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ* (from λῃΐη, *booty*). *A robber, a plunderer, a pirate.*

Λητώ, *όος*, contr. *οῦς*, *ἡ*. *Latōna*, mother of Apollo and Diana.

Λίβυες, *ων*, *οἱ*. *The Libyans*, the people of Africa. The Greek writers often mean by Λίβυες all the people of Africa; the Romans by *Libyes* mean merely the inhabitants of Libya.

Λιβύη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *Libya*, a name applied frequently by the Greek writers to all Africa. The Roman writers, on the other hand, mean by *Libya* merely a part of the continent, between Egypt and the Syrtes on the coast, and extending also a considerable distance inland.

Λιβυκός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from Λιβύη, *Libya*). *Libyan, of* or *pertaining to Libya.*

λίθος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A stone.* In the feminine, among prose writers, *a precious stone.*

λιμήν, *ένος*, *ὁ*. *A harbour, a haven.*

λίμνη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A lake.*

λιμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Hunger, famine, want of food.*

λίνεος, *έα*, *εον*, contr. *οῦς*, *ῆ*, *οῦν*, (adj. from λίνον, *linen*). *Made of linen, linen.*

Λίνος, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Linus*, an early Grecian bard.

λογίζομαι, fut. ίσομαι, perf. λελόγισμαι. *To consider, to reflect.*

λογισμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ* (from λογίζομαι, *to reflect*). *Reason, reflection, intelligence.*

λόγος, *ου*, *ὁ* (from λέγω, *to speak*). *A word, a speech, a reason, an argument, wisdom.*

λόγχη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A spear, a lance.*

λοιδορέω, *ῶ*, fut. ήσω, perf. λελοιδόρηκα (from λοίδορος, *slanderous*). *To slander, to calumniate, to revile, to abuse.*

λοιμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *A plague, a pestilence, destruction, ruin.*

λοιπός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from λείπω, *to leave*, perf. mid. λέλοιπα). *That remains, that is left.*

Λουκιάνος, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Lucianus*, a man's name.

λούω, fut. λούσω, perf. λέλουκα. *To wash, to cleanse.*—In the middle voice, *to wash one's self, to bathe.*

λοχāγέτης, *ου*, *ὁ* (from λοχāγός, *a leader* of a λόχος, or band of infantry). *A leader, a captain, a commander of a company.*

λοχāγός, *οῦ*, *ὁ* (from λόχος, *a company of infantry*, and ἄγω, *to lead*). *A captain, a commander, a leader.*

λόχος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A company of infantry*, usually containing a hundred men.

Λυγδāμις, *ῐδος*, *ὁ*. *Lygdămis*, a man's name.

Λυγκεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*. *Lynceus*, a man's name.

Λυδός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *A Lydian.* Also a man's name, *Lydus.*

Λυκοῦργος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Lycurgus*, the celebrated Spartan lawgiver. Also a king of Thrace.

λύπη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *Sorrow, grief, sadness, pain.*

λυπηρός, *ά*, *όν* (adj. from λύπη, *sorrow*). *Sorrowful, sad, afflicting, wearisome, painful.*

λυσιτελής, ές (adj. from λύω, *to discharge*, and τέλος, *cost, expense*). *Profitable, advantageous, valuable, costly.*

λωΐων, ον (adj. irreg. compar. of ἀγαθός). *Better, richer, more advantageous, more useful.* Superlative λώϊστος, contr. λῷστος.

λῷστος, vid. λωΐων.

M.

μάζα, ης, ἡ (from μάσσω, *to knead*). *A barley-cake, bread, wheaten bread.*

μαζός, οῦ, ὁ. *A breast.*

μᾰθητής, οῦ, ὁ (from μανθάνω, *to learn*). *A learner, a disciple.*

Μαινάς, ᾰδος, ἡ (from μαίνομαι, *to rave*). *A Bacchant, a female votary of Bacchus, a phrensied female.*

μακάρῐος, α, ον (adj. from μάκαρ, *happy*). *Happy, blessed, opulent, rich.*

Μακεδονῐα, ας, ἡ. *Macedonia.*

Μακεδονῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from Μακεδονία, *Macedonia*). *Macedonian, of* or *belonging to Macedonia.*

Μακεδών, όνος, ὁ. *A Macedonian.*

μακρός, ά, όν (adj.). *Long.* The forms μακράν, μακρόν, μακρά, are used adverbially in the sense of *far, far off.*

μάλα (adv.). *Very, much, very much; certainly, assuredly.*—Comparative μᾶλλον, *more, rather.* Superlative μάλιστα, *most, especially.*

Μαλέα and Μάλεια, ας, ἡ. *Malĕa* or *Malēa*, a promontory in the Peloponnesus.

μαλθᾰκός, ή, όν (adj. from μαλθάζω, same as μαλάσσω, *to soften*). *Soft, feeble, enervated, effeminate, of delicate health.*

μᾶλλον (adv., comparative of μάλα). *More, rather.*

μανῐα, ας, ἡ (from μαίνομαι, *to rave*, 2d aor. ἐμάνην). *Madness, phrensy, insanity.*

μαντῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from μάντις, *a soothsayer, a prophet*). *Divining, pertaining to divination.* The form μαντική (τέχνη being in fact understood) is used in the sense of, *the art of divination, divination, the gift of prophecy.*

Μαντίνεια, ας, ἡ. *Mantinēa*, a city of Arcadia.

μάντις, εως, ὁ (from μαίνομαι, *to be inspired, to rave*). *A prophet, a soothsayer.*

Μαρᾰθών, ῶνος, ὁ. *Marăthon*, a village and borough of Attica, where the Persians were defeated by the Greeks.

μάρτυρ, ῠρος, ὁ and ἡ. *A witness.*

μάσσων, ον (adj.). comparative of μακρός. *Longer, larger.*

μάστιξ, ῑγος, ἡ. *A lash, a scourge, a whip.*

μάταιος, α, ον (adj. from μάτην, *in vain*). *Vain, unprofitable.*

μάχαιρα, ας, ἡ (from μάχη, *a battle*). *A sword.* Primitive meaning, *a knife.*

μάχη, ης, ἡ. *A battle, a fight.*

μαχητῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from μάχη, *a battle*). *Pertaining to a battle, addicted to fight, pugnacious, warlike.*

Μεγᾰκλῆς, οῦς, ὁ. *Megăcles*, a man's name.

μεγᾰλήτωρ, ορ (adj. from μέγας, *great*, and ἦτορ, *a heart.*) *Magnanimous, high-spirited, courageous.*

μεγᾰλως (adv. from μέγας, *great*). *Greatly, on a great scale, extensively,* &c.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (adj.). *Great, strong, powerful.* Comparative μείζων, superlative μέγιστος.

μέγιστος, η, ον (adj., superlative of μέγας). *Greatest, strongest, most powerful.*

μέγεθος, εος, τό (from μέγας, *great*). *Greatness, size, magnitude.*

μέθη, ης, ἡ. *Intoxication, inebriety, drunkenness.*

μεθίστημι, fut. μεταστήσω, perf. μεθέστηκα (from μετά, *after*, and ἵστημι, *to place.*) *To put in another place, to transfer, to remove.*—In the middle voice, μεθίσταμαι, *to change one's own place, to remove one's self.*

μεθύω, fut. ύσω, perf. μεμέθῦκα (from μέθυ, *wine*). *To intoxicate, to inebriate.*

μείζων, ον (adj., comparative of μέγας). *Greater, stronger, more powerful.*

μειράκῐον, ου, τό (dimin. from μεῖραξ, *a youth*). *A very young man, a boy, a mere youth.*

μείων, ον (adj., comparative of μικρός). *Smaller, less.*

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν (adj.). *Black.*

μελετᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. μεμελέτηκα (from μελέτη, *exercise*). *To pursue, to exercise, to practise.*

μελέτη, ης, ἡ. *Exercise, training, preparation.*

μέλι, ῐτος, τό. *Honey.*

μέλισσα, ης, ἡ (from μέλι, *honey*). *A bee.*

μελιτόεις, όεσσα, όεν, contr. οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν (adj. from μέλι, *honey*). *Made of honey, honeyed, sweet, agreeable.*

μελίφρων, ον (adj. from μέλι, *honey*, and φρήν, *the mind*). *That delights the mind* or *soul.*

μέλλω, fut. ήσω, perf. μεμέλληκα. *To be about, to intend, to purpose, to delay, to linger.*—μέλλω ἰέναι, *I am about to go*, in Latin, *iturus sum.*—τὸ μέλλον and τὰ μέλλοντα, *the future.*

Μελπομένη, ης, ἡ. *Melpomĕne*, one of the Muses.

Μέμνων, ονος, ὁ. *Memnon*, a man's name.

μέν, (adv.). *Indeed.* Opposed to δέ in the latter part of the clause or sentence. It sometimes is omitted, though δέ follows. In translating it is often expressed by a mere emphatic tone of voice, and is only rendered *indeed* when strong opposition is marked.

Μενέλᾱος, ου, ὁ. *Menelāus*, brother of Agamemnon.

μένω, fut. μενῶ, perf. μεμένηκα, 1st aor. ἔμεινα. *To remain, to abide, to remain firm* or *fixed, to persist.*—The perfect middle μέμονα signifies, *I intend, I wish, I desire, I am resolved.*

μέρος, εος, τό. *A part.*

μέσος, η, ον (adj.). *Middle, in the middle, in the midst, intermediate*, &c.

μετά, a prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—With the genitive it denotes *with, together with, in company with.*—With the dative, *among, between, in, at, by.*—With the accusative, *after, next after, towards.*—In composition it generally marks change or commutation, and carries with it literally the force of *after.*

μετᾰβολή, ῆς, ἡ (from μεταβάλλω, *to transpose, to change*). *Transposition, change.*

μέταλλον, ου, τό. *A metal.*—In the plural, τὰ μέταλλα, *mines.*

μεταμώλῐος, ον (adj.). *Vain, unavailing, useless, idle.*

μεταξύ (adv.). *Between.*

Μεταπόντῐον, ου, τό. *Metapontum*, a city of Lucania, in lower Italy.

Μέτων, ωνος, ὁ. *Meton*, a man's name.

μή, a negative particle and conjunction. *Not, lest.*—μή is the conditional or dependant negative, οὐ the absolute one.

Μήδεια, ας, ἡ. *Medēa*, daughter of Æētes, king of Colchis.

μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν (from μηδέ, *not even*, and εἱς, *one*). *No one, none.*—μηδέν, *nothing.*

μηδέπŏτε (adv. from μηδέ, *not even*, and ποτέ, *ever*). *Never.*

μήδομαι, fut. μήσομαι (from μῆδος, *care, counsel*). *To plan, to devise, to concern one's self about.*

μήκιστος, η, ον (adj. superlative degree, from μῆκος, *length*). *Very long, longest, very tall, very high, tallest, highest.*

μῆκος, εος, τό. *Length, height.*

μῆλον, ου, τό. *An apple; a sheep.*

μήν, μηνός, ὁ. *A month.*

μήν (conj.). *Truly, in truth, indeed, certainly*, &c.

μῆνις, ιος, ἡ. *Wrath, anger.*

μηνῡω, fut. ῡσω, perf. μεμήνῡκα. *To point out, to indicate, to show, to discover, to make known.*

μήτηρ, *μητέρος*, contr. *μητρός*, *ἡ*. *A mother.*

μίγνῦμι, fut. *μίξω*, perf. *μέμιχα*. *To mix, to mingle.*

Μίδας, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Midas*, an early king of Lydia.

μικρός, *ά*, *όν* (adj.). *Small, short, little.*—The neuter *μικρόν* is often used adverbially, *a little.*

Μίλων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*. *Milo*, a celebrated athlete of Crotona.

μιμέομαι, *οῦμαι*, fut. *ήσομαι*, perf. *μεμίμημαι* (from *μῖμος*, *an imitator*). *To imitate.*

μισθός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Pay, hire, a reward.*

μισθοφόρος, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *μισθός*, *hire*, and *φέρω*, *to bear off*). *A mercenary, a hired person, a mercenary* or *hired soldier.*

μῖσος, *εος*, *τό*. *Hatred, enmity.*

Μιτυλήνη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *Mitylēne*, a city in the Island of Lesbos.

μνᾶ, *ᾶς*, *ἡ*, contracted from *μνάα*, *άας*. *A mina*, a sum, not a coin, equal to 100 drachmæ, and in our currency to $17 59cts. and over.—Also a weight.

μνάομαι, *ῶμαι*, fut. *ήσομαι*, perf. *μέμνημαι*. *To remember, to recollect, to be mindful of.*—The perf. *μέμνημαι* often signifies, *I remember*, i. e., I have remembered and continue to remember.

μνῆμα, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *μνάομαι*, *to remember*). *A monument, a memorial.*

μνήμη, *ης*, *ἡ* (from *μνάομαι*, *to remember*). *Memory, remembrance.*

μνημοσῦνη, *ης*, *ἡ* (from *μνήμων*, *remembering*). *Remembrance, memory.*—Also a proper name, *Mnemosyne*, mother of the Muses.

μνήμων, *ον* (adj. from *μνάομαι*, *to remember*). *That remembers, remembering, mindful.*

μόλις (adv.). *With difficulty, scarcely.*

Μολοσσίς, *ίδος*, *ἡ*. *Molossis*, a district of Epirus.

μονῐας, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *μόνος*, *alone*). *One who lives alone, a solitary.*

μόνος, *η*, *ον* (adj.). *Alone, sole, solitary.*—The neuter *μόνον* is often taken as an adverb, *only, alone*, &c.

μονοσάνδᾰλος, *ον* (adj. from *μόνος*, *alone*, and *σάνδᾰλον*, *a sandal*). *Having but one sandal.*

μόρσῐμος, *ον* (adj. from *μόρος*, *fate*). *Fated, fatal, decreed by fate.*

μορφή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*. *A form.*

μόσχος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A calf, any young animal.*

Μοῦσα, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A muse.*

μόχθος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Toil, labour, fatigue.*

μύδρος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A mass of ignited iron.*

μυελός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Marrow.*

μυθῐκός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *μῦθος*, *a fable*). *Fabulous, pertaining to fable.*

μῦθος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A word, a speech, a story, a fable, a tale, a narrative.*

μυῖα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *A fly.*

μυκάομαι, *ῶμαι*, fut. *ήσομαι*, perf. act. *μέμῡκα*, 2d aor. act. *ἔμῠκον*. *To roar, to low, to bellow.*

μυρῐάς, *ᾰδος*, *ἡ* (from *μυρίος*). The number of *ten thousand.*—Also *a myriad.*

μυρῐος, *α*, *ον* (adj.). *Manifold, numberless, infinite.*—In the plural, *μυρίοι*, *ten thousand.*

μύρμηξ, *ηκος*, *ὁ*. *An ant.*

Μυρμιδŏνες, *ων*, *οἱ*. *The Myrmidŏnes* or followers of Achilles.—Also a name for the people of Ægina.

μύρον, *ου*, *τό*. *Perfume; perfumed ointment.*

μῦς, *νός*, *ὁ*. *A mouse.*

μωρός, *ά*, *όν* (adj.). *Foolish, silly.*—Taken also as a noun, *a fool.*

N.

ναίω. *To inhabit, to dwell in.*

νᾶμα, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *νάω*, *to flow*). *A stream, a spring, a fountain, a rivulet.*

Νάξος, *ου*, *ἡ*. *Naxus*, one of the Greek islands in the Ægean Sea, and sacred to Bacchus.

ναός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *A temple.*

ναυᾱγέω, *ῶ*, fut. *ήσω* (from *ναυᾱγός*, *wrecked*; and this from *ναῦς*, *a ship*, and *ἄγω*, *to break*). *To*

suffer shipwreck, to be shipwrecked.

ναύκληρος, ου, ὁ (from *ναῦς, a ship,* and *κλῆρος, a lot*). *A master of a ship.*

ναυμᾰχῐα, ας, ἡ (from *ναῦς, a ship,* and *μάχη, a battle*). *A sea fight, a naval battle.*

ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ. *A ship, a vessel.*

ναύτης, ου, ὁ (from *ναῦς, a ship*). *A seaman, a mariner.*

νεᾱνῐας, ου, ὁ (from *νέος, young*). *A young man, a youth.*

Νέαρχος, ου, ὁ. *Nearchus,* a man's name.

Νεῖλος, ου, ὁ. *The Nile.*

νεκρός, οῦ, ὁ. *A dead body, a corpse.*—Used also as an adjective, *dead.*

νέκυς, ῠος, ὁ. *A dead body.*

Νέμεα, ας, ἡ. *Nemĕa,* a region of Argŏlis in Greece.

νεόδαρτος, ον (adj. from *νέος, new,* and *δείρω, to flay*). *Newly skinned, newly taken off.*

νέος, α, ον (adj.). *New, young, fresh.*

Νέστωρ, ορος, ὁ. *Nestor.*

νεφέλη, ης, ἡ (from *νέφος, a cloud*). *A cloud.*—As a proper name, *Nephĕle,* wife of Athamas, king of Thebes.

νέφος, εος, τό. *A cloud.*

νησιώτης, ου, ὁ (from *νῆσος, an island*). *An islander.*

νῆσος, ου, ἡ. *An island.*

νῑκάω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. *νενίκηκα* (from *νίκη, victory*). *To conquer, to be victorious.*

νῑκη, ης, ἡ. *Victory.*

νίπτω, fut. ψω, perf. *νένῐφα.* *To wash.*

νοέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. *νενόηκα.* *To think, to turn in mind, to reflect, to consider, to perceive.*

νομάς, ᾰδος, ὁ (from *νομή, pasture*). *A Nomad, one who pastures cattle, pasturing, wandering.*—In the plural, Νομᾰδες, ων, οἱ, *Nomădes, wandering tribes, pastoral communities.*

νόμος, ου, ὁ. *Law.*—Also *custom, usage.*

νόος, όου, ὁ, contr. *νοῦς, νοῦ.* *The mind, the intellect, understanding, reason.*

νοσηρός, ά, όν (adj. from *νόσος, a disease*). *Sickly, diseased.*

νόσος, ου, ἡ. *A disease, a malady, sickness.*

νύκτωρ (adv. from *νύξ, night*). *By night.*

νύμφη, ης, ἡ. *A bride; a nymph.*

νῦν (adv.). *Now.*

νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ. *Night.*

νωῐτερος, α, ον (pronom. adj. from *νῶι, νῷ, we two*). *Of us both.*

Ξ.

Ξανθίππη, ης, ἡ. *Xanthippe,* wife of Socrătes.

ξένος, ου, ὁ. *A guest, a stranger, a foreigner.*

ξένος, η, ον (adj.). *Foreign, strange.*

Ξενοφῶν, ῶντος, ὁ. *Xenŏphon.*

Ξέρξης, ου, ὁ. *Xerxes.*

ξίφος, εος, τό. *A sword.*

ξυγκυκάω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. *ξυγκεκύκηκα* (from *ξύν,* for *σύν, together,* and *κυκᾰω, to mingle*). *To stir up, to mix together, to throw into a ferment.*

ξύλον, ου, τό. *Wood, a piece of wood, a log.*

Ο.

ὁ, ἡ, τό (article). *The*—Often has the force of a pronoun, *this, that, his, her, their,* &c.—When combined with *μέν* and *δέ,* we have *ὁ μέν, the one; ὁ δέ, the other;* so also, *τὸ μέν, τὸ δέ,* and *οἱ μέν, οἱ δέ,* &c.

ὀβολός, οῦ, ὁ. *An obŏlus,* a small Athenian coin of bronze, worth between two and three cents.

ὀγδοήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable, from *ὄγδοος, eighth*). *Eighty.*

ὄγδοος, όη, οον (adj. from *ὀκτώ, eight*). *The eighth.*

ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε (from *ὁ, ἡ, τό,* and *δέ*). *This.*

ὁδός, οῦ, ἡ. *A way, a road.*

ὀδούς, όντος, ὁ. *A tooth, a tusk, a fang.*

Ὀδυσσεύς, έως, ὁ. *Ulysses.*

ὅθεν (adv.). *Whence.*
οἶδα, perf. mid. of εἴδω, *I know.*—ᾔδειν, *I knew.*
οἰκεῖος, α, ον (adj. from οἶκος, *a house*). *Domestic, proper, suitable.*—In the plural, οἱ οἰκεῖοι, *relations, relatives.*
οἰκέτης, ου, ὁ (from οἰκέω, *to inhabit*). *A member of a family,* more commonly, *a domestic, a slave.*
οἰκέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ᾤκηκα (from οἶκος, *a house*). *To inhabit, to dwell in.*
οἴκημα, ᾰτος, τό (from οἰκέω, *to inhabit*). *A habitation, a dwelling.*
οἴκησις, εως, ἡ (from οἰκέω, *to inhabit*). *An inhabiting, a dwelling in a place.*—Also, *a habitation, a dwelling.*
οἰκῐα, ας, ἡ (from οἶκος, *a house*). *A dwelling, an abode.*
οἶκος, ου, ὁ. *A house.*—Old dative, οἴκοι, taken adverbially, *at home.*
οἰκτείρω, fut. οἰκτερῶ, perf. ᾤκτηρκα (from οἶκτος, *compassion*). *To pity, to commiserate, to compassionate.*
οἶκτος, ου, ὁ (from οἶ, *oh!*). *Compassion, pity, commiseration.*
οἰκτρός, ά, όν (adj. from οἶκτος, *compassion*). *Lamentable, piteous, wretched.*
οἶνος, ου, ὁ. *Wine.*
οἴομαι and οἶμαι, fut. οἰήσομαι, perf. ᾤημαι. *To think, to suppose.*
ὀϊστός, οῦ, ὁ. *An arrow, a dart.*
ὀκτακόσῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Eight hundred.*
ὀκτώ (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Eight.*
ὄλβος, ου, ὁ. *Prosperity, wealth.*
ὄλεθρος, ου, ὁ (from ὄλλῡμι, *to destroy*). *Destruction, ruin.*
ὀλῐγος, η, ον (adj.). *Small, few.*
ὅλος, η, ον (adj.). *The whole.*
Ὀλυμπῐάς, ᾰδος, ἡ. *An Olympiad,* a space of four years.—*An Olympic contest, an Olympic victory,* i. e., a contest or victory at the Olympic Games.
Ὀλύμπῐος, α, ον (adj.). *Olympic.*
Ὄλυμπος, ου, ὁ. *Olympus,* a celebrated mountain on the coast of Thessaly, the fabled seat of the Grecian gods.
ὄμβρος, ου, ὁ. *A shower, rain.*
Ὅμηρος, ου, ὁ. *Homer.*
ὅμηρος, α, ον (adj. from ὁμοῦ, *together,* and ἄρω, *to fit*). *Joined together, united, accordant.*
ὅμηρος, ου, ὁ and ἡ. *A hostage.*
ὁμῐλέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ὡμίληκα (from ὅμιλος, *a gathering*). *To associate with, to be conversant with, to hold intercourse with.*
ὁμῐλῐα, ας, ἡ (from ὅμῐλος). *Intercourse, conversation.*
ὅμῐλος, ου, ὁ. *A gathering, a crowd, a throng.*
ὄμμα, ατος, τό (from ὄπτομαι, perf. ὦμμαι, *to see*). *The eye, an eye.*
ὅμοιος, α, ον (adj. from ὁμός, *like*). *Alike, similar.*
ὁμοίως (adv. from ὅμοιος). *In like manner.*
ὁμῶς (adv. from ὁμός, *united*). *Together.*
ὀνίνημι, fut. ὀνήσω, perf. ὤνηκα. *To aid, to profit.*
ὄνομα, ᾰτος, τό. *A name.*
ὀνομάζω, fut. ᾰσω, perf. ὠνόμᾰκα (from ὄνομα, *a name*). *To name.*
ὀνομαστός, ή, όν (adj. from ὀνομάζω, *to name*). *Famous, renowned, having a distinguished name*
ὄνος, ου, ὁ. *An ass.*
ὄνυξ, ῠχος, ὁ. *A nail, a claw.*
ὀξύδρομος, ον (adj. from ὀξύς, *swift,* and δρόμος, *a course*). *Swift of foot, fleet.*
ὀξύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Sharp, keen, acid, tart; swift, fleet.*
ὀξύστομος, ον (adj. from ὀξύς, *sharp,* and στόμα, *a mouth*). *Sharp-mouthed, having pointed* or *beaked mouths.*
ὁπλῖτης, ου, ὁ (from ὅπλον). *A heavy-armed soldier.*
ὁπλομαχέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ὡπλομάχηκα (from ὁπλομᾰχης, *an armed warrior* or *soldier*). *To contend in arms, to wield arms, to practise the use of arms.*
ὅπλον, ου, τό. *A weapon.*—In the plural, τὰ ὅπλα, *arms.*

ὄπτομαι, fut. ὄψομαι, perf. ὦμμαι. *To see, to behold.*

ὁράω, ῶ, fut. ἄσω, perf. ὥρᾶκα, and with reduplication, ἑώρᾶκα. *To see.*

ὄργᾶνον, ου, τό. *An instrument, an engine, a machine; an organ.*

ὀργή, ῆς, ἡ. *Anger, rage.*

ὀρέγω, fut. ξω, perf. ὤρεχα. *To stretch out, to extend.*—In the middle voice (with the genitive), *to desire*, i. e., *with outstretched hands.*

ὀρθός, ή, όν (adj.). *Straight, right.*

ὀρθῶς (adv. from ὀρθός). *Rightly.*

ὁρίζω, fut. ἴσω, perf. ὥρῖκα (from ὅρος, *a limit*). *To limit, to define, to prescribe, to appoint.*

ὅρκος, ου, ὁ. *An oath.*

ὄρνις, ῖθος, ὁ and ἡ. *A bird.*

ὄρος, εος, τό. *A mountain.*

ὀῤῥωδῖα, ας, ἡ. *Fear, terror.*

Ὀρτυγῖα, ας, ἡ. *Ortygia*, an island, on which a part of ancient Syracuse was built.

ὄρτυξ, ῠγος, ὁ. *A quail.*

Ὀρφεύς, έως, ὁ. *Orpheus.*

ὅς, ἥ, ὅ (pron.). *Who, which.*

ὀσμή, ῆς, ἡ (from ὄζω, *to emit a smell*). *A smell, a perfume.*

ὅσος, ὅση, ὅσον (pron.). *As much, how great, as great as, as much as.*—Opposed often to τοσοῦτος.

ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ (from ὅς and περ). *Whoever, whichsoever, whatsoever.*

Ὄσσα, ης, ἡ. *Ossa*, a mountain of Thessaly, near Olympus.

ὀστέον, έου, τό, contr. ὀστοῦν, ὀστοῦ. *A bone.*

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι (pron. from ὅς and τίς). *Whoever.*

ὅταν (conj.). *When, whenever.*

ὅτε (adv. and conj.). *When, at times.*

ὅτι (conj.). *That, because.*

οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ (neg. adv.). *Not.*—Οὐ is used before a consonant; οὐχ before an aspirated vowel; οὐκ before a smooth vowel.

οὐδέ (conj. from οὐ, *not*, and δέ). *Not even, not, neither, nor.*

οὐδείς, ουδεμῖα, οὐδέν (adj. from οὐδέ, *not even*, and εἷς, *one*). *No one, none.*—οὐδέν, *nothing.*

οὐδέποτε (adv. from οὐδέ, *not even*, and ποτέ, *ever*). *Never.*

οὐδέτερος, α, ον (adj. from οὐδέ, *neither*, and ἕτερος, *the other*). *Neither of the two.*

οὐκοῦν (adv. from οὐκ, *not*, and οὖν, *then*). *Therefore, then.*—As an interrogative, *not therefore?*

οὐπώποτε (adv. from οὔπω, *not yet*, and ποτέ, *ever*). *Never as yet, never.*

οὐρά, ᾶς, ἡ. *A tail.*

Οὐρανῖα, ας, ἡ (from οὐρᾶνός, *heaven*). *Urania*, one of the nine Muses, who presided over astronomy.

οὐράνῖος, α, ον (adj. from οὐρανός, *heaven*). *Heavenly, of* or *belonging to heaven.*

οὐρανός, οῦ, ὁ. *Heaven.*

οὖς, ὠτός, τό. *An ear.*

οὔτε (conj.). *Neither, nor.*

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο (pron.). *This, that.*

ὀφθαλμός, οῦ, ὁ (from ὄπτομαι, *to see*). *An eye.*

ὄφις, εως, ὁ. *A serpent, a snake.*

ὄψις, εως, ἡ (from ὄπτομαι, *to see*). *Sight, a seeing.*

Π.

πάθος, εος, τό (from πάσχω, *to suffer*, 2d aor. ἔπαθον). *Suffering, misfortune; a passion, affection, feeling.*

Παιάν, ᾶνος, ὁ. *Pæan, the name of a deity, the god of medicine.—A name of Apollo; a pæan, a hymn of victory.*

παιδεία, ας, ἡ (from παιδεύω, *to instruct*). *Education, instruction.*

παιδῖον, ου, τό (dim. from παῖς, *a child*). *A child, a young child, a little boy.*

παῖς, παιδός, ὁ. *A child, a boy.*—ἡ παῖς, *a girl.*

παλαιός, ά, όν (adj. from πάλαι, *formerly*). *Old, ancient.*—Adverbially, τὸ παλαιόν, *anciently, in early times, long ago.*

παλαίω, fut. αίσω, perf. πεπάλαικα

(from πάλη, *wrestling*). *To wrestle, to contend.*

παλίμπαις, παιδος, ὁ and ἡ (adj.). *One who is in second childhood.*

πάλιν (adv.). *Again, back.*

παλτόν, οῦ, τό (from πάλλω, *to brandish, to hurl*). *A javelin, a dart.*

Πάν, ᾶνός, ὁ. *Pan*, the god of shepherds, &c.

πανάγῐος, α, ον (adj. from πᾶς, *all*, and ἅγιος, *holy*). *All pure, perfectly pure, all-holy.*

πανόπτης, ου, ὁ (from πᾶς, *all*, and ὄπτομαι, *to see*). *He that seeth all, all-seeing.*

παντοδᾰπός, ή, όν (adj. from πᾶς, *all*, and a suffix). *Of every kind, manifold, various.*

παντοῖος, α, ον (adj. from πᾶς, *all*). *Of every kind, various.*

πάντοτε (adv. from πᾶς, *all*). *Always, at all times, continually.*

πάνυ (adv.). *Very much, very, altogether.*

παρά, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative. With the genitive it denotes *from, of, on the part of.*—With the dative, *at, by, with, near.*—With an accusative, *to, unto, during, throughout, contrary to*, &c.

παραγίγνομαι, fut. παραγενήσομαι, perf. παραγεγένημαι (from παρά, *by*, and γίγνομαι, *to be*). *To be present at, to arrive at.*

παραδίδωμι, fut. παραδώσω, perf. παραδέδωκα (from παρά, *to*, and δίδωμι, *to give*). *To consign, to deliver up, to transmit.*

παραμυθῐα, ας, ἡ (from παραμυθέομαι, *to encourage*). *Encouragement, consolation.*

παρασάγγης, ου, ὁ. *A parasang*, a Persian measure of distance, equal to about four English miles.

παρατρέχω, fut. παραθρέξομαι and παραδραμοῦμαι, perf. παραδεδράμηκα, 2d aor. παρέδρᾰμον (from παρά, *by* or *to*, and τρέχω, *to run*). *To run by, to run to* or *towards; to outstrip, to escape.*

παρεγγυᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. παρεγγεγύηκα (from παρεγγύη, *the act of passing a word of command*). *To hand over, to pass from one to another; to excite, to exhort, to encourage.*

πάρειμι, fut. παρέσομαι (from παρά, *by*, and εἰμί, *to be*). *To be present.*

πάρειμι, fut. παρείσομαι, perf. πάρεικα (from παρά, *to*, and εἶμι, *to go*). *To approach, to come near.*

παρηΐς, ΐδος, ἡ (from παρά, *at the side of*). *A cheek.*

παρθένος, ου, ἡ. *A virgin.*

πάροδος, ου, ἡ (from παρά, *unto* or *by*, and ὁδός, *a way*). *A passage by, a path, a parade.*

Πάρος, ου, ἡ. *Paros*, one of the Cyclădes.

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (adj.). *Every, all.*

πατήρ, πατέρος, contr. πατρός, ὁ. *A father.*

πατρίς, ΐδος, ἡ (from πατήρ, *a father*). *One's father-land, a native country.*

Πάτρŏκλος, ου, ὁ. *Patrŏclus*, a Grecian chief at the siege of Troy, and friend of Achilles.

παύω, fut. παύσω, perf. πέπαυκα. *To cause to cease, to restrain.*—In the middle voice, *to cause one's self to cease, to cease.*

πεδῐνός, ή, όν (adj. from πεδῐον, *a plain*). *Level, even.*

πεδῐον, ου, τό (from πέδον, *ground*). *A plain.*

πείθω, fut. πείσω, perf. πέπεικα, perf. mid. πέποιθα. *To persuade.*—In the middle voice, *to obey, to acquiesce*, i. e., to persuade one's self to follow the bidding or direction of another.

πειθώ, όος, contr. οῦς, ἡ. *Persuasion.*

πεῖρα, ας, ἡ. *An attempt, a trial.*

Πειραιεύς, έως, ὁ. *Piræus*, the main harbour of Athens.

πέλᾰγος, εος, τό. *The sea.*

πέλας (adv.). *Near.*

πελειάς, άδος, ἡ. *A dove, a wood-pigeon.*

πέλεκυς, εως, ὁ. *An axe.*

Πελῐας, ου, ὁ. *Pelias*, a king of Thessaly.

Πελοποννησιᾰκός, ή, όν (adjective

from Πελοπόννησος). *Peloponnesian.*

Πελοπόννησος, ου, ἡ. *The Peloponnesus,* Greece below the isthmus of Corinth.

Πέλοψ, όπος, ὁ. *Pelops,* son of Tantalus.

πελταστής, οῦ, ὁ (from πέλτη, *a light shield*). *A targeteer.*

πέμπτος, η, ον (adj.). *Fifth.*

πέμπω, fut. ψω, perf. πέπομφα, perf. mid. πέπομπα. *To send, to throw.*

Πενθεύς, έως, ὁ. *Pentheus,* king of Thebes, torn in pieces by the Bacchantes.

πένθος, εος, τό. *Grief, sorrow, misfortune, suffering.*

πενῐα, ας, ἡ (from πένης, *a poor man*). *Poverty.*

πεντακισχιλιοστός, ή, όν (numeral adj. from πεντακισχίλιοι, *five thousand*). *The five thousandth.*

πεντακόσῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *Five hundred.*

πενταπλόος, όη, όον, contr. οῦς, ῆ, οῦν (adj.). *Five-fold.*

πέντε (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Five.*

πεντήκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Fifty.*

πεντηκοντήρ, ῆρος, ὁ (from πεντήκοντα, *fifty*). *A commander of fifty men.*

πέπἔρι, εως, τό. *Pepper.*

πέρδιξ, ῐκος, ὁ and ἡ. *A partridge.*

περί, prep. governing genitive, dative, and accusative.—The fundamental meaning is *above,* the secondary and more common one *about, around.* With the genitive it signifies *about, concerning, of, on account of.*—With the dative, *about.*—With the accusative, *around, round about, near, against, towards,* &c. In composition it has the force of *about, around, over,* and frequently adds strength to the simple word, in which case it has its primitive force of *above, superior to, greater than.*

περίβŏλος, ου, ὁ (from περιβάλλω, *to throw around*). *An enclosure, a circuit.*

Περῐκλῆς, έους, ὁ. *Pericles,* an illustrious leader and statesman of Athens.

περίλῡπος, ον (adj. from περί, *above,* and λύπη, *sorrow*). *Very sorrowful, sorely grieved.*

περισκοπέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. περιεσκόπηκα (from περί, *around,* and σκοπέω, *to look*). *To look around, to survey.*

περιστέλλω, fut. στἔλῶ, perf. περιέσταλκα (from περί, *around,* and στέλλω, *to send.*) *To cover, to conceal; to decorate, to attire.*

περιτίθημι, fut. θήσω, perf. περιτέθεικα (from περί, *around,* and τίθημι, *to place*). *To place around, to put on, to attire.*

Περσεύς, έως, ὁ. *Perseus,* a famous hero, who destroyed the Gorgon Medusa.

Πέρσης, ου, ὁ. *A Persian.*

Περσῐκός, ή, όν (adj.). *Persian.*

πέτρα, ας, ἡ. *A rock, a stone.*

πηγή, ῆς, ἡ. *A fountain.*

πήδημα, ἄτος, τό (from πηδάω, *to leap*). *A leap, a bound.*

πηρŏω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. πεπήρωκα (from πηρός, *mutilated*). *To mutilate, to maim, to deprive of.*

πῆχυς, εως, ὁ. *An elbow, a cubit, an ell.*

πίθος, ου, ὁ. *A cask, a tub, a jar.*

πικρός, ά, όν (adj.). *Bitter; painful.*

πίμπλημι, fut. ήσω, perf. πέπληκα, perf. pass. πέπλησμαι. *To fill.*

πινᾰκίς, ῐδος, ἡ (dimin. from πίναξ, *a board*). *A tablet.*

πίνω, fut. πώσω, perf. πέπωκα, 2d aor. ἔπῐον. *To drink.*

πίπτω, fut. πτώσω, perf. πέπτωκα, 2d aor. ἔπεσον. *To fall, to perish.*

πιστεύω, fut. εύσω, perf. πεπίστευκα (from πίστις, *belief*). *To trust, to confide, to believe.*

πιστός, ή, όν (adj.). *Credible, true; faithful, trustworthy.*

πίτυς, ῠος, ἡ. *A pine-tree.*

πλακόεις, όεσσα, όεν, contr. οῦς, οῦσσα, οῦν (adj.). *Broad, flat.*—Often used as a substantive, *a cake,* but then ἄρτος is understood.

πλανᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεπλά-

νηκα. *To cause to wander, to lead astray.*—In the middle voice, *to cause one's self to wander, to wander, to roam.*

πλάξ, ἄκός, ἡ. *A board, a plank, a table; a plain, a flat region.*—In this latter sense applied to the Thracian Chersonese by the poets.

πλαστῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from πλάσσω, *to mould*). *Plastic.*—πλαστῐκή, ῆς, ἡ, as a substantive, with τέχνη understood, *the plastic art.*

πλατύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Broad, flat.*

Πλειάς, ἄδος, ἡ. *A Pleiad.*—Πλειἄδες, ων, αἱ, *the Pleiades*, a cluster of stars, fabled to have been originally daughters of Atlas.

πλεῖστος, η, ον (adj., superlative of πολύς). *Most, greatest*, &c.

πλείων, ον (adj., comparative of πολύς). *More, greater*, &c.

πλεονεξῖα, ας, ἡ (from πλέον, *more*, and ἔχω, *to have*). *Cupidity, covetousness, avarice, ambition.* —Literally, the desire of having more.

πλευρά, ᾶς, ἡ. *The side; a rib.*

πλέω, fut. πλεύσω, perf. πέπλευκα. *To sail.*

πλέω, fut. πλήσω, perf. πέπληκα. *To fill.*

πλέων, ον (adj., an Ionic and Attic form, except in the contracted cases for πλείων). *More, greater.*

πληγή, ῆς, ἡ (from πλήσσω, *to strike*). *A blow, a wound.*

πλῆθος, εος, τό. *A multitude, an abundance, a great number.*

πλήν (adv.). *Except, but, besides.*

πλήρης, ες (adj. from πλέω, *to fill*). *Full.*

πλήσσω, fut. πλήξω, perf. πέπληχα, 2d aor. ἔπληγον. *To strike, to wound.*

πλοῖον, ου, τό (from πλέω, *to sail*). *A ship, a vessel.*

πλόος, όου, contr. οῦς, οῦ, ὁ (from πλέω, *to sail*). *Navigation, a voyage.*

πλουτέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεπλούτηκα (from πλοῦτος, *wealth*). *To be rich.*

πλουτίζω, fut. ῐσω, perf. πεπλούτῐκα (from πλοῦτος, *wealth*). *To enrich, to make rich.*

πλοῦτος, ου, ὁ. *Wealth, riches.*

Πλούτων, ωνος, ὁ. *Pluto*, god of the lower world.

ποιέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεποίηκα. *To make, to do, to prepare, to perform.*

ποίη, ης, ἡ. *An herb, grass.*

ποιήεις, ήεσσα, ῆεν (adj. from ποίη, *grass*). *Grassy, verdant.*

ποίημα, ατος, τό (from ποιέω, *to make*). *A poem.*

ποιητής, οῦ, ὁ (from ποιέω, *to make*). *A poet.*—The derivation of this word and the preceding has reference to the exercise of imagination, i. e., the *making* or creating of poetic imagery.

ποικῖλος, η, ον (adj.). *Variegated, diversified, varied, differing.*

ποιμήν, ένος, ὁ. *A shepherd.*

ποίμνη, ης, ἡ. *A flock, a herd.*

πολέμαρχος, ου, ὁ (from πόλεμος, *war*, and ἄρχω, *to command*). *A polemarch.* Original meaning, *a general commanding an army in the field.* At Lacedæmon it retained its military meaning, and denoted a commander of 400 men; while at Athens the title was eventually applied to a civil magistrate, who took cognizance of all cases affecting the μέτοικοι, or "sojourners."

πολεμέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεπολέμηκα (from πόλεμος, *war*). *To wage war, to carry on war, to be at war with, to be engaged in war.*

πολεμῐκός, ή, όν (adj. from πόλεμος, *war*). *Warlike.*

πολέμῐος, α, ον (adj. from πόλεμος, *war*). *Warlike*; more commonly, *hostile.*—As a substantive, *πολέμῐος, ου, ὁ, an enemy; οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy.* The term πολέμῐος means an open or public enemy, but ἐχθρός, a private and bitter one.

πόλεμος, ου, ὁ. *War.*

πόλις, εως, ἡ. *A state, a city.*

πολῖτης, ου, ὁ (from πόλις, *a city*). *A citizen.*

πολλάκις (adv.). *Often, frequently.*

πολυάνθρωπος, ον (adj. from πολύς, *many*, and ἄνθρωπος, *a man*). *Populous.*

Πολυδάμας, αντος, ὁ. *Polydămas*, a Trojan warrior.

πολυΐδμων, ον (adj. from πολύς, *much*, and ἴδμων, *knowing*). *Very learned, learned, very skilful.*

Πολυκράτης, εος, ὁ. *Polycrătes*, a tyrant of Samos.

πολυμαθής, ές (adj. from πολύς, *much*, and μανθάνω, *to learn*). *Very learned, learned, knowing many things.*

Πολύμνια, ας, ἡ. *Polymnia*, or *Polyhymnia*, one of the Muses. She presided over singing.

πολυόμματος, ον (adj. from πολύς, *many*, and ὄμμα, *an eye*). *Many-eyed.*

πολύπους, ουν, gen. πολύποδος, &c. (adj. from πολύς, *many*, and πούς, *a foot*). *Having many feet.* —As a substantive, πολύπους, οδος, ὁ and ἡ, *a polypus.*

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (adj.). *Much, many, great, large.*—οἱ πολλοί, *the multitude, the many.*—τὰ πολλά and τὸ πολύ, taken adverbially, *for the most part.*—Comparative πλέων and πλείων, superlative πλεῖστος.

πολύτιμος, ον (adj. from πολύς, *much*, and τιμή, *value* or *honour*). *Of great value, precious; highly honoured.*

πονηρός, ά, όν (adj. from πόνος, *toil*). *Wretched, evil, wicked.*

πόνος, ου, ὁ (from πένομαι, *to toil*, perf. mid. πέπονα). *Toil, labour, wretchedness, misery.*

πόντος, ου, ὁ. *The deep, the ocean, the sea.*

πορεία, ας, ἡ (from πορεύω, *to cause to go*). *A journey, a route, a departure, a going, a way.*

πορεύω, fut. εύσω, perf. πεπόρευκα (from πόρος, *a passage*). *To cause to go, to convey, to transport.*—In the middle voice, *to go*, i. e., to cause one's self to go.

πόῤῥωθεν (adv. from πόῤῥω, *far off*). *From afar, from a distance.*

πορφύρεος, έα, εον, contr. οῦς, ᾶ, οῦν (adj. from πορφύρα, *purple* or *crimsom colour*). *Purple, crimson.*

πορφυρίς, ίδος, ἡ (from πορφύρα, *purple* or *crimson colour*). *A purple garment.*

Ποσειδῶν, ῶνος, ὁ. *Neptune*, god of the sea.

πόσις, εως, ὁ. *A husband.*

ποταμός, οῦ, ὁ. *A river.*

πότε (adv.). As an interrogative, *when? at what time?*—Not interrogative, *on a certain time, once, ever.*

ποτήριον, ου, τό (from ποτήρ, *a cup*). *A cup, a goblet.*

πότνιος, α, ον (adj.). *Revered, august.*—As a substantive, πότνια, ας, ἡ, *a sovereign, a mistress.*

ποτόν, οῦ, τό. *Drink.*

πότος, ου, ὁ. *The act of drinking.*

ποῦ (adv.). With the circumflex, interrogative, *where?*—Without any accent, indefinite, *anywhere, somewhere.*

πούς, ποδός, ὁ. *A foot.*

πρᾶγμα, ᾰτος, τό (from πράσσω, *to make*). *A deed, an act, an affair, a business, a thing.*

πρακτικός, ή, όν (adj. from πράσσω, *to make*). *Capable of making* or *effecting, practical, efficient, active.*

πρᾶξις, εως, ἡ (from πράσσω, *to make*). *An action, a deed.*

πράσσω, fut. ξω, perf. πέπρᾱχα, perf. mid. πέπρᾱγα, 2d aor. ἔπρᾰγον. *To make, to do, to act, to accomplish, to effect.*

πρέσβυς, εως, ὁ. *An old man; an ambassador.*

Πρίαμος, ου, ὁ. *Priam*, king of Troy.

πρό, prep. governing the genitive only. Primary signification, *before.*—Said of place, *before, in front of.*—Of time, *before, prior to.*—Of the occasion or cause, *for, on account of, because of.*—Said of preference, excellence, or eminence, *before, more than,*

rather than.—Said of one thing or person taking the place of another, *for, in the place of.*—In composition, *before, for, instead of, in front of,* &c.

πρόβăτον, ου, τό. *A sheep.*—Properly, any *four-footed animal,* especially a domestic one.

πρόγονος, ου, ὁ (from πρό, *before,* and γίγνομαι, *to be;* perf. mid. γέγονα). *An ancestor, a forefather.*

προδότης, ου, ὁ (from πρό, *before,* and δίδωμι, *to give*). *A traitor, a betrayer.*

πρόθῡμος, ον (adj. from πρό, *before,* and θυμός, *spirit*). *Willing, eager, ready.*

προκατακλῑνω, fut. κλῐνῶ, perf. προκατακέκλῐκα (from πρό, *before,* κατά, *down,* and κλίνω, *to cause to recline* or *lie*). *To give one a seat on a couch before another.*—In the middle voice, *to take a higher seat at a table, to recline at table on a couch before another.*

Πρόκνη, ης, ἡ. *Procne,* daughter of Pandīon, king of Athens, changed into a swallow.

προλέγω, fut. ξω, perf. προλέλοχα (from πρό, *before,* and λέγω, *to say*). *To foretell, to predict.*

προμετωπίδῐον, ου, τό (from πρό, *before,* and μέτωπον, *the forehead* or *front*). *A frontlet,* a piece of armour for a horse's front or brow.—Also *a forehead-band,* an ornament for the head, either of man or animal.

Προμηθεύς, έως, ὁ. *Promētheus.*

Πρόξενος, ου, ὁ. *Proxĕnus,* one of the Greek generals in the army of the younger Cyrus.

πρός, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—With the genitive, *from, of, for the sake of, on account of, in respect to,* and in oaths *by.*—With the dative, *in addition to, besides, with* or *before.*—With the accusative, *to, towards, against, with reference to, in comparison with,* &c. In composition, it generally signifies *in addition to, over and above, besides;* and often, likewise, *against, unto,* &c.

προσαγορεύω, εύσω, perf. προσηγόρευκα (from πρός, *unto,* and ἀγορεύω, *to speak*). *To address, to accost, to salute by name, to salute.*

προσᾰγω, fut. ξω, perf. προσῆχα (from πρός, *unto,* and ἄγω, *to lead*). *To lead to, to admit, to introduce, to apply, to adjoin.*

προσαρτᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. προσήρτηκα (from πρός, *unto,* and ἀρτάω, *to join*). *To attach to, to connect, to unite.*

προσηγορῐα, ας, ἡ (from προσαγορεύω, *to salute*). *An accosting, an addressing, a name, an epithet.*

πρόσθῐος, α, ον (adj. from πρόσθε, *before*). *Anterior, fore, in front of.*

προστᾰτης, ου, ὁ (from πρό, *before,* and ἵστημι, *to place*). *An overseer, a superintendent, a governor.*

προστάττω or **προστάσσω**, fut. ξω, perf. προστέτᾰχα (from πρός, *in addition,* and τάσσω, *to order* or *enjoin*). *To ordain farther, to enjoin in addition, to order strictly.*

πρόσωπον, ου, τό (from πρός, *to* or *towards,* and ὤψ, *the eye*). *The countenance, the face, the brow, the forehead.*

πρότερος, α, ον (adj., comparative degree from πρό, *before*). *Prior, before, previous to, preceding, earlier.*—The neuter πρότερον is taken adverbially, *before, previously, sooner.*

προφήτης, ου, ὁ (from πρό, *before,* and φημί, *to say*). *A prophet, a seer, a soothsayer, a diviner.*

προφῆτις, ῐδος, ἡ. *A prophetess, a female soothsayer* or *diviner.*

πρύμνη, ης, ἡ. *The stern of a ship.*

πρώῐος, α, ον (adj. from πρωΐ, *early*). *Early, early in the morning.*

πρώρα, ας, ἡ. *The prow of a ship.*

Πρωτεύς, έως, ὁ. *Proteus,* a sea-god, who could transform himself into all kinds of shapes.

πρωτεύω, fut. **εύσω**, perf. **πεπρώτευκα** (from **πρῶτος**, *first*). *To be the first, to excel.*
πρῶτος, η, ον (adj., superlative degree from **πρό**, *before*). *The first.* **τὸ πρῶτον** and **τὰ πρῶτα**, taken adverbially, *at first, in the first place, principally.*
πτερόν, οῦ, τό. *A wing.*
πτέρυξ, ῠγος, ἡ (from **πτερόν**, *a wing*). *A plume, a wing, a pinion.*
Πτολεμαῖος, ου, ὁ. *Ptolĕmy.*
πτωχός, ή, όν (adj. from **πτώσσω**, *to crouch* or *creep*). *Poor, wretched.* As a substantive, **πτωχός, οῦ, ὁ**, *a beggar.*
Πυγμαῖοι, ων, οἱ. *The Pygmies*, a race of small size, fabled to have been engaged in frequent warfare with the cranes.
Πυθαγŏρας, ου, ὁ. *Pythagŏras*, a celebrated Grecian philosopher.
Πυλᾰδης, ου, ὁ. *Pylădes*, the friend of Orestes.
πύλη, ης, ἡ. *A gate.*—In the plural, it often signifies *a pass.*
πυλωρός, οῦ, ὁ (from **πύλη**, *a gate*, and **ὤρα**, *care*). *A doorkeeper.*
πῦρ, πῠρός, τό. *Fire.*
πυρᾰμίς, ῐδος, ἡ. *A pyramid.*
Πυριφλεγέθων, οντος, ὁ (from **πῦρ**, *fire*, and **φλέγω**, *to burn*). *Pyriphlegĕthon*, a river of fire in the lower world.
Πύῤῥος, ου, ὁ. *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus.
Πῶρος, ου, ὁ. *Pōrus*, a king of part of India, conquered by Alexander.
πῶς (adv.). With the circumflex it is interrogative, *how? in what way?* Without the accent it is indefinite, *any how, in any way, somehow.*
πῶῠ, εος, τό (from **πάω**, *to feed*). *A herd, a flock.*

Ρ.

ῥάβδος, ου, ἡ. *A staff, a rod.*
Ῥαδάμανθυς, υος, ὁ. *Rhadamanthus*, one of the judges in the lower world.
ῥᾴδῐος, α, ον (adj.). *Easy.* Comparative **ῥᾴων**, superlative **ῥᾷστος**.
ῥεῦμα, ατος, τό (from **ῥέω**, *to flow*). *A stream.*
ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ (from **ῥέω**, *to speak*). *An orator, a rhetorician.*
ῥίζα, ης, ἡ. *A root.*
ῥίπτω, fut. **ψω**, perf. **ἔῤῥῐφα**. *To fling, to throw, to hurl, to throw* or *cast away.*
Ῥόδῐος, α, ον (adj. from **Ῥόδος**, *Rhodes*). *Rhodian, of* or *belonging to Rhodes.*
ῥόδον, ου, τό. *A rose.*
ῥόπᾰλον, ου, τό. *A club.*
Ῥωμαῖος, α, ον (adj. from **Ῥώμη**, *Rome*). *Roman, of* or *belonging to Rome.*
Ῥώμη, ης, ἡ. *Rome.*

Σ.

σαλαμάνδρα, ας, ἡ. *A salamander.*
Σαλμωνεύς, έως, ὁ. *Salmoneus*, a king of Elis.
σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ. *A trumpet.*
Σαρδανάπαλλος, ου, ὁ. *Sardanapălus*, an effeminate king of Assyria.
σάρισσα, ης, ἡ. *A sarissa*, a long Macedonian lance or pike.
σάρξ, σαρκός, ἡ. *Flesh, a piece of flesh.*
σατρᾰπης, ου, ὁ. *A satrap*, a title for a viceroy, or governor of a province among the ancient Persians.
σεαυτοῦ, ῆς (reflexive pronoun). *Of thyself*, &c. Vid. page 109.
Σειρήν, ῆνος, ὁ. *A Siren.*
σεισμός, οῦ, ὁ (from **σείω**, *to shake*). *An earthquake.*
σέλας, αος, τό. *Light, splendour, brilliancy, brightness.*
σελήνη, ης, ἡ. *The moon.*
σεμνός, ή, όν (adj. from **σέβω**, *to adore, to worship*). *Venerable, revered, holy.*
σημεῖον, ου, τό (from **σῆμα**, *a sign*). *A sign, a proof.*
σῑγᾰω, ῶ, fut. **ήσω**, perf. **σεσίγηκα** (from **σῑγή**, *silence*). *To be silent, to keep silence.* Vid. **σιωπάω**.
σῑγή, ῆς, ἡ. *Silence.*
σιδήρεος, έα, εον, contr. **οῦς, ᾶ, οῦν** (adj. from **σίδηρος**, *iron*). *Of iron.*
σίδηρος, ου, ὁ. *Iron.*

Σικελία, ας, ἡ. *Sicily.*

σίνηπι, ιος, τό. *Mustard.*

σίτῐσις, εως, ἡ (from σιτίζω, *to feed*). *Feeding, support, nourishing, maintaining.*

σῖτος, ου, ὁ. *Wheat.*—In the plural, τὰ σῖτα.

σιωπᾰω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. σεσιώπηκα (from σιωπή, *silence*). *To remain silent, to be silent.* Strictly speaking, σιωπάω is like *sileo* in Latin, *to remain* or *continue silent;* and σιγάω, like *tăceo, to become silent, after having just spoken.*

σκέλος, εος, τό. *A leg.*

σκηνή, ῆς, ἡ. *A tent, a stage, a scene.*

σκῆπτρον, ου, τό (from σκήπτω, *to lean upon*). Primitive meaning, *a staff.* Ordinary meaning, *a sceptre.*

σκιά, ᾶς, ἡ. *A shadow, a shade.*

σκοτεινός, ή, όν (adj. from σκότος, *darkness*). *Dark, obscure.*

σκότῐος, α, ον (adj. from σκότος, *darkness*). *Dark, obscure.*

σκότος, εος, τό, and also σκότος, ου, ὁ. *Darkness.*

Σόλῠμοι, ων, οἱ. *The Solymi*, a people of Lycia, in Asia Minor.

Σόλων, ωνος, ὁ. *Solon*, the celebrated legislator of the Athenians.

σός, σή, σόν (pronom. adj. from σύ, *thou*). *Thine, thy.*

σοφία, ας, ἡ (from σοφός, *wise*). *Wisdom.*

σοφός, ή, όν (adj.). *Wise.*

σπάνις, εως, ἡ (from σπανός, *scarce*). *Want, indigence, scarcity.*

σπείρω, fut. σπερῶ, perf. ἔσπαρκα. *To sow, to scatter seed, to scatter.*

σπέρμα, ᾰτος, τό (from σπείρω, *to sow*). *Seed, grain.*

σπλάγχνον, ου, τό. *Vitals, entrails.*

σπουδαῖος, α, ον (adj. from σπουδή, *zeal*). *Earnest, zealous, worthy.*

σταγών, όνος, ἡ (from στάζω, *to drop*, 2d aor. ἔσταγον). *A drop.*

στάδιον, ου, τό. *A stadium*, a measure of ground containing 625 feet or 125 paces.

στάδιος, ου, ὁ. Same as στάδιον.

στάθμη, ης, ἡ. *A carpenter's rule, a level.*—δίπους στάθμη, *a two-foot rule.*

σταθμός, οῦ, ὁ. *A station, an encampment, a halting-place.*

στασιάζω, fut. ᾰσω, perf. ἐστασίᾰκα (from στάσις, *sedition, discord*). *To excite dissension* or *discord, to excite sedition; to be in a state of dissension* or *discord, to quarrel.*

σταφῠλή, ῆς, ἡ. *A cluster of grapes, a grape.*

στέγασμα, ατος, τό (from στέγω, *to cover*). *A cover, a roof.*

στενός, ή, όν (adj. from στένω, *to contract*). *Narrow, strait, not broad, contracted.*

στέφᾰνος, ου, ὁ (from στέφω, *to crown*). *A crown, a wreath, a chaplet.*—As a proper name, *Stephen.*

στεφανόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. ἐστεφάνωκα (from στέφᾰνος, *a crown*). *To crown.*

στῆθος, εος, τό. *The breast.*

στόμα, ᾰτος, τό. *A mouth.*

στράτευμα, ᾰτος, τό (from στρατεύω, *to make an expedition*). *An army.*

στρατηγός, οῦ, ὁ (from στρατός, *an army*, and ἄγω, *to lead*). *A general, a commander.*

στρατῐά, ᾶς, ἡ (from στρατός, *an army*). *An army.*

στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ (from στρατός, *an army*). *A soldier.*

στρατόπεδον, ου, τό (from στρατός, *an army*, and πέδον, *a basis, a foundation*). *An encampment, an army established in camp, an army* generally.

στρατός, οῦ, ὁ. *An army.*

στρουθῐον, ου, τό (dim. from στρουθός, *a sparrow*). *A small sparrow, a sparrow.*

στρουθός, οῦ, ὁ and ἡ. *A sparrow.*

στυγερός, ά, όν (adj. from στυγέω, *to hate*). *Hateful, dismal.*

στυγέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. ἐστύγηκα, 2d aor. ἔστῠγον. *To hate, to abhor, to dread.*

σύ, σοῦ (personal pron.). *Thou.*

συγγρᾰφεύς, έως, ὁ (from συγγράφω, *to write connectedly*). *A historian, a prose writer, a writer.*

σῦκον, ου, τό. *A fig.*

συμβουλΐα, ας, ἡ (from *σύν*, *together with*, and *βουλή*, *counsel*). *Advice, counsel, mutual deliberation.*

σύμμᾰχος, ον, ὁ (from *σύν*, *together with*, and *μάχη*, *a fight* or *battle*). *An ally.*

συμφορά, ᾶς, ἡ. *An accident, a misfortune, a calamity*, &c.

σύν, prep. governing the dative only, and signifying *with*, *together with*, &c.—In composition, it denotes *concurrence in action*, *association with*, *union*, *collection*, *completion*, and frequently strengthens the meaning of the simple verb.

συνᾰγω, fut. ξω, perf. *συνῆχα*, 2d aor. *συνήγᾰγον* (from *σύν*, *together*, and *ἄγω*, *to lead*). *To draw together, to collect, to lead together, to unite.*

συνήθεια, ας, ἡ (from *συνήθης*, *intimate with*). *Social intercourse, intimacy, custom, habit.*

σύντομος, ον (adj. from *σύν*, *together*, and *τέμνω*, *to cut*). *Cut short, curtailed.*

Συρακούσῖος, α, ον (adj.). *Syracusan.*—In the plural, *οἱ Συρακουσίοι*, *the Syracusans.*

σῦς, συός, ὁ and ἡ. *A hog, swine.*

σφάζω or **σφάττω**, fut. ξω, perf. *ἔσφᾰχα*, 2d aor. pass. *ἐσφᾰγην*. *To slaughter, to kill, to immolate, to sacrifice.*

σφέτερος, α, ον (pronom. adj. from *σφεῖς*, *they*). *His own, their own.*

σφυρόν, οῦ, τό. *An ankle.*

σφωΐτερος, α, ον (pronom. adj. from *σφῶϊ*, *you two*). *Of you two, both your.*

σχολαῖος, α, ον (adj. from *σχολή*, *leisure*). *At leisure, unoccupied, idle, slow, tardy, lazy.*

σώζω, fut. σω, perf. *σέσωκα* (from *σόος*, *safe*). *To save, to preserve.*

Σωκρᾰτης, εος, contr. ους, ὁ. *Socrates*, a celebrated Athenian philosopher.—Accusative singular, *Σωκράτην*.

σῶμα, ᾰτος, τό. *A body.*

σωρός, οῦ, ὁ. *A heap.*

σωτήρ, ῆρος, ὁ (from *σώζω*, *to save*). *A preserver, a saver.*

σωτηρΐα, ας, ἡ (from *σωτήρ*, *a preserver*). *Preservation, safety.*

Σωφρονίσκος, ου, ὁ. *Sophroniscus*, a man's name.

σωφροσῠνη, ης, ἡ (from *σώφρων*, *discreet*). *Discreetness, moderation, continence, temperance, wisdom.*

σώφρων, ον (adjective from *σόος*, *sound*, and *φρήν*, *mind*). *Discreet, sound of mind, prudent, wise, intelligent, moderate.*

Σώφρων, ονος, ὁ. *Sophron*, a man's name.

T.

τάλαντον, ου, τό. *A talent*, a sum of money.—The Attic talent of silver was worth $1055 59cts.; but the Attic talent of gold, $10555 93cts.

τάλας, αινα, αν (adj. from *ταλᾰω*, *to suffer.*) *Wretched, miserable, unfortunate.*

ταμεῖον, and **ταμιεῖον**, ου, τό. *A magazine, a storehouse, a receptacle, a granary.*

ταμΐας ου, ὁ. *A steward, a dispenser, a distributor.*

Τάντᾰλος, ου, ὁ. *Tantălus*, a king of Lydia, punished in the lower world, for serving up his own son Pelops, as food to the gods.

τάξις, εως, ἡ (from *τάσσω*, *to arrange*). *An arrangement, a regulation, an order; a rank, an order of battle.*

ταπεινός, ή, όν (adj.). *Humble, low, base, mean, submissive, lowly.*

Ταράντινος, η, ον (adj. from Τάρας, αντος, *Tarentum*). *Tarentine, of Tarentum.* Ταράντινοι, ων, οἱ, *the Tarentines.*

ταρῖχεύω, fut σω, perf. *τεταρίχευκα* (from *τάρῖχος*, *anything salted, preserved, or embalmed*). *To preserve flesh, to salt, to pickle*, &c.—In the case of dead bodies, *to embalm.*

ταῦρος, ου, ὁ. *A bull.*

τάφος, ου, ὁ (from *θάπτω*, *to bury*, 2d aor. *ἔτᾰφον*). *A grave, a sepulchre, a tomb.*

τᾰχύς, εῖα, ύ (adj.). *Swift, fleet, rapid.* Comparative, *θάσσων*;

superlative *τάχιστος*.—Used also adverbially in the neuter, *ταχύ*, *swiftly*, *quickly*.

τέ (conj.). *And*; *τέ—τέ*, or *τέ—καί*, *both—and*.

τεῖχος, *εος*, *τό*. *A wall*, *a rampart*.

τέκνον, *ου*, *τό* (from *τίκτω*, *to beget*, *to bring forth*). *A child*, *offspring*.

τεκτονῐκός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *τέκτων*, *a builder*). *Of* or *belonging to builders*.—As a substantive, *τεκτονική*, *ῆς*, *ἡ* (*τέχνη* understood), *architecture*, *the art of building*.

τελευταῖος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from *τελευτή*, *an end*). *Last*, *final*, *at the end*. As an adverb, in the neuter, *τελευταῖον*, *finally*, *lastly*.

τελευτή, *ῆς*, *ἡ* (from *τελέω*, *to complete*). *An end*, *death*.

τελĕω, *ῶ*, fut. *τελĕσω*, perf. *τετέλĕκα* (from *τέλος*, *an end*). *To complete*, *to finish*, *to perform*, *to accomplish*.

τέλος, *εος*, *τό*. *An end*, *death*.

τελώνης, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A tax-gatherer*.

τέμνω, fut. *τεμῶ*, perf. *τέτμηκα*, 2d aor. *ἔτᾰμον*. *To cut*, *to cleave*.

Τέμπη, *ῶν*, *τά*, contracted from *Τέμπεα*, *έων*. *Tempe*, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, between Olympus and Ossa, and through which the river Penēus ran.

τέρας, *ᾰτος*, *τό*. *A sign*, *a portent*, *a prodigy*, *a wonder*, *a monster*.

τέρην, *εινα*, *εν* (adj.). *Soft*, *tender*, *delicate*.

τερπνός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *τέρπω*, *to delight*). *Delightful*, *pleasing*.

τέρψις, *εως*, *ἡ* (from *τέρπω*, *to delight*). *Delight*, *enjoyment*.

Τερψιχŏρη, *ης*, *ἡ* (from *τέρπω*, *to delight in*, and *χορός*, *the dance*). *Terpsichŏre*, the Muse that presides over dancing.

τεσσαρακόσῐοι, *αι*, *α* (numeral adj.). *Four hundred*.

τέσσᾰρες, *α* (numeral adj). *Four*.

τέταρτος, *η*, *ον* (num. adj.). *Fourth*.

τετρακισχίλῐοι, *αι*, *α* (numeral adj., from *τετρᾰκις*, *four times*, and *χίλῐοι*, *a thousand*). *Four thousand*.

τετραπλόος, *όη*, *όον*, contr. *οῦς*, *ῆ*, *οῦν* (adj. from *τέτρα*, for *τέτταρα*, *four*, and *πλόω*, old form, *to fold*). *Fourfold*.

τετρᾰπους, *ουν* (adj. from *τέτταρα*, *four*, and *πούς*, *a foot*). *Four-footed*.

τέχνη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *An art*, *art*, *a work of art*, *skill*, *artifice*.

τεχνῑτης, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *τέχνη*, *an art*). *An artist*, *an artificer*.

Τηθύς, *ῠος*, *ἡ*. *Tēthys*, a sea-goddess, wife of Oceănus or Nereus.

Τῆνος, *ου*, *ἡ*. *Tēnos*, a Greek island.

Τίγρης, *ητος*, *ὁ*. *The Tigris*, a river of Asia.

τιθήνη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A nurse*.

Τιθωνός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Tithōnus*.

τίκτω, fut. *τέξομαι*, perf. *τέτοκα*, 2d aor. *ἔτεκον*. *To beget*, *to bring forth*.—*τίκτειν ᾠά*, *to lay eggs*.

τῑμᾰω, *ῶ*, fut. *ήσω*, perf. *τετίμηκα* (from *τῑμή*, *honour*, *esteem*). *To honour*, *to value*, *to esteem*.

τῑμή, *ῆς*, *ἡ* (from *τίω*, *to honour*). *Honour*, *esteem*, *value*.

τῑμήεις, *ήεσσα*, *ῆεν* (adj. from *τῑμή*, *honour*). *Honoured*, *esteemed*, *valued*.

τίμῐος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from *τῑμή*, *honour*). *Honoured*, *highly prized*.

τῑμωρĕω, *ῶ*, fut. *ήσω*, perf. *τετιμώρηκα*. *To succour*, *to aid*, *to avenge*, *to punish*.—In the middle voice, *to avenge one's self*, *to punish*, &c.

τῑμώρημα, *ᾰτος*, *τό* (from *τῑμωρĕω*, *to succour*). *Succour*, *help*, *revenge*, *punishment*.

τῑμωρῐα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *Vengeance*, *punishment*.

τίς, *τί* (interrog. pron.). *Who?* *what?*

τὶς, *τὶ* (indef. pron.). *Any*, *any one*, *a certain one*.

τιτρώσκω, fut. *τρώσω*, perf. *τέτρωκα*. *To wound*.

τίω, fut. *τίσω*, perf. *τέτῑκα*. *To value*, *to esteem*, *to honour*.

τοιοῦτος, *τοιαύτη*, *τοιοῦτο* (adj.). *Such*.

τολμᾰω, *ῶ*, fut. *ήσω*, perf. *τετόλμηκα* (from *τόλμα*, *boldness*). *To dare*, *to venture on*.

τόξον, *ου*, *τό*. *A bow*.

τοξότης, *ου*, *ὁ* (from *τόξον*, *a bow*). *A bowman*, *an archer*.

τόπος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A place*, *a site*.
τόσος, *η*, *ον* (adj.). *So large*, *so much*.
τοσοῦτος, *τοσαύτη*, *τοσοῦτο* (adj.). *So much*, *so great*.
τότε (adv.). *Then*, *at that time*.
τρᾱχύς, *εῖα*, *ύ* (adj.). *Rough*, *rugged*, *uneven*, *strong*; *harsh*, *angry*.
τρεῖς, *τρία* (numeral adj.). *Three*.
τρέπω, fut. *ψω*, perf. *τέτροφα*, 2d aor. *ἔτρᾰπον*. *To turn*; *to rout*, *to put to flight*.—In the middle voice, *to betake one's self to flight*, *to flee*.
τρέφω, fut. *θρέψω*, perf. *τέτροφα*, 2d aor. pass. *ἐτρᾰφην*. *To nourish*, *to rear*, *to bring up*.
τριᾱκοντα (numeral adj., indeclinable). *Thirty*.
τρίγωνος, *ον* (adj. from *τρίγωνον*, *a triangle*). *Triangular*.
τριήρης, *εος*, contr. *ους*, *ἡ* (from *τρίς*, *thrice*, and *ἐρέσσω*, *to row*). *A trireme*, *a galley*, *a vessel of three banks of oars*.—Properly an adjective, with *ναῦς* understood.
τρίπλοος, *όη*, *οον*, contr. *οῦς*, *ῆ*, *οῦν* (adj. from *τρίς*, *thrice*, and *πλόω*, an old form, *to fold*). *Threefold*.
τρίπους, *ουν* (adj. from *τρίς*, *thrice*, and *ποῦς*, *a foot*). *Three-footed*. —As a substantive, *τρίπους*, *οδος*, *ὁ*, *a tripod*.
τρισμύρῐοι, *αι*, *α* (numeral adj. from *τρίς*, *thrice*, and *μύριοι*, *ten thousand*). *Thirty thousand*.
τρίτος, *η*, *ον* (numeral adj.). *The third*.
Τροία, *ας*, *ἡ*. *Troy*, a celebrated city of Asia Minor, destroyed by the Greeks after a 10 years' siege.
Τρῶες, *ων*, *οἱ*. *The Trojans*, the inhabitants of Troy.—Nominative singular, Τρώς, *ωός*.
Τρωῐκός, *ή*, *όν* (adj.). *Trojan*, of or belonging to Troy.
τύπτω, fut. *ψω*, perf. *τέτῠφα*. *To strike*, *to beat*, *to smite*.
τυραννίς, *ῐδος*, *ἡ* (from *τύραννος*, *a monarch*, *a tyrant*). *Supreme power*, *sovereign power*, *tyranny*.
τύραννος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A sovereign*, *a tyrant*. This latter meaning is the more common, the former the more ancient one.
τῡρός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Cheese*.
Τυφῶν, *ῶνος*, *ὁ*. *Typhon*, one of the giants who warred against Jupiter. He was defeated, and placed under Ætna.
τύχη, *ης*, *ἡ* (from *τυγχᾰνω*, *to chance*, 2d aor. *ἔτῠχον*). *Chance*, *fortune*, *misfortune*.

Υ.

ὑάλεος, *έα*, *εον*, contr. *οῦς*, *ῆ*, *οῦν* (adj. from *ὕᾰλος*, *glass*). *Made of glass*, *glass*.
ὕβρις, *εως*, *ἡ*. *Haughtiness*, *insolence*, *contumely*.
ὑβριστής, *οῦ*, *ὁ* (from *ὕβρις*, *insolence*). *An insulter*, *one overbearingly insolent*, *one who outrages*.
ὑβριστός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *ὕβρις*, *insolence*). *Insulted*, *outraged*, *treated with gross insolence*, *maltreated*, *abused*.
ὑγιεινός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *ὑγίεια*, *health*). *Wholesome*, *promoting health*, *healthy*.
ὑδαλέος, *έα*, *έον*, contr. *οῦς*, *ῆ*, *οῦν* (adj. from *ὕδας*, old form for *ὕδωρ*, *water*). *Watery*, *wet*, *moist*; *dropsical*.
ὕδρα, *ας*, *ἡ* (from *ὕδωρ*, *water*). *A hydra*, *a water-snake*.
ὕδραυλις, *εως*, *ἡ* (from *ὕδωρ*, *water*, and *αὐλός*, *a pipe*). *A water-organ*, a musical instrument moved by water.
ὑδρῐα, *ας*, *ἡ* (from *ὕδωρ*, *water*). *A water-bucket*.
ὕδρωψ, *ωπος*, *ὁ* (from *ὕδωρ*, *water*, and *ὤψ*, *the visage*, from the bloated appearance which this disease presents). *The dropsy*.
ὕδωρ, *ὕδᾰτος*, *τό* (from *ὕω*, *to make wet*). *Water*.
υἱός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *A son*.
ὕλη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A wood*, *timber*.
ὑλήεις, *ήεσσα*, *ῆεν* (adj. from *ὕλη*, *a wood*). *Woody*, *abounding with forests*.
ὑμέτερος, *α*, *ον* (pronom. adj. from *ὑμεῖς*, *you*). *Your*, *your own*.
ὑπείκω, fut. *ξω*, perf. *ὑπεῖχα* (from

ὑπό, *under*, and εἴκω, *to yield*). *To yield to, to submit.*

ὑπέρ, prep. governing the genitive and accusative.—Its primitive and leading signification is *above*. —With the genitive it signifies *above, beyond, for, on account of, in behalf of.*—With the accusative, *above, beyond, over, against.* —In composition, it denotes the *being over and above, excess, for*, and often adds strength to the meaning of the simple word.

ὑπισχνέομαι, οῦμαι, fut. ὑποσχήσομαι, perf. ὑπέσχημαι, 2d aor. mid. ὑπεσχόμην (from ὑπό, *under*, and ἴσχομαι, for ἔχομαι, *to hold one's self*). *To promise, to engage, to bind one's self.*

ὕπνος, ου, ὁ. *Sleep.*

ὑπό, prep. governing the genitive, dative, and accusative.—Its primitive and leading signification is *under*.—With the genitive it denotes *under, from under, by, by means of, through.*—With the dative, *by, by means of, with, under*, &c.—With the accusative, *at, about, near, under.*—In composition, it signifies *under, from under, secretly, gradually*, and frequently diminishes the force of the word with which it is compounded.

ὑποζύγιον, ου, τό (from ὑπό, *under*, and ζυγόν, *a yoke*). *A beast of burden.*

ὑπομένω, fut. ὑπομενῶ, perf. ὑπομεμένηκα (from ὑπό, *behind*, and μένω, *to remain*). *To remain behind, to wait, to await, to persist, to endure.*

ὗς, ὑός, ὁ and ἡ. *A boar, a sow, swine.*

ὕστερος, α, ον (adj.). *Later.* As an adverb, ὕστερον, *afterward.*

Φ.

φαγεῖν, 2d aor. inf. act. of φάγω, *to eat.*

φάγω, *to eat*, pres. inf. act. φάγειν, 2d aor. inf. φαγεῖν, 2d aor. ind. act. ἔφᾰγον.

φαίνω, fut. φᾰνῶ, perf. πέφαγκα, 2d aor. ἔφᾰνον. *To show, to make appear.*—In the middle, *to appear*, i. e., to show one's self, to make one's self appear.

φάλαγξ, αγγος, ἡ. *A phalanx; a row*, or *division* of an army.

φαρέτρα, ας, ἡ (from φέρω, *to bear*). *A quiver.*

φάρμᾰκον, ου, τό. *A poison.* Primitive meaning, *a drug, a medicine.*

φαῦλος, η, ον (adj.). *Bad, small, mean, of little value.*

φέγγος, εος, τό. *Light, splendour, brightness.*

φέριστος, η, ον (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). *Best, bravest, most excellent.*

φέρτερος, α, ον (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). Comparative degree, *better, superior, braver.*

φέρτιστος, η, ον (adj. from φέρω, *to bear*). Same meaning as φέριστος.

φέρω, fut. οἴσω, perf. ἤνοχα, and, with reduplication, ἐνήνοχα, 1st aor. ἤνεγκα, 2d aor. ἤνεγκον (irregular verb). *To bear, to carry, to bring, to yield* or *produce.*

φεύγω, fut. φεύξομαι, perf. πέφευγα or πέφῠγα (commonly called perf. mid.), 2d aor. ἔφῠγον. *To flee, to escape.*

φηγός, οῦ, ἡ. *An oak*, a species of oak, strictly, having a round esculent nut. Not to be confounded with the *fagus* or beach-tree, the nuts of which are triangular.

φημί, fut. φήσω. *To say, to utter, to remark*, &c.

φθέγμα, ᾰτος, τό (from φθέγγομαι, *to utter*). *A sound, a voice, a word uttered.*

φιᾰλη, ης, ἡ. *A bowl, a cup, a goblet.*

φιλαίμᾰτος, ον (adj. from φιλέω, *to love*, and αἷμα, *blood*). *Loving blood, delighting in blood.*

φιλάργῠρος, ον (adj. from φιλέω, *to love*, and ἄργυρος, *silver, money*). *Avaricious, covetous, grasping.*

φιλέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεφίληκα (from φίλος, *fond*). *To love.*—It has often, with an infinitive, the meaning of *to be wont*, i. e., to love to do a thing.

Φιλήμων, ονος, ὁ. *Philēmon*, a Greek comic poet.
φιλῐα, ας, ἡ (from φίλος, *friendly*). *Friendship.*
Φίλιππος, ου, ὁ. *Philip.*
Φιλομήλα, ας, ἡ. *Philomēla*, daughter of Pandīon, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale. Hence the term φιλομήλα is sometimes employed to denote that bird.
Φιλόξενος, ου, ὁ. *Philoxēnus*, a poet of Cythēra.
φίλος, η, ον (adj.). *Loving, fond of, beloved, dear to, friendly.*
φίλος, ου, ὁ. *A friend.*
φιλοσοφῐα, ας, ἡ (from φιλόσοφος, *a philosopher*). *Philosophy.*
φιλόσοφος, ου, ὁ (from φίλος, *loving*, and σοφῐα, *wisdom*). *A philosopher.*
φιλότῑμος, ον (adj. from φίλος, *loving*, and τιμή, *honour, distinction*). *Ambitious, generous, liberal.*
φιλόφρων, ον (adj. from φίλος, *friendly*, and φρήν, *mind*). *Of friendly mind, friendly, kindly disposed.*
Φινεύς, έως, ὁ. *Phineus*, a king of Arcadia, or, according to others, of Thrace, persecuted by the Harpies, as a punishment for his cruelty towards his sons.
φλόξ, φλογός, ἡ (from φλέγω, *to burn*, perf. mid. πέφλογα). *A flame.*
φλυᾱρώδης, ες (adj. from φλύᾱρος, *indulging in trifling*, and εἶδος, *appearance*). *Having the manners and air of a buffoon, fond of jests, trifling, silly, given to buffoonery.*
φοβέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεφόβηκα (from φόβος, *fear*). *To terrify.* —In the middle, *to fear*, i. e., *to terrify one's self.*
φόβος, ου, ὁ. *Fear, terror, dread.*
Φοίνιξ, ῑκος, ὁ. *A Phœnician.*— Also a proper name, *Phœnix.*
φοίνιξ, ῑκος, ὁ. *A palm-tree, a date*, the fruit of the palm-tree.
φονεύς, έως, ὁ (from φόνος, *murder, slaughter*). *A murderer.*
φόνος, ου, ὁ (from φένω, *to kill*, perf. mid. πέφονα). *Murder, slaughter, bloodshed; blood, gore.*
φορέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεφόρηκα (formed from φέρω, perf. mid. πέφορα). *To carry, to convey, to bear.*
φρέαρ, φρέᾱτος, τό. *A well.* (The *α* in the genitive and the other trisyllabic cases, is generally long in the Attic writers, with some exceptions, however, among the comic poets; but short in the Epic writers.)
φρήν, φρενός, ἡ. *The mind, the intellect, the understanding.*
φρονέω, ῶ, fut. ήσω, perf. πεφρόνηκα (from φρήν, *the mind*). *To think, to reflect, to deliberate.*
φρόνησις, εως, ἡ (from φρονέω, *to think*). *Reflection, prudence.*
φρόνῐμος, ον (adj. from φρονέω, *to think*). *Intelligent, sensible, prudent.*
φροντίς, ῐδος, ἡ (from φρονέω, *to think*). *Reflection, thought, care, concern, anxiety.*
φρουρά, ᾶς, ἡ (from φρουρός, *a sentinel*). *A watch, a guard, a garrison.*
Φρύξ, ῠγός, ὁ. *A Phrygian.*
φυγή, ῆς, ἡ (from φύγω, *to flee*, an earlier form of φεύγω). *Flight, escape, exile.*
φυλᾰκή, ῆς, ἡ (from φυλάσσω, *to guard*). *A guard, a watch; imprisonment, custody.*
φύλαξ, ᾰκος, ὁ (from φυλάσσω, *to guard*). *A guard, a sentinel, a guardian.*
φυλάσσω, fut. ξω, perf. πεφύλᾰχα. *To guard, to watch, to keep watch, to observe.*
φυλή, ῆς, ἡ. *A tribe, a class, a race.*
φύσις, εως, ἡ (from φύω, *to beget, to produce*). *Birth, nature, character, natural talents.*
φύω, fut. φῡσω, perf. πέφῡκα, 2d aor. ἔφυν. *To beget, to produce, to bring forth.*—The 2d aor. and perf. have an intransitive signification, *to be, to exist.*
φωνή, ῆς, ἡ. *A sound, a voice.*
φώς, φωτός, ὁ. *A man, a hero.*

φῶς, φωτός, τό (contr. from φάος). *Light.*

X.

Χαιρωνεία, ας, ἡ. *Chæronēa,* a city of Bœotia, where Philip defeated the Athenians.

χάλαζα, ης, ἡ. *Hail.*

χαλεπός, ή, όν (adj.). *Hard, difficult, harsh, cruel, painful.*

χαλεπῶς (adv. from χαλεπός, *difficult*). *With difficulty, harshly, roughly.*

χαλῖνός, οῦ, ὁ. *A bridle, a bit, a curb.*

χάλκεος, έα, εον, contr. οῦς, ῆ, οῦν (adj. from χαλκός, *brass, copper*). *Brazen,* &c.

χαλκός, οῦ, ὁ. *Copper, brass, bronze.*

Χάλυψ, ῠβος, ὁ. *One of the Chalybes.* —In the plural, Χάλῠβες, ων, οἱ, *the Chalybes,* a people of Pontus, famed for their having discovered the art of making steel, and through whom the Greeks became acquainted with it. Hence,

χάλυψ, ῠβος, ὁ. *Steel.*

χαρά, ᾶς, ἡ (from χαίρω, *to rejoice,* 2d aor. ἔχᾰρον). *Joy.*

χαρίεις, εσσα, εν (adj. from χάρις, *delight*). *Graceful, pleasing, agreeable, elegant, beautiful, engaging,* &c.

χάρις, ῐτος, ἡ (from χαίρω, *to rejoice*). *Joy, grace, attraction, favour, a gift, thanks,* &c.—As a proper name, Χάρις, ῐτος, ἡ, *a Grace,* in which sense it has Χάριτα in the accusative, whereas χάρις generally has χάριν.—In the plural, Χάριτες, ων, αἱ, the *Graces.* These were three in number, *Aglaia, Thalīa,* and *Euphrosyne.*

χάσμα, ᾰτος, τό (from χαίνω, *to gape,* perf. pass. κέχασμαι). *A chasm, a yawning cavity, an opening.*

χαυλιόδους, δοντος (adj. from χαύλιος, *prominent,* and ὀδούς, *a tooth*). *Having prominent teeth* or *tusks.* Hence, as a substantive, χαυλιόδους, δοντος, ὁ, *a tusk.*

Χείλων, ωνος, ὁ. *Chilo,* a Spartan philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

χειμών, ῶνος, ὁ (from χεῖμα, *winter, cold*). *Winter, wintry weather, a storm, a tempest.*

χείρ, χειρός, ἡ. *The hand.*

χείριστος, η, ον (adj., irreg. superlative of κακός). *Worst, basest,* &c. The comparative is χείρων.

χειρόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. κεχείρωκα (from χείρ, *the hand*). *To treat with violence.*—In the middle voice, χειρόομαι, οῦμαι, *to vanquish, to subdue.*

Χείρων, ωνος, ὁ. *Chiron,* one of the Centaurs.

χελῑδών, όνος, ἡ. *A swallow.*

χέλυς, ῠος, ἡ. *A tortoise.*

χελώνη, ης, ἡ. *A tortoise.*

χερείων and **χείρων** (irreg. comparative of κακός). *Worse, weaker, inferior,* &c.

χέρνιψ, ῐβος, ἡ (from χείρ, *the hand,* and νίπτω, *to wash*). *Water for the hands.*

χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ. *A peninsula.* As a proper name, Χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ, *the Chersonese.*

χήνειος, α, ον (adj. from χήν, *a goose*). *Of a goose.*

χθών, χθονός, ἡ. *The earth.*

χίλῐοι, αι, α (numeral adj.). *A thousand.*

χιτών, ῶνος, ὁ. *A tunic, an under garment.*

χλαμύς, ῠδος, ἡ. *A cloak.*

Χλόη, ης, ἡ. *Chloë,* the name of a female.

χόλος, ου, ὁ. *Anger, choler.*

χολόω, ῶ, fut. ώσω, perf. κεχόλωκα (from χόλος, *anger*). *To make angry, to exasperate, to enrage.*

χορτάζω, fut. ᾰσω, perf. κεχόρτακα (from χόρτος, *an enclosure,* and also *fodder*). Primitive meaning, *to shut up and feed in an enclosed place;* ordinary meaning, *to fatten, to feed, to satiate.*

χράω, ῶ, fut. χρήσω, perf. κέχρηκα. *To give to another to make use of, to give an oracle.*—The more usual form, however, is the middle, χράομαι, ῶμαι, fut. χρήσομαι, perf. pass. κέχρημαι and κέχρησμαι, *to use,* i. e., to give to one's self to use; *to receive an oracle.*

χρῆμα, *ἄτος*, *τό* (from *χράομαι*, *to use*). *A thing.*—In the plural, *χρήμᾰτα*, *riches*, *treasures*, *property*, *effects*, &c.

χρήσῐμος, *η*, *ον* (adj. from *χράομαι*, *to use*). *Useful*, *profitable*.

χρησμός, *οῦ*, *ὁ* (from *χράω*, *to deliver an oracle*). *An oracle*, *an oracular response*.

χρηστός, *ή*, *όν* (adj. from *χράομαι*, *to use*). *Useful*, *valuable*, *worthy*, *honourable*, *good*.

χρῑω, fut. *ῑσω*, perf. *κέχρῑκα*. *To anoint*.

χρόνος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Time*.

χρύσεος, *έα*, *εον*, contr. *οῦς*, *ῆ*, *οῦν* (adj. from *χρυσός*, *gold*). *Golden*, *of gold*.

χρυσῖον, *ου*, *τό* (dim. from *χρυσός*). *Gold*.

χρυσόμαλλος, *ον* (adj. from *χρυσός*, *gold*, and *μαλλός*, *wool*, *a fleece*). *Having a golden fleece*.

χρυσός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *Gold*.

χωλός, *ή*, *όν* (adj.). *Lame*.

χώρα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *Space*, *a region*, *a place*.

χωρῖον, *ου*, *τό* (dim. from *χῶρος*, *a place*, *a country*). *A place*, *a farm*, *a district*, *a spot*.

χῶρος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Room*, *space*, *a country*, *a district*.

Ψ.

ψεῦδος, *εος*, *τό*. *A falsehood*.

ψηφίζομαι, fut. *ίσομαι*, perf. *ἐψήφισμαι* (from *ψῆφος*, *a vote*). *To vote*, *to decree by vote*, *to determine*.

ψιττᾰκη, *ης*, *ἡ*. *A parrot*.

ψόγος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *Blame*, *censure*, *rebuke*.

ψόφος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *A noise*.

ψυχή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*. *The soul*, *life*.

Ω.

ὦ (interj.). *Oh! alas!*

ᾠδή, *ῆς*, *ἡ* (contr. from *ἀοιδή*, *a song*). *A song*, *an ode*.

Ὠκεανῖδες, *ων*, *αἱ*. *The Oceanides*, *ocean-nymphs*, daughters of Oceănus and Tethys.

ὠκεᾰνός, *οῦ*, *ὁ*. *The ocean.*—As a proper name, **Ὠκεᾰνός**, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Oceănus*.

ὠκύς, *εῖα*, *ύ* (adj.). *Swift*, *rapid*, *fleet*.

ὦμος, *ου*, *ὁ*. *The shoulder*.

ὤνῐος, *α*, *ον* (adj. from *ὠνέομαι*, *to buy*). *Vendible*, *purchasable.*—In the neuter plural, *ὤνια*, *ων*, *τά*, *goods for sale*, *wares*, &c.

ᾠόν, *οῦ*, *τό*. *An egg*.

ὥρα, *ας*, *ἡ*. *A season*, *an hour.*—In the plural, as a proper name, *Ὧραι*, *ὧν*, *αἱ*, *the Hours*.

Ὠρίων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*. *Orīon*, a celebrated giant and hunter, changed to a constellation after death. (The *ι* is always long with the Epic writers, but short with the Attics).

ὡς (adv. and conj.). *As*, *when*, *how*; *that*, *in order that.*—With a numeral, *about.*—With a superlative, it denotes *as much* or *as little as possible*, according to the force of the superlative.—Thus, *ὡς τάχιστα*, *as quickly as possible*; *ὡς ἐλάχιστον*, *as little as possible*. It stands also for a preposition, *ἐπί* or *πρός*, and governs a case; and sometimes these prepositions are expressed with it. When the latter construction appears, *ὡς* means no more, as far as our idiom is concerned, than *ἐπί* or *πρός* alone. When it stands without them, the case apparently governed by *ὡς* depends in reality on *ἐπί* or *πρός* understood.

ὥσπερ (adv.). *Just as*, *as*.

ὡσπερεί (adv. from *ὥσπερ*, and *εἰ*, *if*). *Just as if*, *as if*.

ὠτίς, *ῖδος*, *ἡ* (from *οὖς*, *an ear*). *A bustard*. The Greek name comes from long feathers on the side of the head, resembling long ears.

ὠφέλεια, *ας*, *ἡ* (from *ὠφελέω*, *to help*). *Aid*, *utility*, *advantage*.

ὠφελέω, *ῶ*, fut. *ήσω*, perf. *ὠφέληκα*. *To aid*, *to help*, *to profit*.

ὠφέλῐμος, *ον* (adj. from *ὠφελέω*, *to aid*). *Useful*, *advantageous*, *profitable*.

THE END.

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